







RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AMERICAN MANUAL.

Extracts from Letters, &c., received by the Publishers.

From Rev H. Golphin, Principal of the High School at Eastville, Northampton County, Virginia—My scholars have fallen in love with the American Manual, and their improvement delightfully corresponds. If I do not mistake, it will be appreciated and introduced into Schools just in proportion as it becomes known. It ought to be in every family and in every library.

From Dr. J. Patrick, President of Madison College, Pa—The questions and marginal notes are of incalculable service to the pupil; while at the same time the author's exposition combines the utmost perspicuity, precision, and clearness, making very attractive the study of those great principles which are the soul of the charter of our liberties.

The effects of the extensive use of the American Manual must be to elevate our national character, by preparing the American boy to act the part of a sovereign citizen, either in the place of authority as an officer, or as a private individual; and the American girl for ennobling at the fireside the principles of true patriotism and virtue.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The principles inculcated are sound, and tend to the improvement of the heart as well as the enlightenment of the mind.—*Lutheran Observer, Baltimore.*

This Manual of Mr. Burleigh's is, in my opinion, the most valuable school book that has issued from the prolific American press for many years. Its value is greatly increased by the fact that numerous questions are given in an unique marginal arrangement, by which the skill of the pupils is much exercised in mentally tracing the analogy of synonymy, thus rendering perfect their knowledge of the language.—*Gazette of the Union.*

The conciseness and beauty of the style, the unequalled excellence of the marginal exercises in drawing out the mind, and thoroughly disciplining the mental powers, and training the pupils to reason with accuracy and precision, renders it, in my opinion, the best school-book extant. I shall introduce it into the female seminary over which I preside, at the commencement of next session.

D. R. ASHTON, Fifth Street below Arch, Philadelphia.

I have examined the American Manual, and heartily concur with Professor Ashton in regard to its merits, and shall introduce it into the French seminary over which I preside.

C. PICOT, No. 15 Washington Square.

I have critically examined the American Manual. Having taken much pains in ascertaining the true tenor of the republican institutions of my adopted country, I had previously read the leading authors on government with much satisfaction, but I have not met with any work, in any language, that so clearly, so concisely, and so beautifully conveys to the mind the principles of political science. The marginal exercises afford much and valuable assistance to the foreigner in acquiring a knowledge of the English language. The exercises also afford to the mental powers a similar discipline that is obtained in studying the ancient classics.

A. FREITAG, L.L.D.
Professor of German in St. Mary's College, Baltimore.

A text-book prepared by a man so distinguished for scholarship, experience, and success in teaching, as President Burleigh, cannot fail to secure universal favor. The general arrangement of the work is regular. The marginal exercises and questions placed at the foot of each page, greatly facilitate the labor both of the teacher and scholar, and serve to interest the mind of the latter, in the acquisition of knowledge. The appendix serves as a key to the whole work, which renders it complete. It is a book which, in my opinion, should be placed in the hands of every American citizen.

ROBERT KERR, Principal of West Female High School, Baltimore.

The arrangement of the book is such as greatly to facilitate the labor of instruction, and no candid mind can look over its pages without coming to the conclusion, that the work is the best of any yet published to promote among pupils generally an exact and thorough knowledge of the principles of republican government.

WM R. CREERY, M. CONNOLLY, M. M'CONKY, E. ADAMS, R. CONNOLLY,
and many other principals of Public Schools in Baltimore.

From Professor Lewis W. Burnet—I have examined the American Manual, by President Burleigh, and find it to be just the book that is wanted in our schools, and I may add, in every private library. While all proclaim that our existence, as a free nation, depends on the intelligence of the people, little comparatively is doing to reduce this idea to practice in our schools.

From Hon. L. G. Edwards, Pres. of the Bd. of Pub. School Commissioners for Norfolk Co., Va—I consider the American Manual a desideratum which had not been before supplied, and respectfully recommend that it be used generally in every District Free School in this county.

At a meeting of the Controllers of Public Schools, First District of Pennsylvania, held at the Controllers' Chamber, on Tuesday, December 10th, 1850, the following resolution was adopted:—Resolved, That the American Manual, by Joseph Bartlett Burleigh, be introduced as a class-book into the Grammar Schools of this District.

ROBERT J. HEMPHILL, Sec.

The American Manual, by Joseph B. Burleigh, L.L.D., has, by order of the Trustees, been introduced into the Public Schools of the City of Washington.

C. A. DAVIS, Sec'y B. T. P. C.

From the Hon. B. Everett Smith—I doubt whether the ingenuity of man can ever devise a work better adapted to the purpose avowed by the author. I arose from the perusal of the American Manual, more deeply impressed than ever with my responsibility as a citizen, and with the absolute necessity of fostering sound virtue and political morality.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, OCT. 1, 1850.

This is to certify, that Joseph Bartlett Burleigh's Script Edition of the U. S. Constitution with the Amendments, has been carefully collated with the originals in the Archives of this Department, and proved to be accurate in the CAPITALS, ORTHOGRAPHY, TEXT, and PUNCTUATION.

Dan Webster
SECRETARY OF STATE.

W. G. Sprick
CHIEF CLERK.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 3, 1850.

I have carefully compared Burleigh's Script Edition of the American Constitution and the Amendments appended, with the original manuscript and the twelve Amendments, IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ADOPTION, and have found that it minutely delineates the original documents, with all their peculiarities.

It may be proper to add, that other Amendments have been proposed, but only the aforesaid twelve have been constitutionally ratified.

James Mackie
KEEPER OF THE ARCHIVES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 30, 1850.

I have critically compared Burleigh's Script Constitution of the United States, and all its Amendments, with the original documents deposited at the Department of State, and have found them in every respect alike, even to the minutest particular.

Josiah Melvin

PROOF-READER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

See the latter part of page 22 in the Introduction, and also page 118.

THE
AMERICAN MANUAL;

OR,
THE THINKER,
(PART III., COMPLETE IN ITSELF.)

CONTAINING
AN OUTLINE OF THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF GOVERNMENT; THE NATURE
OF LIBERTY; THE LAW OF NATIONS; A CLEAR EXPLANATION OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,
AND OF THE DUTIES OF VOTERS, JURORS, AND CIVIL MAGISTRATES; WITH
SYNONYMOUS WORDS APPLIED AND PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED
IN SENTENCES; AND THE CENSUS OF 1850.

THE WHOLE
ARRANGED ON A NEW AND ORIGINAL PLAN;
DESIGNED TO IMPART AN ACCURATE KNOWLEDGE OF OUR SOCIAL AND
POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS; TO AROUSE THE MINDS OF YOUTH,
AND INCUPLICATE PURE AND NOBLE PRINCIPLES.
ADAPTED, AS A READER, OR TEXT-BOOK, TO THE WANTS
OF ADVANCED PUPILS; ALSO TO THE USE OF
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

BY
JOSEPH BARTLETT BURLEIGH, LL.D.

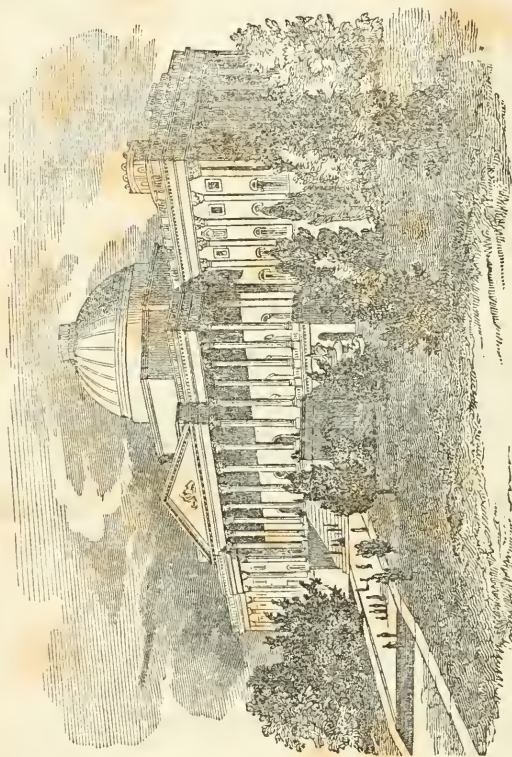
PERMANENT STEREOTYPED EDITION.

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1856.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by

JOSEPH BARTLETT BURLEIGH,

in the clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for
the District of Maryland.



CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

JK
221
P-92a
1856

PUBLISHERS' PREFACE.

THE publishers commit this work to the practical teachers of the United States, believing that it will greatly assist them in the discharge of their important duties, and reflect the highest honor on their profession. The Author is a laborious practical teacher, of twenty years' experience; he has travelled extensively in every section of the Union, with a view to ascertain the true condition and the real wants of the schools of the country. He has also made many and important improvements in the system of instruction, and we think nothing is hazarded in the assertion that none understand the true character of the schools of the whole Union better, or are more ardently and zealously devoted to the cause of universal education.

The work seems to be imperatively demanded. It has received the highest commendation from all who have carefully examined it. Many politicians from the leading parties of the country, and some of the ablest divines from the prevailing denominations of Christians in the Union, have given it their heartiest approval.

It is intended, both by us and the Author, that it shall contain *no* sentiment that will in the least militate against the views of *any* denomination of Christians, or that shall conflict with the political opinions of the patriotic citizens of *any* party in our land.

On every page are inculcated principles that will tend to make the mind purer, and the heart better. The spirit of the entire work is of the most patriotic character; it advocates the rights and the privileges of the people. It sets forth in vivid light their duties, and the necessity of the universal dissemination of sound education, and the purest principles of patriotism and morality.

The proper use of the marginal exercises cannot fail to give the pupil an accurate use of words and an extensive command of language. It must tend to render the Teacher's Profession delightful, because the plan, carried out, will always be attended with success, and enable him, at the close of each day, to see that labor has not been spent in vain.

EXTRACTS FROM RESOLUTIONS, LETTERS, &C., RESPECTING THE THINKER, THE LEGISLATIVE GUIDE, AND THE AMERICAN MANUAL.

At a meeting of the Controllors of Public Schools, First District of Pennsylvania, held on Tuesday, Nov. 11th, 1851, the following resolution was adopted:—Resolved, That the "Thinker," by Joseph Bartlett Burleigh, be introduced as a class-book into the Public Schools of this District.
ROBERT J. HEMPHILL, Sec.

At a meeting of the Board of School Commissioners for the city of Baltimore, held on Tuesday, 10th February, 1852, the following resolution was *unanimously* adopted:—Resolved, That the "Thinker," by Joseph Bartlett Burleigh, L.L.D., be introduced as a class-book into the Public Schools of Baltimore.
J. W. TILYARD, Clerk Com. of Pub. Schools, Baltimore.

At a meeting of the Board of Public School Commissioners for the City of Baltimore, held on Tuesday, 10th February, 1852, the following resolution was *unanimously* adopted:—Resolved, That the "Practical Spelling Book," by Joseph Bartlett Burleigh, L.L.D., be introduced as a class-book into the Public Schools of Baltimore.
J. W. TILYARD, Clerk Com. of Pub. Schools, Baltimore.

"The Practical Spelling-Book," by Joseph Bartlett Burleigh, L.L.D., is happily calculated to teach the infant mind self-reliance, the want of which blights the prospect of so many youth. GEORGE S. GRAPE, WM. KERR, and many other principals of Public Schools in Baltimore

The "Thinker" is one of the very best books that can be put into the hands of youth. Apart from the morality which it inculcates, it cannot fail to secure a facility in the choice of words, a command of language, and a familiarity with the construction and component parts of a sentence.
HIRAM JOHNSON, Prin. Pub. School No. 8, Baltimore.

From *Ex-Governor W. G. D. Worthington*.—I have examined "Burleigh's Legislative Guide," and find, as its name implies, that it is indispensable for every legislator who desires to establish a uniform system of rules for conducting public business throughout the United States. In my humble judgment, every State Legislature will immediately adopt it as their standard as soon as the merits of the work can be known.
W. G. D. WORTHINGTON.

I am convinced that the "Legislative Guide" will prove a valuable text-book for collegiate students, and will use it as such at St. Timothy's Hall, believing that every young American ought to be acquainted with the routine of order appropriate to legislative assemblies.
St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Md., Feb. 2d, 1852
L. VAN BOHKELEN, Rector.

From *Hon. J. C. Legrand, Ch. Justice Court of Appeals, Md.*—The plan of the "Legislative Guide" enables the student or legislator to discover, with facility, the rule and reason for it, in each particular instance, and must, therefore, be of great value to legislative and other deliberative bodies.
JNO. CARROLL LEGRAND.

At a meeting of the Board of Public School Commissioners for the City of Baltimore, held on Tuesday, 10th February, 1852, the following resolution was *unanimously* adopted:—Resolved, That the "American Manual," by Joseph Bartlett Burleigh, L.L.D., be introduced as a class-book into the Public Schools of Baltimore.
J. W. TILYARD, Clerk Com. Pub. Sch. Baltimore.

We, the undersigned, Teachers of the Public Schools in the city of Steubenville, find, on trial, that Burleigh's "American Manual" is the *best* book with which we are acquainted for waking up the mind of youth, for training them to understand what they read, for leading them to investigate and reason for themselves, and thoroughly fitting them for the duties of after life. The school, the infallible test of the merits of a class-book, proves that its proper use need only be witnessed to receive the approbation of every friend of thorough education.

FRANCIS TURNER, M. A. WALKER, M. KIDDO, M. HULL, J. BROWN,
M. ALLEN, WM. McCAY, I. B. BUTLER, E. KELL, M. ORR.

The "American Manual" cannot fail to command general favor.—*Baltimore Sun*.

From *John B. Strange, A.M., and R. B. Tschudi, A.M., Principals of the Norfolk Academy, Va.*—We do not hesitate to pronounce it (the American Manual) one of the best school-books we have ever examined, not only as regards the matter, but also the manner of communicating it. The Manual is adapted to the capacity of the youngest, and must prove highly interesting and instructive to the older pupils.

From *Prof. S. C. Atkinson*.—So far as my observation extends, no school-book is so well calculated to enlarge and ennoble the mind of youth as the American Manual.

A lawyer by profession and a teacher from choice, Mr. Burleigh possesses at the same time a consciousness of what is needed and the ability to supply it.—*Frankford Herald*.

We, the undersigned, teachers in the Public Schools of Pittsburg, have used Burleigh's American Manual with great satisfaction and delight. The plan of the work is in all respects judicious. The marginal exercises are a novel and original feature, and are arranged with great accuracy and discrimination. Their use not only excites the liveliest interest among the pupils, but produces great, salutary, and lasting effects, in arousing the mental powers, and leading the scholars constantly to investigate, reason, and judge for themselves. The Manual is elegantly written, and must have the effect to give a taste to what is pure and lofty in the English language.
Signed by B. M. KERR, J. WHITTIER,

and twenty-three other principals of Public Schools in Pennsylvania.

From *the Fredericksburg, Va., Herald*.—The American Manual possesses a kind of railroad facility in arousing the minds of youth; no one who is entrusted with the education of the rising generation should be ignorant of its contents, or a stranger to its thorough and efficient mode of imparting knowledge. It contains a condensed, lucid, exact, and comprehensive view of our social and political institutions, and ought to be in every family.

From *Hon. Wm. Roberts, President of the Bd. Pub. Sch. Com. of Princess Ann Co., Virginia*.—I consider The American Manual the best book for training the young mind, in the earlier stages of its education, I have ever seen.

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THE *synonyms* have no designatory character. U. signifies *unlike*; S., used in different *senses*; M., *meaning*; and Q., *question*, applied to words not properly belonging to any of the other divisions. The numbers are:—first, the *lesson*; second, the *question*; third, the *page in Appendix*. Words twice given are twice elucidated.

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THE AMERICAN MANUAL.

LESSON I.

THE design of the right-hand column of words (See LESSON 7.) is to render the school-room a place of intense interest, enchaining the mind of the pupil by gradual and constant exercise of all the intellectual faculties; for, like the body, the more the mind is properly exercised the stronger it becomes. When the right-hand column is used as a spelling lesson, and the teacher gives out any word, it is intended that the word in the same line indicated by the figure ¹ shall be spelled in its place. For example—when the teacher pronounces *book*, the pupil will spell *work*—when *primary*, the pupil will spell *elementary*—when *lessons for practice*, the pupil will spell *exercises*—and when *writers*, the pupil will spell *authors*. Again, when the teacher pronounces *work*, the scholar will spell *book*—when *elementary*, the scholar will spell *primary*—when *exercises*, the scholar will spell *lessons for practice*—when *authors*, the scholar will spell *writers*. It is obvious that by this plan not a word can be spelled without “waking up the mind” of the scholar. The pupil spells and learns the meaning of two words in every line, and eventually forms the habit of observing how every word read is spelled, or, in other words, learns to spell every word in the language correctly; and, what is more, not only learns the meaning of every word, but also the nice shades of difference between words generally used as synonymous with each other. Youth thus enter with zest on the study of their mother tongue, and each day brings increasing delight in tracing the beauties and following out the philosophy of language, in which *all* the business of life is transacted, effectually fitting the student for the real practical duties of the world.

In order to enliven the class, train the pupils to think quick, and to rivet their attention the teacher may occasionally give them the marginal words to spell by letter. Thus, the teacher pronounces *work*, Susan begins, B, Mary instantly follows, OO, then Jane, K, and Harriet pronounces the word; and so on down the column and

through the class. It will be advisable for those who use the Manual as a reading book to take but *one feature* at a time, and to omit the questions till the pupils are perfectly familiar with the marginal exercises.

It cannot be too often repeated, that the great object has been to discipline the mind, to give the pupil an accurate command of language; and hence, the word found in the margin is often not the easiest or the plainest one that might have been given. For example (see page 83), *ken*, 18th marginal line; also (page 111) *coterie*, 33d marginal line, and *moderator*, 49th marginal line.

Some words in the right-hand column are definitions, some synonyms, and some neither definitions nor synonyms, but phrases or expressions that convey a similar idea to the mind. Hence, the pupil in properly using this book must reason, investigate, and reflect; the attention thus aroused in school will accompany the pupil through life, and in the place of stupidity, sluggishness, and a distaste for intellectual pursuits, an acute intellect and polished mind will be formed which will adorn the possessor, and bless society to the end of time.

It is believed that pupils who properly use this book will acquire attentive habits, desire for study, and patient investigation, which will fit them in after life to be the solace and pride of their families, and the ornaments of society.

LESSON II.

Another excellent feature of the marginal exercises is, that youths gradually train the eye to look in advance of the word they are pronouncing. For example, when the scholar pronounces *schools*, the first word in the third line of Lesson 7., the eye glances forward to the end of the line in order to bring in the meaning of *exercises*, the word indicated by the figure ¹. The eye thus accustomed to reach in advance of the words being pronounced, the pupil is enabled to articulate the difficult words that occur in the course of reading, without the least hesitancy. Hence, a habit of reading fluently is acquired at the same time youth are obtaining a command of language. Educators will find it well frequently to call the attention of the young to the great variety of meanings the same word may have, owing to its connexion with the sentence in which it is placed. Thus *work*, the second

word in the first line of Lesson 7., is used in the sense of *book*, but it may have ten different significations. See Lesson 8., Question 2, Page 6 Appendix. Teachers who properly use the marginal column will soon find the eyes of their pupils beaming with joy, as their minds expand by the use of the marginal exercises. The pupil should so study the lesson as not to make the slightest halt in substituting the meaning for the word indicated by the figure ¹. For backward or dull scholars, it will be well for the teacher to simplify the answers in the Appendix. For example, Question 2, of Lesson 8., in the Appendix may be elucidated more in full, thus: (see Ques. 2, Les. 8.) first in the sense of *BOOK*, as the *work* is well written; that is, the book is well written. Second, in the sense of *LABOR*, as he is at *work*; that is, he is at labor. Third, in the sense of *MANAGE*, as *work* out your own salvation; that is, manage your own salvation. Fourth, in the sense of *OPERATE*, as the principle *works* well; that is, the principle operates well. Fifth, in the sense of *BECOME*, as the cogs *work* loose by friction; that is, they become loose by friction. Sixth, in the sense of *FERMENT*, as malt liquors *work*; that is, they ferment. Seventh, in the sense of *REMOVE*, as the plaster *works* out of place; that is, the plaster is removed out of place. Eighth, in the sense of *KNEAD*, as the young ladies, Bridget, Elizabeth, and Louisa, *work* pastry; that is, the young ladies knead pastry. Tenth, in the sense of *EMBROIDER*, as the young ladies, Jane, Susan, and Harriet, *work* purses; that is, they embroider purses. For backward or dull scholars it would probably be best for the teacher to omit the questions in the book entirely, and give them a few easy oral ones; and for those advanced it will be well to vary the exercise and make it more difficult. By taking again Question 2, Lesson I., the advanced pupil would give something like the following answer. First, in the sense of *BOOK*, as my mother purchased the *work*. Second, in the sense of *LABOR*, as John is at *work*, &c.

It frequently occurs throughout the book that the best word for the text is found in the margin. In doing this, the author had a two-fold object; first, to exercise the judgment and discriminating powers of the pupils; second, it was often more convenient. For examples of this kind, see page 111, and the 38th line; *COMMITTEE* would be far preferable, both in brevity and style, to *number of their body*; *PLAINTIFF*, page 250, marginal line 149; *REPLICATION*, page 251, marginal line 167; *GIVEN HIS CHARGE*, Lesson XLIV., page 252, line 2; with many others, are examples of this kind.

As a general rule, the term or phrase given in the margin is the approximate meaning of the word in the same line, indicated by the figure ¹. The teacher should be careful to make the pupil understand that the same word may convey a very different or even an opposite signification in one sentence from what it does in another; for example, when we speak of a nervous writer, we mean one strong and vigorous; but when we speak of a nervous lady, we mean one weak and feeble.

After the pupils have become familiar with the marginal words they should substitute original meanings, obtained by their own research and reflection: for example, in the place of the meaning given in the margin of *work*, in the first line of Lesson 7., the scholars may substitute *Reader*, *Manual*, or *Volume*; any phrase or expression that will convey a similar idea.

LESSON III.

The Index to synonyms, [see page 11] will also furnish many interesting fireside lessons, and greatly assist the teacher who uses the Manual for advanced classes. For example, suppose the pupil wishes to know the difference between *abolish* and *abrogate*; by reference to lesson XV., Question 16, page 18 of the Appendix (as pointed out by the Index), the difference is explained at length; and by turning to Lesson XV. (Question 16, which points out the line in which the words occur), and page 70, in the body of the book, the pupil will see an application of the words in a sentence; hence it is plain that if the nation does away gradually with its old regulations, *abolish* will be the best word to use in the text; if suddenly, then *abrogate* would be the best. It appears that *alter* precedes *abolish* (see page 70, line 54); hence, it is evident that the change may be a gradual alteration, and therefore *abolish* is the best word to use in the text. Again, suppose the difference between *declare* and *avow* is required; under the letter D, page 12, in the Index, the difference is indicated, and clearly explained in Lesson XXI., Question 6, page 24 of the Appendix. By reference to Lesson XXI. (Question 6, which points out the line in which the words occur), page 94, the application of the words will appear; *declare* being the best word to use in the text, because its application is national.

The Biographical Tables also furnish fruitful and varied themes

for composition, and are of much service by arousing a literary spirit in the family circle. The pupils should be encouraged to obtain knowledge from friends as well as from books.

Again, to vary the exercise, as well as to give the pupils some lesson that will interest their families at home, the teacher may assign with Lesson I., Table I. (found on page 332) of the State in which the school is taught. For example, suppose the school to be in the State of Pennsylvania; by reference to the table, it will be perceived that Pennsylvania is the ninth State in the column of States, and that opposite each State is the first column of figures denoting in years the time for which the governor in that State is elected. The figure opposite Pennsylvania in the first column is 3; hence, the governor of Pennsylvania is elected for three years. The figures in the second column denote, in dollars, the governor's salary per year; opposite Pennsylvania in the second column is 3000; hence, the governor of Pennsylvania has an annual salary of \$3000. Again, suppose the school happens to be in Virginia, and that the class has been assigned Lesson II. By reference to Table II. it will be seen that Virginia is the twelfth State in the column of States. The first column of figures denotes the number of State Senators. In the first column of figures opposite Virginia is 50; hence, the number of State Senators in Virginia is 50. The second column of figures denotes the time, in years, for which the State Senators are elected; 4 is opposite Virginia in the second column of figures; hence, the term of office for the State Senators in Virginia is four years. The third column of figures denotes the number of State Representatives for each State. The figures opposite Virginia are 152; hence, the number of State Representatives in Virginia is 152. The fourth column of figures denotes the time, in years, for which the State Representatives are elected. The number opposite Virginia is 2; hence, the term of office of the State Representatives for Virginia is two years. The fifth column of figures denotes, in years, the youngest age at which any man can legally serve as State Senator. The figures opposite Virginia in the fifth column are 30; hence, a man must attain thirty years in Virginia before he can be legally elected a State Senator. Again, suppose the school happens to be in Ohio, and the class has Lesson IV. assigned. For the home lesson the teacher may assign Table V. Ohio is the twenty-fifth State in the column of States, on page 336. The first column of figures

denotes the number of inhabited dwelling houses in each of the States respectively. The figures opposite Ohio in the first column are 336,098 ; — hence, according to the government authority of the last census, there were 336,098 inhabited dwelling houses in Ohio. The scholars may commit to memory one table, or even less than one table, for each day ; and in the course of a short time they will be familiar with all the statistics of their own State.

LESSON IV.

Inattentive examination has led many who were not practical teachers to believe that the author intended the right-hand column of words as exact definitions ; nothing could be farther from the fact. There are about one thousand questions calling the attention to the difference between the meaning of the word indicated by the figure ¹ and the word in the margin, at the end of the line. The great object is to give varied accuracy in the use of words, a command of language, and gradually but thoroughly to exercise the judgment and discriminating powers of the pupils. Pages 291, 297, and many others, call the attention expressly to the use of the marginal column. It cannot be too much borne in mind, that even of any several-words derived from various tongues, and conveying each in its own, the same thought as either or all of the rest, there is generally, in our language, a slight shade of difference in the application, so that they cannot be used indiscriminately. *See page 4, Ap.* Probably no two words can be found, in their true and nice application, exactly alike, though there are many conveying a similar idea. Let it be always distinctly recollected, that the *main object of the marginal exercises is properly to discipline the mind, to cultivate a taste for the philosophy of our own language, and fit the pupils for the duties of after-life.*

Especial attention is also requested to the peculiarities of orthography in the Constitution. Several persons have had the kindness to point out what they supposed to be errors in spelling, whereas if they had taken pains to examine the questions at the termination of the Constitution (page 147), and the answers found to questions 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, and 71, in the corresponding lesson in the Appendix, or Key (pages 33 and 34), they would have seen the importance of not altering one iota, a document so sacred and venerable as the AMERICAN CONSTITUTION. Hence, in-

stead of being an insuperable objection to the use of the Manual, it will be seen that the very fact of its containing a *FAC SIMILE* of the original manuscript of the Constitution (now in the Department of State in the City of Washington), greatly enhances its value. Hundreds of errors are now to be found in law and other books purporting to contain copies of the Constitution. One of the most popular school-books of the day has XIII. amendments to the Constitution; yet only XII. have been made by Congress. If in less than a century, independent of variations and errors in orthography, punctuation, &c., an entire amendment can be added to the Constitution, is there not danger, if authors are allowed to vary from the original manuscript, that in the course of time the entire original Constitution will be changed or obliterated, and a new one formed, according to the caprices of the public mind? Again, our language is subject to constant change, and, according to the general received opinion, *up*, the last word in the 120th line, page 134, is superfluous; yet it is found in the manuscript as originally adopted. The specimens of old English poetry, page 44 of the Appendix, and the Constitution itself, may, when compared with the best writers of the present day, serve to show the changes our language has gradually undergone. It may be well here to remark, that no one can comprehend the author's system of instruction who does not constantly refer to the questions. The answers to the questions, in the Appendix or Key, are intended simply as models; the pupils should always be encouraged to give original answers. *

Books are companions whose silent and ever-acting influence, for good or for evil, is incalculable. If we place in the hands of youth books from which they form habits of memorizing like parrots and reciting like automatons; if we allow our daughters to take to their bosoms productions that please the fancy while they undermine the morals; if we allow our sons to read works that enervate and degrade instead of invigorating and exalting; if we are indifferent to the contents of a volume *recommended or decried by a gaudy, a mercenary, a base, a prostituted press*, we suffer others, tampering not with things of time but of eternity, to stain the fair blank of mind, prepared for the pen of virtue, and mar the symmetrical proportions of the soul. With interests so vast at stake, it behooves every educator, if he has not at hand those known to be disinterested, carefully to read books designed for his use, relying in the end upon his own judgment, so that neither the *selfishness*

of individuals, nor the cupidity of hireling critics, burning with insane zeal to promote private ends, shall thwart his laudable efforts to ELEVATE AND ENNOBLE THE MINDS OF THE RISING GENERATION.

Should these remarks ever meet the eye of a teacher wishing to procure his bread without labor, to while away the time and pocket the money consecrated to the noble purpose of training youth for the duties of life and of eternity—if there be any having the superintendence of schools, or in any way whatever the charge of the young, who, to screen the teacher's indolence or serve in any manner private ends, advance the specious argument that the multiplicity of words given confuse and bewilder the pupil—the brief and irrefutable answer may be made, that learning the definitions from a dictionary, the study of the classics, and the acquirement of any knowledge, is liable to the same sophistical objections. But skilful and conscientious teachers will not be dismayed by labor; and the child's eye, beaming with joy, as indications of an expanding mind, will dispel such arguments like mist before the burning sun.

By those who wish to travel the old beaten track, to use the books their forefathers used, this work may be cast aside as a "humbug;" and every other effort made to arouse the unreflecting to a sense of the imminent dangers that now threaten the ruin of our Republic will also be cried down by those who feel that knowledge and morality endanger the wheedling politician's permanent hold on office. Some will, however, be found who regret the innovations of the day; who, like the Chinese, wish us now to live as man lived two thousand years ago, trusting to the profession of rulers, and neglecting all the means by which we may know how well they live up to their vaunting professions of disinterested patriotism..

The present is an age of progress—the farmer uses labor-saving machines in agriculture; all the departments of human industry call to their aid, and are served by, the skill and ingenuity of modern inventions; the labor of months is now often performed in a few days; feats are accomplished that would formerly have been deemed incredible; and even the lightning of heaven has been bridled and broken to an express courser by man. Has it come to this, that every thing shall receive countenance and support save that only which affects the training of the young, that which has for its object the growth, the progress, the strength, the welfare of the immortal mind?

In two quarters have objections been raised to the use of a work of this kind in female seminaries. One class argue that political science is dry, uninteresting, and useless: "What," say they, "do young girls want to know of the Constitution of the United States? An accomplished education consists in dancing gracefully; in being familiar with the contents of every novel in English and French." The other class wish to limit woman's knowledge to cooking and washing. The former would make woman a toy of youth, to be deserted in age; the latter, a cateress to man's selfishness—not a companion and equal, but his abject slave through life.

Who moulds the destiny of the future? Who makes an indelible impression on the infant mind ere it gives utterance to expressions of endearment and purity? Woman! Ye master spirits of the present and the past century, *who* were the real authors of your greatness? What enabled you to fill the world with your fame, and engrave your names high on the pillars of immortality? The tomb resounds, *MATERNAL INFLUENCE*. Oh, shades of *Washington and Napoleon*! How long will the world be learning that when the father's influence is no more felt, when the paternal spirit takes its flight, and leaves the widow and her infant brood to loneliness and woe, the educated mother's power is sufficient, soaring above the misfortunes of earth, to mould the character and shape the destiny of *WORLD-RULERS*?

Where is the man—yea, what man ever lived distinguished for great deeds and noble actions, for goodness and excellence, who owed not his eminence to the elevating influence of *FEMALE POWER*? What mother—yea what father—lives, believing that the mind is immortal, that God governs the universe and takes cognizance of the affairs of man, who would wish the daughter's mind to remain blank in reference to our social and political institutions? Who would wish the females of our country to remain for ever ignorant of the disinterested motives, the self-sacrifices of the founders of our Republic? Who would desire *ANY* to remain ignorant of the *AMERICAN CONSTITUTION*, the sheet-anchor of the world's liberties, and the guarantee alike of man's and woman's privileges? Who would wish the daughters of America to form alliances for life like the Turkish slave—who would wish fading beauty—wealth, "which takes to itself wings"—to be the soul of attraction? for when these begin to wane, she must bid farewell to earthly happiness, *and it may be, through a defective education, to CELESTIAL BLISS*.

The female may even now be born on whom may fall the mantle of the combined virtues of the illustrious dead, whose name may yet animate a slumbering world to deeds of excellence and of piety. It may be that female fame may yet leave all names now first, second on earth's annals of renown. The female may even now live who may follow closer the precepts and the commands of the *SAVIOUR* of mankind than ever mortal yet attained. Who is afraid that by the study of political and liberal science woman will usurp the duties of man? As the Creator has assigned the moon, the sun, and the stars, their respective orbits, so also has he prescribed the sphere and the duties of woman; and glorious will be that day when she assumes an intelligent and a proper sway in the affairs of a *SUFFERING WORLD*.

LESSON V.

Particular attention is called to the novel plan of reading the questions, used in this book, and the answers thereto, in the Appendix. For this exercise the class should be separated into two divisions, facing each other. The poorest readers should be the questioners, who ought always to face the best readers, or answerers. For example, suppose the school to be in Maryland, and the class to be composed of Ann, Louisa, Sarah and Jane, the former two being the poorest readers. If Lesson X. be assigned, Ann begins with question 1, page 35, Miss Sarah, in what sense was Christendom formerly used? Sarah, having her book open at the 8th page of the Appendix, reads 1st answer of the 10th Lesson. Louisa then asks the 2d question on the 35th page, and Jane reads the 2d answer from the 8th page of the Appendix. A class of 30 or 40 may proceed in the same manner. The poorest readers in front of the best should proceed, in rotation, to read [ask] the questions, taking care always to raise the eyes and look at those questioned. The best readers, facing the poorest, should, in rotation, read [answer] the questions, each pupil, in turn, taking care always to look at the one propounding the query. Long practice in the school-room proves that these familiar dialogues and colloquies effectually break up drawling tones, lifeless monotony, heedlessness, &c., and impart to each pupil vigor, life, and accuracy. The tables are designed to be read as dialogues. For example, if the school be in Maryland, and Table III., page 334, be the reading exercise, John Ball, at the head of the 1st division, looks directly at William Lewis, who is at the head of the 2d division, and says, Mr. Lewis, (see question 40, page 334,) When is the election held in our state? William Lewis replies, (see Maryland, 11th state from the top, and the 2d column of figures,) Mr. Ball, the election in Maryland is held on the first Wednesday in October. It will be perceived that John adds to question 40, *in our state*. With little encouragement each pupil will be able to frame his own questions for the census tables of 1850. This book can be used by two different classes at the same time, the less advanced being selected to ask the questions. The Manual contains many mental questions such as are not generally found in school books. Every query is designed to lead the pupil to think, investigate, and reason. Reading the questions and the answers gives variety, and cannot be too highly commended. All who have tried this system speak of it as the best possible exercise for all scholars who are in the habit of reading too low or too fast. Asking and answering questions is the easiest and quickest way to elevate the voice to its natural pitch. The learner soon acquires the habit of reading with ease, distinctness, and elegance. The questions and answers are in reading what the gammut is in music, a natural and an infallible guide. They are the simplest

kind of dialogues and colloquies, and gradually excite backward, inattentive, and indolent pupils to the highest degree of quickness and energy. It is, however, of the utmost importance that the class proceed, in reading these dialogues and colloquies, in the right way. By invariably raising the eyes in propounding and answering the queries, and looking at the person questioned or answered, the pupil is at once initiated into the secret of the best elocution, by following the natural instead of an artificial rule. Hence inattentive habits, indistinct enunciation, and mannerism, the great impediments to good reading, are effectually avoided. Long experience in the use of this plan has proved that the learners will soon use the language of the book clearly and naturally. Youth, in fact, form the habit of communicating what they read with the ease, facility, and clearness of animated conversation.* Pupils in rising to read should endeavor to feel that they are communicating the subject to all present, and talking the sentences read. The best readers are those who talk best to the persons in the school room. This plan will soon enable them to read with ease and facility. Accustomed to look constantly in advance of the word being pronounced, they read naturally, and will not make the slightest pause when they come to a difficult word, or raise their eyes towards the audience. The plan pursued in this work is not to make every part so plain that youth may understand it without study. The questions are of a mental character, and regard the pupil not as a parrot but as a rational being, susceptible of constant and progressive improvement. They are designed to lead youth, by easy and progressive steps, to the top of the ladder of thought.†

The marginal arrangement is believed to be the best method ever devised for forcing the eye in advance of the word being pronounced. It is most effectual in aiding the pupil to read with ease, fluency, and correctness. The exercises also give an accuracy and variety in expressing the same idea, and a command in the use of language. The marginal words that most consider best selected, may be, by a few, called the poorest. This conflicting opinion does not, however, detract any thing from their transcendent excellence. No work can ever receive the sanction of all. Even the Bible itself is loudly decried by a certain class. Suppose, however, that the author has not, in every case, selected the best marginal words, every human production must be imperfect. If the best expressions are not always used, then the

* One of the most eminent scholars of the age remarks that, "the highest degree of excellence in reading and speaking is attained by following nature's laws, and not torturing the young to read according to mechanical rules as various and as contradictory as the eccentricities of the authors who compose them."

† This subject is more extensively illustrated in a small book called "THE THINKER," by Joseph Bartlett Burleigh. The Thinker appropriately precedes the American Manual. The Thinker probably contains a greater variety than any other book of its size ever published. As a practical work of morality, it ought to be in the hands of every youth.

teacher can encourage the pupils to *unwearied* effort in selecting those which are better.* When the best are used, then the next best may be selected. Every educator will at once see that no class of marginal words could be selected that would alike suit all schools, and be equally acceptable to all teachers.

LESSON VI.

The questions in this book are intended to make separate and distinct reading lessons, and should be read [asked] by one division of the class and the answers (see page 4 of the Appendix) should be read [given] by the other division of the class. 1. [Mary.] Some words of the questions in this book are printed in *italics*, what is the meaning of *italic*? 2. [Jane.] What is the difference in meaning between *suppressing* and *extending*? 3. What is the meaning of *prejudice*? 4. [Susan.] You perceive the syllable *un* is placed before *wearied*, how does *un*, as a prefix, affect words? The questions and the answers thereto throughout this book are intended to be read by the pupils either as *dialogues* or *colloquies*, (see page 4, Lesson VI., of the Appendix.) In case the answers to the questions in the Appendix are lengthy, as is the case with the remarks that follow the 4th query, all the pupils in the class may read by turns, each reading only to a period.

EXPLANATIONS.

LESSON VII.

(§ 1.) This ¹work is a family manual for reference, and a text-book and reader for ¹elementary schools and academies. The marginal ¹exercises are peculiar to the ¹author's school-books. (§ 2.) Before the ¹top of the first letter of some word in each line is a ¹diminutive figure 1, which ¹denotes that the word marked by it may be ¹omitted, and the definition, or ¹some other expression that will convey a similar ¹idea, be put in its stead. (§ 3.) For example, the ¹first line may be read, "this *book* is a ¹family manual," and so on through the ¹lesson, omitting the marked words, and ¹putting in *their stead* those in the margin.

Spelling.
Definitions.
Synonyms.
Unlike words.
Mental exercises.

Book.

Primary.

Lessons for practice.

Writer's.

Upper part.

Very small.

Signifies.

Not mentioned.

Any.2

Meaning.

Top.2

General.2

Exercise.2

Substituting.

* It has generally been acknowledged, whenever at first sight, the best words appear not to have been taken, or where the most difficult were not marked, that they were elsewhere exemplified.

15	This ¹ Manual can be used as a reader in the largest ¹ public schools, without occupying more time than the ¹ ordinary Readers. (§ 4.) By reading in this ¹ book pupils gradually acquire a ¹ <i>knowledge of</i> our social and political institutions. Youth are ¹ thus led, by ¹ progressive steps, to cultivate a taste for useful reading, ¹ industrious habits, and patient research, without which they are not ¹ properly fitted for the ¹ duties of after life. (§ 5.) The	Book. Free. Common. Manual. Familiarity with. In this way Easy and advancing. Attentive. Suitably. Labors.
25	¹ alluring incentives of the Marginal words give, by easy ¹ gradations, a variety of words in expressing the same ¹ idea, and an accuracy in the use of ¹ terms.* (§ 6.) Immediately before ¹ telling the meaning of the words	Enticing. Steps. Thought. Words. Giving.
30	¹ marked by the small figure ¹ , the pupils should ¹ <i>raise their eyes</i> from the reading exercise, and ¹ look at those to whom they read.†	Labelled. Look. Glance.

LESSON VIII.—1. To what does *their* refer? [line 14.] 2. In what sentences can you use the word *work* [see Lesson VII., line 1] so that in each it shall convey a different meaning? 3. What is a *paragraph*? 4. What does *analyze* mean? 5. What is the meaning of *marginal words*? 6. Amos, what is a *simple* sentence? 7. Peter, what is a *compound* sentence? 8. Phillip, is it a bad plan to think, out of school, about the subject of your lessons? 9. Thomas, what does *orally* mean? 10. Henry, what is the difference in meaning between *definition* and *synonym*? 11. Joseph, illustrate the difference in the meaning of *developing*, *strengthening*, and *elevating*. 12. William, what is the meaning of *mental faculties*? 13. Asa, what is the meaning of *metonymy*? 14. Charles, what does *rhetorician* mean? 15. Timothy, what is the difference, in meaning, between *intellectual* and *moral*? 16. Alfred, what is the difference in meaning between *progression* and *advancement*? 17. Eli, from what is *sentient* derived? 18. Moses, what is the difference in meaning between *incite* and *excite*? 19. Stephen, in how many sentences can you use the word *power*, so that in each sentence it shall convey a different meaning? 20. Joshua, illustrate, in sentences, the difference in the meaning of *strength*, *power* and *authority*? 21. Edward, what do persons mean when they speak of *pause*, *tone*, and *emphasis*? 22. Edwin, what is the difference between *scientific* and *literary*? 23. Hiram, what is the meaning of a *sentence*, a *paragraph*, an *essay*, and a *treatise*? 24. Benjamin, what is the most important part of our education?

* See the Index, page 11.

† See Rules for Reading, page 1, Appendix.

LESSON IX.*

<p>† (§ 1.) POLITICAL 'SCIENCE is an exceedingly interesting and 'important study, and justly 'claims the attention, both of the young and of the old. It 'expands and strengthens the</p>	<p>Knowledge. Useful. Demands.</p>
<p>5 mind—'increases our knowledge of human 'nature—enables us to judge of the actions of men, and understand the 'system of govern-ment 'under which we live. † (§ 2.) No Ameri-can citizen can 'creditably perform the duties</p>	<p>Enlarges. Adds to. Character. Plan. Subject to. Honorably.</p>
<p>10 incumbent on him, without a 'knowledge of the nature of political 'power. The Consti-tution of the United States is the most 'com-plex yet perfect system of human 'policy ever established, and combines alike the 'ex-</p>	<p>Acquaint-ance. Authority. Intricate. Government. Good qual-ities.</p>
<p>15 cellencies of all the 'illustrious States of an-cient and modern 'times. † (§ 3.) It is, therefore, 'necessary for every citizen to know some-</p>	<p>Famous. Eras. Useful.</p>

The difficult Questions are elucidated in the Appendix.

† (§ 1.) 1. What is the meaning of "*both of the young and of the old*," in the 3d line? 2. What conjunction usually follows *both*? 3. Can you give an example in which *both* is substituted for a noun? † (§ 2.) 4. When you substitute *acquaintance* for *knowledge*, in the 10th line, why do you change *a* to *an*? 5. In what country do you think the people the happiest and most powerful at the present time? 6. What do you think is the only guarantee of the perpetuity of liberty and the happiness of communities? 7. Can you name some of the causes which led to the settlement of this country? 8. What do you think has contributed to make the people of the United States so prosperous and happy? † (§ 3.) 9. Why is the study of political science interesting

* Lesson IX. is the beginning of the main subject of this work. To meet the convenience of different *Teachers*, who must necessarily have classes of varied attainments, the lessons are generally divided into 10 or 12 sections, each of which usually contains from 8 to 12 lines. It will be borne in mind, that these sections are merely arbitrary divisions, and not paragraphs. According to this arrangement, *Teachers* may, with the utmost ease, vary the lessons they wish to assign. For some classes, one section may be enough for a task; others may take 2-3-4-5-6 sections, or it may be, even a whole lesson, for a single exercise. The answers to the questions are often not found in the Lesson, and are intended to stimulate the pupils to industrious habits out of school—to develop thoroughly the mental and moral powers—to train properly the young for the momentous duties and responsibilities that await them in the future.

† *Teachers* will perceive that each section of questions is intended to correspond to its numbered section in the context.

thing of the 'origin and progress of political science, its nature and 'necessity; to under-	Rise. Need.
20 stand the causes and 'circumstances which have 'contributed to found States and Em-	Incidents. Helped.
pires; the means by which they 'acquired honor and 'renown; the reasons of their	Attained. Fame.
real happiness and 'grandeur; and the true	Splendor.
25 causes of their degeneracy and 'ruin.	Destruction.
(§4.) Government is 'a science of the most exalted character, and can only be 'learned	*One. Acquired.
by study. It 'combines reason, morality, and wisdom, and 'approximates to the attri-	Unites. Approaches.
30 butes of Divine power. In 'treating, there-fore, of the Constitution of the 'United States, and the 'duties of citizens, it seems proper to commence with the 'origin and progress of 'government.	Discoursing. Confederacy. Obligations. Beginning. Political power.

(§ 5.) ORIGIN OF GOVERNMENT.

35 It is the nature of each 'order of created beings to take 'pleasure in one another's company. The beasts of the 'forest, and	Class. Enjoyment. Wilderness.
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and useful to all? 10. Why is it necessary for every one to know something of the nature of political power? 11. What is the difference between ancient and modern times? 12. Can you name some of the most famous nations of antiquity? 13. Illustrate the difference between *ruin*, in the 25th line, and *destruction*. (§ 4.) 14. Can you illustrate the meaning of *government*, in the 26th line? 15. How many simple sentences can you name in each of which *government* shall have a different meaning? 16. Why is the science of government a subject of much importance? 17. In what country is it necessary for every one to understand the principles of government? 18. Why do you suppose it is more necessary for people to be enlightened *under* a republican than *under* a despotic government? 19. Ought *all* the people in every country to be educated? 20. Why do you suppose, in treating of the Constitution of the United States, it is proper to begin with the *origin* and *progress* of government? * What do

the birds of the air, herd and 'flock together;	Collect.
but the 'power is given to the human race	Ability.
40 alone, to 'look through the vista of past, and	See.
of future time, to derive 'wisdom from the	Knowledge.
Creator of all, and enjoy the 'inestimable	Invaluable.
blessings of 'rational government. (§ 6.) The	Reasonable.
history of the people of 'Israel is the only one	Jacob.
45 that carries on a continued 'narration from	Story.
the 'beginning of the world without any	Origin.
'interruption, and even with this, there are	Disturbance.
occasionally chronological 'difficulties. Yet	Impediments
these are of minor importance, 'compared	Contrasted.
50 with the universal 'obscurity and uncertainty	Mystery.
which pertain to the 'annals of all other na-	Histories.
tions. (§ 7.) The Mosaic 'history, contained	Account.
in the first seven chapters of 'Genesis, is the	The first book of the Bible.
only reliable 'account of the world before	Narration.
55 the 'deluge. Moses has related only those	Flood.
'momentous events which were necessary	Weighty.
for man to know; all minor 'details, which	Explanations

you think is the difference between *a* and *one*? (§ 5.) 21. What is the meaning of *all*, in the 42d line? 22. What do you think is the nature of each order of created beings? 23. Can you name *any created beings*, besides the birds and the beasts, that take pleasure in each other's company? 24. Can you name some of the advantages the *human race* has over *all other orders* of created beings? 25. Can you assign any reason why *forest*, in the 37th line, is used instead of *forests*, inasmuch as there are many forests in the world, and the author is speaking in general terms? (§ 6.) 26. What is the meaning of *one*, in the 44th line? 27. Can you tell why Jacob was called Israel? 28. In how many simple sentences can you use *story*, in the 45th line, so that the word shall in each case convey a different meaning? 29. What is understood after *this*, in the 47th line? 30. What is the meaning of *chronological*, in the 48th line? 31. What does *these* refer to, in the 49th line? (§ 7.) 32. Give an account of the eventful life of Moses. 33. Can you give an account of the flood? 34. Do you suppose they had any printed books in the time of Moses? 35. How do you suppose this account of Moses was originally recorded?

would be exceedingly interesting and 'grati-	Pleasing.
60 fying to us, have been 'omitted. (§ 8.) We are,	Neglected.
the origin of government arose from 'pater-	Conclude.
nal authority, and is nearly 'coeval with the	Fatherly.
creation. We are 'informed that the first	Of equal age.
man 'lived 930 years; that his children and	Told.
65 their 'descendants generally attained a similar	Existed.
'longevity. (§ 9.) This great length of human	Offspring.
life would, in a few 'centuries, have filled the	Length of life
earth with a 'dense population; and it would	Hundreds of years.
certainly have been natural for all to 'reve-	Thick.
70 rence the authority of their common 'progeni-	Regard.
tor, who probably 'received much knowledge	Ancestor.
by 'inspiration, and retained a greater amount	Obtained.
of 'virtue and wisdom than any of his cotem-	Divine influ-
poraries. Moreover, it is reasonable to 'sup-	Moral good-
75 pose, that the one who stood 'preeminent in	ness.
experience and years would be 'sovereign of	Conceive.
those in his 'vicinity. (§ 10.) The duties of	Excellent
'rulers and of parents are in many respects	above
nearly 'allied; both are bound by the holiest	others.
	Ruler.
	Neighbor-
	hood.
	Governors.
	Connected.

36. Why do you suppose we have not a more detailed account of the world before the flood? (§ 8.) 37. Whence do you suppose government originated? 38. Assign all the reasons you can for this conclusion? 39. Who was the *first* man? 40. What can you say of his extraordinary career. (§ 9.) 41. What does *all* mean, in the 69th line? 42. Can you name some of the *different* parts of speech in the margin? 43. *Which of the *marginal* exercises affords you the greatest facility in composing simple sentences? 44. Who do you suppose is meant by *ancestor*, in the 70th† line? 45. How do you suppose *his attainments* in virtue and wisdom *compared with* his cotemporaries? (§ 10.) 46. In what respects are the duties of *rulers* and of *parents* similar? 47. Who do you suppose, among rulers, *merits most*

* Intended to exercise the discriminating powers.

† The line in the margin is generally synonymous with the one in the context.

80	ties to promote the happiness of those 'com-	Entrusted.
	mitted to their 'charge—both are entitled to	Care.'
	respect and obedience; and the most 'envia-	Desirable.
	ble and exalted title any ruler can 'acquire	Receive.
	is "the father of his 'country." (§ 11.) For-	Native land
85	merly, fathers exercised an 'absolute sway	Unlimited.
	over their families and considered it 'lawful	Right.
	to 'deprive even their children of life; and this	Dispossess.
	'custom is still sanctioned by many savage	Usage.
	tribes, and 'prevails in the oldest and most	Predomi-
		nates.
90	populous 'empire in the world.* How thank-	Region including several countries
	ful ought we to be, who are alike 'exempt	Free.
	from 'despotism and unrestrained liberty;	Arbitrary
	and enjoy the 'inestimable blessings of a	rule.
	'republican government, and the heavenly	Priceless.
		Representa-
95	'influence of our HOLY RELIGION.	tive.
		Power.

the gratitude of mankind? 48. Who, among *all* the innumerable hosts that have ever lived, do you suppose deserves most our gratitude and veneration? 49. What is *enviable*, in the 82d line, derived from, and is it generally used in a good or a bad sense? 50. Can you name any word that may convey *one meaning* in one sentence, and directly its *opposite* in another? 51. What is the difference between the meaning of *acquire* and *receive*, in the 83d line? (§ 11.) 52. Name, in this lesson, a simple sentence—53. A compound sentence—54. A paragraph. 55. Can you name any revolting custom that formerly prevailed, and is sanctioned by the unenlightened at the present day? 56. Name *some* of the peculiarities, advantages, and blessings resulting from Christianity. 57. What is the *oldest* and *most populous* empire in the world? 58. How many times larger, in population, is *China* than the *United States*? 59. What nation do you suppose is the most powerful? 60. In which do you suppose the people the happiest? 61. Can you name any peculiarities in the natural productions, works of art, language, literature, &c., of *China*? 62. How do you suppose the *power* of the Emperor of *China* compares with *that* of the President of the *United States*? 63. In which country would you rather live? 64. Why? 65. What invaluable privilege and unfailing source of happiness have the *people* of our country that the *Chinese* do not enjoy?

* A prominent feature of this work is to excite investigation, thought, reflection, and reason; *Teachers* and *Parents* should, therefore, afford all possible facilities in encouraging the young to read out of school, and give extended narrations of all the knowledge thus industriously obtained.

LESSON X.

<p>(§ 1.) Between the laws in 'christendom, however, and the 'regulations of a family, there are several 'material differences; the latter are of a more 'limited character.</p>	<p>Regions inhabited by Christians</p>
<p>5 When children arrive at 'age, they are as free as their parents—but citizens are 'always under the control of the 'laws of their country.</p>	<p>Rules. Very important. Restricted. Twenty-one years. At all times.</p>
<p>(§ 2.) Governments may and often do 'inflict 'capital punishment, but no parent is ever</p>	<p>Regulations. Impose. A punishment that takes away life. Peculiar authority.</p>
<p>10 allowed to exercise this 'prerogative. The law speaks with authority, and 'commands—the parent admonishes, 'entreats or advises. The child, in his 'turn, may become a parent—but it does not 'consequently follow that</p>	<p>Orders. Persuades. Vicissitude. Accordingly.</p>
<p>15 the parent may exercise the 'functions of government.</p> <p>(§ 3.) The first 'governments, like the first arts and 'sciences, were exceedingly imperfect. The 'patriarchs often ruled with des-</p> <p>20 potic 'sway, yet they were not able to impart harmony and 'happiness even among those who were 'affiliated to them by the tenderest</p>	<p>Powers. Polity. Systems of polity. Collections of leading truths relating to any subject. Ancient fathers of mankind. Power. Felicity. Bound.</p>

The difficult Questions are elucidated in the Appendix.

(§ 1.) 1. In what sense was *christendom* formerly used? 2. What are some of the differences between national and family government? 3. Wherein consists the propriety of assigning a fixed age as minority? (§ 2.) 4. What is meant by *capital punishment*? 5. What is the design of punishment? 6. Is there any other way of inducing a compliance with rectitude? 7. What is the proper treatment of incorrigible offenders? (§ 3.) 8. Why were the earliest systems of government defective? 9. Has experience the effect to improve polity? 10. Can you tell the condition of the first laws, arts, and sciences, and name some of the improvements that have been made in each? 11. What is understood by despotic power? 12. In what grade of

ties; 'discord and murder entered the family of the first ruler of the human 'race. (§ 4.)	Contention.
25 Want of proper order and 'government among the families of mankind increased till 'licentiousness and 'depravity prevailed to so great an extent, that from the vast 'multitudes of the earth only eight 'righteous persons were	Family. Discipline. Unrestrained liberty. Destitution of holiness. Population.
30 to be found 'worthy of preservation. Then the 'vengeance of heaven was kindled at the 'frenzied disorders of men, and the ALMIGHTY, who governs with the 'utmost harmony and regularity, the boundless 'universe, deter-	Pious. Deserving. Retribution. Maddening. Greatest.
35 mined to 'destroy the whole dense population of the earth with a 'universal deluge. (§ 5.) Hence it appears that an 'abiding sense of the 'omniscience and 'omnipresence† of God, and personal accountability to him for all	System of created worlds. Extirpate. Overwhelming. Permanent.* Power of knowing all things at once. 2 Presence in every place at the same time.
40 that each one 'does, says, and even thinks, is necessary to secure 'undying grandeur.	Performs. Immortal.

society can despotic power be exercised? (§ 4.) 13. Under what circumstances are licentiousness and depravity most likely to prevail? 14. Do you think of any appalling desolation that the Almighty sent upon the earth, on account of the lawless spirit and wickedness of its inhabitants? 15. Why does the author use *boundless* before *universe*, in the 34th line? 16. Can you give some idea of the extent of the universe? 17. Which is the easiest to define, the extent of the universe, the commencement of time, or the duration of eternity? 18. What should these things teach us? 19. How does human life and all earthly happiness compare with the duration and joys of eternity? 20. Had the earth probably become very populous before the flood? 21. What cause could have accumulated so numerous a population in the comparative infancy of the earth? (§ 5.) * When you substitute *permanent* for *abiding*, in the 37th line, why do you alter *an* to *a*? 22. How are you pleased with the study in which you are now engaged? 23. Do you consider it important? 24. Who do you think will be the legislators and governors in our country 40, 50, 60 or 70 years hence? 25. Should you ever be a legislator, a judge, or a governor, what is it ne-

† The figures 2, 3, 4, &c., before words, refer to words similarly marked in the margin.

This 'immutable truth should be indelibly 'engraven alike on the hearts of rulers and the 'ruled. With this sense, the former can	Unchangeable.
45 safely 'attain the pinnacle of earthly fame and have their names 'transmitted in grate- ful remembrance to 'posterity. By piety	Impressed.
the former and the latter can alike 'secure temporal comfort and 'everlasting happiness.	Governed.
50 (§ 6.) The world has been 'created nearly six thousand years, yet, for want of 'order and suitable government, individuals, 'tribes,	Reach.
and 'nations have been to each other the great- est 'scourge. Even at the present day, of	Handed down.
55 the 'estimated nine hundred millions of the hu- man 'race, that now inhabit the globe, how few are in the enjoyment of wise 'laws and salutary 'government!	Succeeding generations.
60 (§ 7.) Immediately after the flood, the 'Lord blessed Noah and his sons and 'commanded them to "replenish the earth," which 'de- noted that they should be divided into 'sepa-	Make certain
rate nations, under 'various governments, and dwell in 'different countries, till every	Eternal.
	Made.
	Method.
	Races.
	Communities
	Punishment.
	Computed.
	Family.
	Regulations.
	Control.
	Supreme Be- ing.
	Ordered.
	Signified.
	Distinct.
	Several.
	Dissimilar.

cessary for you constantly to remember? 26. Should you forget this, what would be your future fate among posterity—and before what *infallible tribunal* will you have to appear and answer for your conduct? 27. After we die, where must we all appear and for what purpose? 28. What effect should this consideration produce on youth? 29. What on men? (§ 6.) 30. What is the reputed age of the earth? 31. What its present population? 32. How is that population politically divided? 33. What has been the nature of their respective intercourse? 34. Does this intercourse resemble that between the respective States of the American confederacy? (§ 7.) 35. Illustrate the difference between *denoted* and *signified*, in the 61st line—36. *separate* and *distinct*, in the 62d line—37. *various* and *several*, in the 63d line—38. *different* and *dissimilar*, in the 64th line. 39. What was the

65 part of the earth was 'reinhabited. Up-	Inhabited anew.
wards of one hundred years after the 'flood,	Inundation.
the descendants of Noah, under the 'com-	Control.
mand, 'doubtless, of Nimrod, "journeyed	Without doubt.
from the east, and 'settled on a plain in the	Fixed their habitations.
70 land of Shinar." (§ 8.) They rapidly 'in-	Augmented.
creased in number, but, 'regardless of the	Neglectful.
commands of the Almighty, they 'determined	Resolved.
to have but one government—to 'remain one	Continue.
nation—and 'formed a plan "to build a city,	Devised.
75 and a 'tower whose top would reach unto	Lofty fortress
heaven." Thus, among other 'purposes, the	Uses.
tower would be a 'beacon to guide the inha-	Sign.
bitants back to the city when they had 'wan-	Strayed.
dered to a great distance in 'search of the	Quest.
80 'necessaries of life; it would be a centre of	Requisites.
union, and they would thereby not be 'disu-	Divided.
nited and 'scattered abroad upon the face of	Dispersed.

exact number of years after the flood, when *the people* commenced building the Tower of Babel, and why do you suppose the term "upwards of 100 years" should be used in the 65th line? 40. Can you tell *where* it is recorded that the Lord blessed Noah and his sons? 41. Can you tell who Nimrod was, and why do you suppose it without doubt that the hordes that "journeyed from the east" were under Nimrod's command? 42. As Noah was living at this time, what reason can you assign why *he* had not the command instead of *Nimrod*? 43. What leads us to infer that the hordes that "journeyed from the east and settled on a plain in Shinar" did *not* include *all* the inhabitants of the earth? 44. Can you tell where the *land* of Shinar was? (§ 8.) 45. What is the difference between *disunited* and *divided*, in the 81st line? 46. Why do you suppose the people did *not* intend the tower as a place of refuge in case of another flood? 47. What do you suppose were some of the objects of the tower? 48. What *name* was given to the tower? 49. What was the *meaning* of the name? 50. What do you suppose were some of the reasons why the people wished to have but *one* government? 51. How did the Lord countenance this plan of having *one grand ruler* of all mankind? 52. What effect has increasing the *territory* and *population* of a country on the *power* of rulers? 53. Does the *more power* rulers possess generally

the whole 'earth. (§9.) It appears, moreover, that they sought their own 'glory, and wished
85 to obtain 'adoration and fame among posterity. Yet it is 'remarkable that of all that ambitious 'host not a single name is mentioned by any 'historian.

We may here 'derive a most instructive
90 lesson on the 'vanity of all earthly fame, and the weakness and 'folly of man if not guided by the 'unerring precepts of heaven. (§10.) The 'whole race at that time spoke the same language. 'Jehovah, who gave to man speech,
95 by a 'miracle dissolved this powerful bond of union, scattered the different 'tribes, and thus, by 'dividing the languages, divided the governments; 'accordingly, since then, every nation has had a 'language and government
100 'peculiar to itself. Thus it appears that the 'descendants of Noah, after the confusion of languages, 'occupied a position similar to that of the first 'parents of mankind; and nearly two thousand years after the 'world

Habitable globe.
Renown.
Praise.
Extraordinary.
Multitude.
Writer.
Obtain.
Pride.
Irrationality.
Infallible.
Entire.
The Lord.
Wonder.
Hordes.
Separating.
Therefore.
Dialect.
Appropriate.
Offspring.
Held.
Ancestors.
Earth.

increase or decrease their regard for *the rights* of their subjects and their morals and piety? (§9.) 54. In how many simple sentences can you use the word *host*, in the 87th line, so that in each case it shall convey a different meaning? 55. Can you use it so that in *one* sentence it shall convey a meaning directly the *opposite* of what it does in the *other*? 56. Can you name any Republic that has a *Christian* government? 57. Can you mention any powerful nation that once adopted a republican government, and *rejected* Christianity? 58. What has been the fate of every nation that has *not* been governed by Christian laws? (§10). 59. Do you know whether learned men have thought the term *confusion of languages* might bear another construction? 60. What reasons can you assign that seem to *prove* beyond doubt that the opinion generally received is correct? 61. What was the *exact number* of years, according to the most accredited authorities, after the creation, that the confusion of languages occurred?

105	had been created, we find society 'resolved to nearly its 'primitive state, and government in its infancy. (§ 11.) The 'post-diluvians had, however, 'retained some important features of the Divine 'statutes. After centu-	Reduced.
		First.
		Persons living since the flood.
		Kept.
		Laws.
110	ries of 'experience, trials, and sufferings, we find mankind governed by those 'rules and precepts which derive their 'origin from sentiments of 'equity and justice, engraven on the human heart by the 'invisible hand of	Tests.
		Maxims.
		First existence.
		Rectitude.
		Unseen.
115	'Providence.	Divine guidance.

62. What natural monuments go to prove, *independent* of revelation, that the Lord intended that there should be many governments? (§ 11.) 63. Do the natural divisions of the earth into *separate* continents, islands, &c., seem to indicate that the Almighty intended *one* nation to have absolute sway? 64. What reasons can you assign why it would *not* be well to have a republican president govern the whole world? 65. What has heretofore been *the fate* of republics that have attempted universal dominion? 66. Is our *own republic* the most powerful that has ever existed? 67. What do you suppose *contributes most* to the happiness of man?

LESSON XI.

(§ 1). It appears evident, that the first 'gov-	Systems of polity.
vernments were not the result of 'deliberations. The 'usages of the patriarchs, estab-	Mutual discussions and examinations.
lished without the 'sanction of legislative	Customs.
5 'assemblies, gradually became the first laws	Support.
among mankind. Consequently, these 'cus-	Parliaments.
toms were the origin of all the 'political	Usages.
	National.

The difficult Questions are elucidated in the Appendix.

(§ 1.) 1. What do you think *ought to be* the object of every government? 2. Mention some of the advantages likely to result from *legislative* deliberation. 3. Under what governments do you

regulations that have either 'depressed or 'ameliorated the condition of the human race	Degraded. Made better.
10 in all 'succeeding ages. (§ 2.) In the different societies that were 'formed after the confusion of tongues, and the 'dispersion of "the people," at the building of the Tower of 'Babel, were persons noted for 'physical power,	Following. Organized. Separation.
15 skill, and 'bravery. Those who enjoyed these 'blessings soon acquired public confidence and admiration. Hence the 'utility of their services, and the favorable 'opinion of men, enabled them gradually to acquire 'dominion. (§ 3.) The 'records of all nations prove that the first rulers owed their 'ascendancy to the 'services they had rendered society, or to military 'prowess. Nimrod was the 'founder of the first empire of which we	Confusion. Superior strength. Courage. Advantages. Benefit.
20 25 have any 'authentic account. We are informed by the 'sacred historian that he was a mighty hunter, and are led to 'infer that the people were often with him, that they 'gradually put themselves 'under his authority.	Sentiment. Supreme authority. Authentic memorials. Superiority. Benefits.
30 In 'process of time, he conquered nations, increased his power, and 'founded the	Valor. Establisher. Reliable. Divine. Conclude.
	By degrees. Subject to. Progressive course. Established.

think a majority of the people enjoys the most happiness? (§ 2.) 4. Do you suppose there were any distinguished personages at the building of the Tower of Babel? 5. Who do you suppose of those Babel-builders acquired dominion? 6. Do you think of any endowments that are requisite for every ruler to possess in rendering service to the community? 7. What is of the utmost consequence that all should possess? 8. May every one possess this inestimable blessing? (§ 3.) 9. What sort of men have generally been the first rulers of nations? 10. Who was the founder of the first empire of which we have any authentic account? 11. Who informs us what this man was, and what he became? 12. Illustrate the meaning of *Sacred His-*

Babylonian, or Assyrian 'empire, for he became a "'mighty one in the earth."

(§ 4.) It is a 'remarkable, but irrefutable
35 'fact, that the first human governments were
of a 'despotic character. Yet they were
'baneful in their operation, and signally failed
in securing permanent order, 'harmony, pros-
perity, or 'tranquillity to individuals—peace
40 between tribes and nations, or the 'perma-
nent power and 'magnificence of empires.
The 'deleterious influences of the arbi-
trary will and 'unbridled passions of rulers,
the 'usurpation of human rights by petty
45 chiefs and mighty 'monarchs, affected all
classes, till universal 'contamination and
'depravity prevailed. (§ 5.) Herodotus, who
is styled the father of 'profane history, in-
forms us that the Medes, after having 'rejected

Realm.
Powerful.
Extraordi-
nary.*
Truth.
Absolute.*
Ruinous.
Concord.
Freedom from
trouble.
Lasting.
Grandeur.
Destructive.
Licentious.
Unlawful
seizing.
Sovereigns.
Pollution.
Wickedness.
Secular.
Shaken off.

tory. (§ 4.) 13. *In substituting *extraordinary* for *remarkable*, and *absolute* for *despotic*, why do you change *a* to *an*? 14. What was the character of the first *human* laws? 15. What was their result in relation to *individuals*—16. *tribes* and *nations*—17. and *empires*? 18. Do you suppose people generally look to *their rulers* for *examples* to imitate? 19. Do you suppose evil rulers tend to make good people wicked? 20. If rulers *usurp*, or *steal*, or *rob*, or *get intoxicated*, what are their subjects likely to do? 21. What would be the tendency of *righteous rulers* on a *vicious* or *corrupt* people? 22. Do you suppose people would be likely to become *wicked* or *corrupt*, if they always had *pious rulers*? 23. Do you think *any one* can commit a crime and escape punishment? 24. Is it *wise* or *foolish*, then, to do wrong? 25. Is it the mark of a *great* or a *little* mind to do wrong? 26. Can you mention *any authority* from the BIBLE that has reference to this subject? 27. Who do you think are the happiest in this life, *those* that do wrong, or *those* that *strive* to do right? 28. Who do you think stand the best chance of being happy in the life to come, *those* that are indolent and vicious, or *those* that are industrious and *strive* to be good? (§ 5.) 29. What is *history*? 30. Who is styled *the father of profane history*? 31. What is *profane history*? 32. Can you give any account of the nature and power of the Assyrian or

50	the 'Assyrian yoke, were some time without any form of government, and 'anarchy prevailed and subjected them to the most 'horrible excesses and 'disorders. It was at length 'resolved by them, that, in order to	Tyranny of the Assyrians Intestine broils. Fearful. Tumults. Determined.
55	avoid their 'direful calamities, they would elect a king. Dejoces, a man of 'consummate prudence and skill, was 'unanimously 'elected.	Woeful. Complete. Without dissent. Selected.
60	(§ 6.) In the 'primitive ages crowns were often elective, and those were 'selected who were either capable of 'dispensing justice to their subjects, or of 'commanding them in time of war. The 'dominions of the first monarchs were of small 'extent. In the	Pristine. Chosen. Distributing. Directing. Territories.
65	early ages, every city had its king. 'Sacred and 'profane historians alike bear testimony to the narrow bounds of 'ancient kingdoms, and the valor and even excellent 'traits of their rulers. Joshua 'defeated thirty-one	Limit. Holy. Secular. Primitive. Qualities.
70	kings; and Adonibezek 'owned that in his	Overthrew. Confessed.

Babylonian empire? 33. What do you suppose contributed to the overthrow of the Assyrian empire? 34. What was the character of the government of the Medes after they had shaken off the tyranny of the Assyrians? 35. Why do you suppose their government did not continue a democracy? (§ 6.) 36. From whom did sovereigns in the primitive ages derive their power to govern? 37. If sovereigns sometimes derived their power to govern from the Lord, what name ought to be given such government? 38. Can you name any remarkable texts in scripture to prove that the Lord did not approve of kingly government? 39. What do you suppose was the earliest kind of government? 40. What was the *first kind* of *human* government? 41. What was the *second kind* of *human* government? 42. What were formerly considered requisites in a king? 43. Do you suppose modern kings are the most learned and virtuous people in the nations they respectively govern? 44. What are your reasons for this opinion? 45. Were monarchies formerly extensive? 46. What reasons can you

<p>wars he had destroyed "<i>three score and ten</i> kings." (§ 7.) Egypt was 'originally divided into several states. The different 'provinces that compose the present 'empires of China and Japan, formed 'anciently as many distinct 'sovereignties. A few families assembled in one neighborhood composed all the 'subjects of many of the first 'monarchs. Africa, a 'part of Asia, and the Indian tribes of our own 'continent, present us with samples similar in many 'respects to the primitive 'monarchies.</p>	<p>Seventy. Primarily. Dominions. Regions. Of old. Dominions. Vassals. Kings Portion Hemisphere. Particulars. Kingdoms. Inordinate grasping. Hand down. Renown. Influenced. Intrusted.</p>
<p>(§ 8.) But the 'ambition of monarchs—the desire to 'transmit to their posterity their power and their 'fame, as well as their property, among other causes 'induced them to usurp the rights 'delegated to man by his</p>	

assign for this opinion? (§ 7.) 47. What was formerly the political condition of Egypt? 48. What other sources prove that monarchies were not originally extensive? 49. Do you suppose crowns are still elective? 50. What is your reason for this opinion? 51. What countries, at the present day, are in some respects similar to the primitive monarchies? 52. What remarkable fact, independent of revelation, proves the existence of God, and of our souls after our bodies turn to dust? (§ 8.) 53. What is the principle which induces us to desire to transmit our possessions to our particular heirs? 54. What is your opinion about the justice and propriety of the law of inheritance? 55. Why do you suppose the law of inheritance ought not to apply to power and office, as well as to property? 56. Wherever it has so applied, what has been the uniform result? 57. Do you suppose human nature is the same now that it always has been? 58. What are your reasons for this opinion? 59. Do you suppose there is no danger that the rulers of a republic will ever abuse authority entrusted to them? 60. What are your reasons for this opinion? 61. If a farmer hires a man to work, or a merchant employs a clerk, or a mechanic an apprentice, and the employed, in either case, abuse the trust confided to him, what is usually done? 62. Who are the employed, the rulers or the people? 63. What ought to be done, when rulers abuse the trust confided to them? 64. Why do you suppose a

<p>creator. 'Accordingly all history shows, that as the 'power of the ruler has been increased</p>	<p>Consequently Authority.</p>
<p>90 the rights of the 'ruled have been disregarded.</p>	<p>Subjects.</p>
<p>(§ 9.) Hence, the 'mightiest empires of the 'earth, the Babylonian, the Assyrian, the Egyptian, and the Chinese, 'with all those of later 'ages, as they increased in</p>	<p>Most powerful. World. As well as. Times.</p>
<p>95 'territory and population, became hereditary.</p>	<p>Area.</p>
<p>But the highest 'dazzling power ever possessed by any 'monarch, the renown of the mightiest 'armies that have ever been led to the field of 'slaughter, have exhibited alike</p>	<p>Brilliant. Potentate. Hosts. Butchery.</p>
<p>100 the 'insensibility, the degradation, the hopeless misery of the 'mass of the subjects, and the 'fatuity, the wretchedness of their rulers.</p>	<p>Stupidity. Body. Imbecility.</p>
<p>Without the light of Divine 'revelation, what stronger 'proof need be adduced to demon-</p>	<p>Communication. Evidence.</p>
<p>105 strate to all the absolute 'necessity of integrity and 'piety, than the total ruin of all 'ancient empires and republics, whose surpassing power and 'magnificence would be deemed a 'fable were it not that their crumbling 'monuments still attest that they existed.</p>	<p>Want. Duty to God. Old. Grandeur. Falsehood. Relics.</p>

people that can neither read nor write *cannot* tell when authority is abused? (§ 9.) 65. What effect has absolute power always produced on rulers? 66. Their subjects? 67. What rendered the Babylonian, Assyrian empires, &c., unable to cope with other nations? 68. How many lives do you suppose have been sacrificed to gratify the vanity or ambition of a few men clothed with authority? 69. How much treasure? 70. What incalculable good do you suppose might be accomplished with the treasure, the talent, and the lives that have been wasted in war? 71. Do you suppose it is pleasing to the Almighty Ruler of the universe to have discord and contention among men? 72. What has Christ, through whose atonement alone we can be saved, commanded? 73. Do you suppose the time will come when wars will cease? 74. What does the *Bible* say about this subject?

LESSON XII.

(§ 1.) Among the earliest 'laws instituted,	Statutes.
was, undoubtedly, the 'establishment of the	Institution.
'regulations concerning property—the pun-	Rules.
ishment of crimes—the ceremonies of 'mar-	Matrimony.
riage. These 'usages, which experience has	Customs.
proved to be indispensable to the ' <i>well-being</i>	Happiness.
of mankind, were coeval with the first 'form	System.
of human government. (§ 2.) We 'find, in	Learn.
the early ages, that the penal laws were	Punishing.
10 extremely 'severe. By the code of Moses,	Rigorous.
'blasphemy, idolatry, profanation of the sab-	Irreverence to- ward Jehovah.
bath, 'witchcraft, and many other crimes,	Sorcery.
were punished with death. Yet it is 'remark-	Eminently wor- thy of note.
15 ably, that the laws of Moses were 'exceed-	Transcendently.
ingly tender of all the ' <i>irrational creation</i> .	Created beings not possessing reason.
The Mosaic statutes have 'received the ap-	Obtained.
probation of the wise and good of all 'suc-	Following.
ceeding ages. They are the 'basis of the	Foundation.

The difficult Questions are elucidated in the Appendix.

(§ 1.) 1. Name *some* of the earliest laws instituted. 2. Have people ever *deviated* from these usages? 3. What are your reasons for this opinion? 4. Do you suppose these usages were *designed or sanctioned* by the Creator? 5. What are your *reasons* for this opinion? 6. Can you name a *few* instances where men in the most exalted human stations, possessing unlimited power, have been *signally abased* for deviating from these primitive laws? 7. Were the *primitive laws* lenient? 8. What are your *reasons* for this opinion? (§ 2.) 9. What is the meaning of *sabbath*, in the 11th line? 10. When was the sabbath *first observed* as a day of rest? 11. Do you think it a *good* or a *bad* plan to loiter away one's time on the sabbath? 12. Assign your reasons for this opinion. 13. Can you name any nation that has attained either durable happiness or power, that *profaned* the sabbath? 14. How do *our laws* compare with *those* of the primitive ages? 15. What reasons can you assign why *ours* may with safety be more lenient? 16. How do the laws of Moses compare with all other laws? 17. Where are the laws

laws of our country, and have 'remained	Continued.
20 unaltered, stood the 'test of the most pro-	Scrutiny.
found 'criticism, and received the 'veneration	Animadver-
of nations for upwards of three thousand	sion.
years. (§ 3.) In every age, the more 'im-	2 Reverence.
portant 'transactions of society, such as pur-	Weighty.
25 chases, sales, marriages, 'sentences of judges,	Affairs.
the 'claims of citizens, &c., have had a	Judicial deci-
certain degree of 'notoriety, in order to	sions.
secure their execution and 'validity. Hence	Titles.
certain 'forms have been established for	Publicity.
30 drawing 'deeds, certain persons authorized	Justness.
to receive them, and public 'places appro-	Prescribed
propriated to preserve them; for the 'welfare	modes.
of society depends upon the 'sacredness of	Contracts.
the 'engagements of its members.	Apartments.
35 (§ 4.) In the primitive 'ages, the art of	Prosperity.
writing was not 'practised; consequently all	Inviolablé-
'contracts and deeds were verbal; yet it was	ness.
	Mutual pro-
	mises.
	Eras.
	Exercised.
	Bargains.

of Moses found? 18. Have our laws any similarity to those of Moses? 19. What is your reason for this opinion? 20. Why do you suppose the laws of Moses were so perfect? (§ 3.) 21. Illustrate the meaning of *im* before *portant*, in the 23d line. 22. What does *ty*, ending words, denote, as *society*, in the 24th line? 23. What is *im*, and also *ty*, called? 24. Why are they so called? 25. What is the meaning of the affix *ty*, in *notoriety*, in the 27th line? 26. What is the meaning of *ty*, in *validity*, in the 28th line? 27. Why do you suppose the line is always named in which the *prefixes* and *affixes* are used? 28. Does *ty* affixed to words always have the same meaning? 29. Is *ty* ever used as a prefix? 30. Why is it *not* a prefix in the word *tyrant*? 31. With what words are *prefixes* and *affixes* used? 32. In how many simple sentences can you use the words *notoriety*, *validity*, *forms*, *drawing*, *sacredness*, *engagements*, and *deeds*, in the 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 33d, and 34th lines, so that in each case they shall convey a different meaning? 33. From what is *sacredness* derived, in the 33d line? 34. Is there any thing peculiar in its meaning? 35. What is your reason for this opinion? (§ 4.) 36. What is the meaning of *con*, placed before words, as *consequently*, in the 36th line, and *con*

'necessary to have them acknowledged and	Requisite.
authenticated; hence, all 'proceedings in	Transactions
40 'transferring property were held in public,	Conveying.
and before 'witnesses. The same method	Deponents.
was 'adopted in dispensing justice among	Chosen.
the 'people; and the gates of cities were	Citizens.
usually 'resorted to for these purposes. (§ 5.)	Repaired.
45 Though the 'primitive inhabitants were not	Original.
skilled in the 'art of writing, yet they had	Profession.
adopted several 'expedients to supply its place;	Devices.
the most rational plan was to 'compose their	Form.
laws, histories, &c., in 'verse, and sing them ;	Poetry.
50 thus were the first 'laws of states and em-	Statutes.
pires 'transmitted to posterity. It has been	Handed down.
'found, in all ages, that it is not enough that	Discovered.

tracts, 37th line? 37. *What is *con* called when placed before words? 38. *Why is it so called? 39. *Name some other syllables used in the same way. 40. Illustrate the meaning of *con* with some other words. 41. What is meant by *deeds*, in the 37th line? 42. What were *verbal deeds*? 43. How are *deeds* and *contracts* at the present day authenticated? 44. What is the difference between *requisite* and *necessary*, in the 38th line? 45. What do you understand by *gates of cities*, in the 43d line? 46. Why do you suppose we have no gates to cities in the United States? 47. Can you name any modern cities that have gates? (§ 5.) 48. What conjunction follows *though*, in the 45th line? 49. Why does this conjunction usually follow *though*, and what is it called? 50. What is the meaning of *in* before inhabitants, in the 45th line? 51. Why does not *in* have the same meaning before *human*, as *inhuman*? 52. As the ancients had not the art of writing, how did they record sentiments and events? 53. Can you name any specimens of history transmitted in verse? 54. Whercin are the functions of modern government essentially different from those of the ancients? 55. To what does *its* refer, in the 47th line? 56. What is the meaning of *com*, before *pose*, in the 48th line? 57. What is the difference between *verse* and *poetry*, in the 49th line? 58. What is the meaning of *trans*, before *mitted*, in the 51st line? 59. Illustrate its meaning with some other words. 60. Why do you suppose the primitive inhabitants were not skilled in the art of writing?

* The Teacher will bear in mind, that these questions, with all others of an intricate character, are to be omitted when the pupils are not advanced.

laws exist. It is 'requisite to provide for	Essential.
their 'execution; and as the early patriarchs	Performance
55 ' <i>presided over</i> * their families, and settled the	Superin- tended.
'disputes that naturally arose among their	Controversies.
children, so the first monarchs 'distributed	Allotted.
justice in person among their 'subjects.	Inferiors.
(§ 6.) It appears that the earliest 'rulers	Governors.
60 exercised the station of both 'magistrate and	Judge.
priest. We are informed that Moses, 'op-	Overbur- dened.
pressed with the multiplicity of 'affairs, chose	Business.
a certain number of wise men to 'dispense	Administer
justice among the people. These judges 'de-	Settled.
65 cided all matters of small 'importance; but	Weight.
their decisions were 'subject to the 'supervi-	Liabie.
sion and reversion of Moses. The adminis-	2Review.
tration of 'justice was, in the early ages, <i>ge-</i>	Equity.
<i>nerally</i> given to the 'priests, who determined	Spiritual di- rectors.
70 all 'disputes, and inflicted such punishment	Contests.
as they 'deemed necessary.	Thought.
(§ 7.) 'Probably the earliest, and certainly	Likely.
the most important regulation ' <i>in reference</i>	Relating.

61. Who is the first writer mentioned in authentic history? (§ 6.) 62. What is the difference between a magistrate and a priest? 63. What is the meaning of *in* before *formed*, in the 61st line? 64. Illustrate the meaning of *in* with some other words. 65. What is the meaning of *in* before *flicted*, in the 70th line? 66. What meaning do *in*, *in*, and *il* always have when prefixed to verbs? 67. Illustrate their meaning by examples. 68. What meaning do *in*, *in*, *ig*, *ir*, *ne*, *dis*, and *ill* have when placed before adjectives? 69. Are there any *exceptions* to this rule? 70. Illustrate *their* meaning by examples. 71. What *offices* did the earliest rulers fill? 72. Do you suppose *one* man is competent to fill so many offices? 73. Does it require more than erudition and talent to fill *any* of them? 74. *Who* were generally appointed, in the primitive ages, to dispense justice?

* The teacher will perceive that the definitions or synonyms of two or more words are sometimes given in the margin, in which case they are printed in italics.

to property, was 'assigning and securing 75 to each family a certain 'portion of land.	Allotting. Piece.
'This was the first step towards 'civilization, for among all savages lands are common; they have no 'boundaries, no land-marks; every one seeks his 'subsistence where he	The state of be- ing refined in manners from primitive grow- ness, and im- proved in arts and learning. Limits.
80 sees fit. But in the civilized 'state it is necessary to 'distinguish land, and adopt such rules as will secure to each 'member the 'benefit of his labor; so that he who sows may have a reasonable 'expectation of	Support. Condition. Separate. Individual. Profit. Prospect.
85 reaping and enjoying the 'profits of his skill and 'industry. The rights of all ought to be 'guaranteed, so that no one can seize the 'profits of another's labor. (§ 8.) Laws were early 'established, not only to regulate the	Reward. Diligence. Warranted. Proceeds. Enacted.
90 division of 'land, but also to guard against and prevent 'usurpation. With a view to curb the grasping desires of 'avaricious and tyrannizing oppressors, and to protect 'mu- tually the rights of all, we 'find that the ear-	Real estate. Occupation without right Covetous. Reciprocally. Learn.
95 liest laws 'required every person to fix the boundaries of his 'possessions by land-marks.	Demanded. Property.

(§ 7.) 75. What was probably the *first* and *most important* regulation in reference to property? 76. What is the meaning of *step*, in the 76th line? 77. Why does not *step* have the same meaning before *father*? 78. Illustrate some of the different meanings of *step* in sentences. 79. How are lands held among *all savages*? 80. How do *savages* obtain their support? 81. What *regulations* are observed among all civilized nations? 82. Why do you suppose it necessary to have *such rules*? (§ 8.) 83. Why were *other laws* established besides those that regulate the division of land? 84. Do you suppose *reason* or *revelation* sanctions the ownership of a *whole state* by *one, two, three, four, or five* men? 85. Assign some reasons why it would not be well for a few men to own *all* the land in a whole nation? 86. What did the ancient laws require *all* persons to do? 87. What were *all* ex-

<p>Moses 'expressly forbids the Israelites from removing the ancient 'boundaries of lands; and in the days of Job, those who 'removed 100 these marks were 'ranked among the worst of mankind. 'Profane history informs us of the importance attached to this most 'salutary regulation. 'Homer speaks of it as a custom of the highest 'antiquity. Virgil re- 105 fers it to the age of Jupiter, which 'appears with him to mean the 'beginning of time.</p>	<p>In direct terms. Limits. Displaced. Classed. Secular. Advantageous. The father of poets. Age. Seems. Commencement.</p>
<p>(§ 9.) 'Agriculture first gave rise to property in 'lands; but this property must change after the death of the 'owner. It 110 is 'reasonable to suppose that after cultivating the 'land for years, men would become strongly attached to it, and desire to 'transmit its 'enjoyment to those bound to them by the holiest ties. Furthermore, the 'peace of 115 society required that some 'permanent regulation should be 'established in reference to</p>	<p>Husbandry. Real estate. Proprietor. Rational. Ground. Convey. Possession. Tranquillity. Durable. Settled.</p>

pressly prohibited from doing? 88. How are *lands* measured? 89. If *land-marks* are removed, have people of the present age any means of knowing where *they* stood? 90. What nation first used *surveying*? 91. What *character* separates *land-marks*, in the 96th line? 92. Should you ever use *this character* in composing letters, or in *any other* writing? 93. Why do you think it important to notice the *different* pauses and characters used in *the books* we read? 94. Will you elucidate the meaning of the use of the *hyphen* by a few examples? 95. What *marks* are meant in the 100th line? 96. Do you know what the opinion of many learned men is respecting *Homer* and *his* writings? 97. Who was *Virgil*? (§ 9.) 98. What first gave rise to *property* in lands? 99. Why do you suppose men would naturally desire to transmit *their property* to their posterity? 100. What do you suppose has produced many *inventions* and *laws*? 101. Why do you suppose the peace of society required *permanent* regulations in reference to property of deceased persons? 102. What is the difference between the meanings of *peace* and *tranquillity*, in the 114th line? 103. What

	the property of deceased persons. 'Neces-	Need.
	sity, which is said to be the "mother of 'in-	Discoveries.
	ventions" as well as of laws, 'required some	Demanded.
120	'permanent regulations in reference to inhe-	Fixed.
	ritances, and also the power of making 'de-	Wills.
	vises. Hence, 'property in lands was the	Ownership.
	origin of 'rights and jurisprudence, which	Claims.
	'compose the most important part of the	Constitute.
125	whole civil 'code. (§ 10.) Civil laws, like	Book of laws
	governments, were at first very 'imperfect;	Defective.
	'jurisprudence was not formed into any regu-	The science of right.
	lar system till after the 'lapse of centuries.	Passing away
	No one ruler or lawgiver, 'unaided by Di-	Unassisted.
130	vine 'inspiration, could foresee all events;	Infusion.
	unlooked-for 'occurrences gave occasion for	Incidents.
	the 'establishment of most of the laws that	Enactment.
	now 'govern civilized society. Old regula-	Regulate.
	tions have consequently been either 'extended,	Enlarged.
135	reformed, or 'repealed, in proportion to the	Revoked.
	'ingenuity and industry of man in extending	Acuteness.
	'commerce—discovering the natural wealth	Trade.
	of the earth—the 'multiplicity of inventions	Variety.
	—the wonderful 'improvements in the arts,	Progress.

is the meaning of *civil code*, in the 125th line? 104. What is the difference between *necessity* and *need*—105. *inventions* and *discoveries*—106. *permanent* and *fixed*—107. *inheritances* and *patrimonies*—108. *devises* and *wills*—109. *property* and *ownership*—110. *rights* and *claims*—111. *compose* and *constitute*—112. *code* and *book of laws*, in the 117th, 118th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, and 125th lines respectively? (§ 10.) 113. What is the meaning of *un* prefixed to *aided*, in the 129th line? 114. What meaning has *un* prefixed to words? 115. What were *civil laws* at first? 116. Can any ruler or body of legislators, however wise, foresee *all* events? 117. What gave rise to *most* of the laws in force among civilized nations? 118. What has happened to *old* regulations? 119. What has caused this great difference between many of the *ancient* and *modern* laws? 120. Who is meant by the

140 sciences, letters, and, above all, the 'promulgation of the 'ameliorating doctrines of the 'Savior of mankind.	Diffusion.
	Improving.
	Redeemer.

Saviour of mankind in the 142d line? 121. Where do we find *his precepts*? 122. What do you suppose would be the result if *all lived* according to the *doctrine* taught by *JESUS CHRIST*?

LESSON XIII.

(§ 1). We see by reference to the 'unerring page of history, that laws of some 'kind have 'always governed the whole human race. 'Civilized societies have their exten-	Infallible.
5 sive and 'complicated systems of jurisprudence. 'Semi-barbarous states yield to the 'commands of a king, or some other despotic ruler; and even savages obey their chief, 'endure the rules which the 'customs of their	Sort.
10 tribes 'prescribe, or obey the obvious and indisputable laws of 'right and the voice of nature, which 'alarm the soul with excruciating 'remorse whenever justice is disre-	Ever.
	Cultivated.
	Intricate.
	Half savage.
	Orders.
	Abide by.
	Usages.
	Ordain.
	Justice.
	Frighten.
	Agony.

(§ 1.) 1. What do you suppose is meant by *infallible* page of history, in the 1st line? 2. What is the difference between *unerring* and *infallible*? 3. What is the meaning of *societies*, in the 4th line? 4. What part of speech is it? 5. What number? 6. What do nouns ending in *ty* always denote? 7. How do they always form their plural? 8. What is the meaning of *states*, in the 6th line? 9. Do you know what meaning *semi* has before *barbarous*, in the 6th line? 10. Do you suppose it always has this meaning? 11. What is your reason for this opinion? 12. Illustrate the meaning of *semi* with some other words. 13. What is the meaning of *pre* before *scribe*, in the 10th line? 14. Does it always have the same power when used as a *prefix*? 15. Illustrate its meaning with some other words. (§ 2.) 16. Do you sup-

* When pupils give either a simple affirmative or negative answer, it is always well to require their reasons, inasmuch as *yes* or *no* may be indifferently given without either thought or reflection.

garded. (§ 2.) Law 'pervades the universe ;	Is diffused through.
15 no created being is 'exempt from its protect-	Free.
ing care—nor can any one ever 'deviate	Turn aside.
from its 'salutary influence with impunity.	Wholesome.
Even in 'societies possessing the greatest	Communities
blessings, each individual is 'restricted to cer-	Restrained within.
20 tain 'limitations in his intercourse with	Bounds.
others, and 'invested with rights which ex-	Clothed.
tend alike to all, and which cannot be 'in-	Violated.
fringed without 'endangering the security	Putting in hazard.
and happiness of every 'member, who is an	Citizen.
25 'integral part of the community.	Component.
(§ 3.) If each and every one possessed 'suffi-	Adequate.
cient knowledge, and a 'disposition to do what	Desire.
was 'strictly just—to give to all their due—	Rigorously.
to take only what was 'lawful—then, indeed,	Proper.
30 there would be no 'need of human restric-	Want.
tions. But the history of man in all 'ages	Times.
proves that, either from ignorance, the 'weak-	Infirmity
ness of his judgment, or from his natural 'in-	Propensity.

pose there is any place where there is not law? 17. What is the meaning of *being*, in the 15th line? 18. Why would not *beings* be a better word than *being*, in the 15th line, inasmuch as nothing is exempted? 19. If the *wisest* and *best* men are required to observe certain rules, is it unreasonable that *scholars* should scrupulously regard the *rules* of school? 20. Which do you suppose most benefits the pupils, the school with *perfect order*, or the school without *any order*? 21. Do you think each *one* at school should strive to *aid* the teacher in preserving perfect order? (§ 3.) 22. Do you suppose there might be any condition in which *human law* would not be necessary? 23. What does *all history* prove? 24. *What is necessary* for man's quiet and happiness? 25. What do *reason* and *revelation* alike prove? 26. What is the difference between *disposed* and *inclined*—*strictly* and *rigorously*—*due* and *right*—*need* and *want*—*history* and *account*—*ages* and *periods*—*weakness* and *infirmity*, in the 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and 32d lines respectively? 27. Why do you suppose *man* is used in the 31st line, as it is evident the author meant the *whole human race*? (§ 4.) 28.

clination to evil, he has been 'prone to go	Disposed.
35 astray, and that laws are 'indispensable to	Necessary.
his 'tranquillity and his happiness. More-	Quiet.
over, reason and revelation alike 'attest that	Bear witness
man was created for society, and 'intended	Designed.
by the 'Deity to be subject to that law and	Creator.
40 order which the created 'intelligences of	Spiritual be- ings.
heaven 'obey, and that there is no such thing	Comply with.
as 'natural liberty. (§ 4.) It has often been	Original.
'asserted, that man gave up certain natural	Affirmed.
'rights when he became a member of civil	Privileges.
45 society, but it appears 'evident that such	Plain.
was not the 'case. No one ever had the right	Fact.
to do as he 'chose, for all were born with	Liked.
equal 'rights; and if one had natural liberty,	Claims.
then all were equally entitled to it. 'Suppose	Admit.
50 all have natural 'liberty, then our property,	Freedom.
yea, our lives, are at the 'disposal of any	Mercy.
person who is either able or 'willing to take	Desirous.
them from us. In our country, every 'in-	Breach.
fringement of the law is a 'violation alike of	Transgression.
55 public and rational liberty, for 'God created	Jehovah.
man 'subject to law, and that is his natural	Amenable.
'state.	Condition.

What has often been asserted? 29. Is such the case? 30. What are some of your reasons for this opinion? 31. In how many simple sentences can you use *case*, in the 46th line, so that in each instance it shall convey a different meaning? 32. Is the assertion that "all men were created equal" literally true? 33. What are your reasons for this opinion? 34. If some are born deformed or with sickly constitutions, and others are born perfect and robust, what is the meaning of "*all were born with equal rights*," in the 47th line? 35. What *reasons* prove that no one has natural liberty? 36. What effect do you suppose it would have in this country if every one violated the laws that appeared unjust? 37. What do you suppose is the natural state

(§ 5.) The laws of one's 'country may or may not 'protect the natural rights of man	State. Guard.
60 according to 'circumstances or the pecu- liarities of the individual's 'condition; but	The worldly estate.
the law of God is a perpetual 'security against 'oppression, and no liberty has ever	Mode of be- ing.
existed or can 'exist where the laws of God	Protection.
65 are not obeyed. For take away the 'sacred law, and the weaker are 'subject to the	Tyranny.
stronger, and the 'stronger may, in their turn, become subject to 'combinations of the	Have being.
weaker. (§ 6.) It may, moreover, be 'ob-	Divine.
70 served that liberty does not 'consist in laws of our own 'making; for let us examine the	Liable.
laws of our 'country, and we shall find most of them were in 'force before we had exist-	More power- ful.
75 majority of 'people, even of this country, are never 'governed by laws of their own making, though the statutes may be 'enacted during their own 'lives.	Coalitions. Remarked. Depend on. Framing. Confederacy. Operation. Plain. Citizens. Ruled. Made. Existence.

of man? (§ 5.) 38. What is the meaning of the expression, "*one's country*," in the 58th line? 39. May the *laws* of one's country operate unequally? 40. What *laws* always operate justly? 41. What would be the condition of society if the principles of the *sacred* law were banished? 42. Do you suppose any nation ever enjoyed true liberty that had not received the aid of Divine revelation? 43. Do you suppose we often enjoy many blessings which are the result of Christianity without being conscious of the true source from whence they flow? (§ 6.) 44. Do you suppose liberty consists in laws of our own making? 45. What are your reasons for this opinion? 46. How long do you suppose most of the laws of this country have been in force? 47. Why are not a majority of the people in this country governed by laws of their own making, even when the laws are made during their lives? 48. What is the difference between *people* and *citizens*—*governed* and *ruled*—*statutes* and *laws*—*enacted* and *made*, in the 75th, 76th, and 77th lines respectively? 49. What words do you consider

(§ 7.) The 'Congress of the United States	Legislature.
80 consists, (1848,) in 'round numbers, of 291	Whole.
members; 31 in the 'senate and 116 in	Upper house.
the ' <i>house of representatives</i> make a quorum	Lower house
for transacting business. Hence it 'appears	Is evident.
that a 'bill may pass both houses by a majo-	Law.
85 rity of one vote; 58 would be a 'majority	Legal num- ber.
in the 'house and 16 in the senate. A	Hall of repre- sentatives.
'contingency might therefore happen in	Fortuitous event.
which a bill would 'pass both houses by re-	Prevail in.
ceiving 74 votes, and the 'sanction of the	Approval.
90 President would make it a 'law. Conse-	Statute.
quently, every person in the whole 'union	Country.
might be 'governed by a law made by 75	Ruled.
'men; and 217 senators and representatives	Legislators.
might be 'opposed to the law made by 75	Unfavorable.
95 men, which would 'govern upwards of	Rule.
twenty millions of 'people. On the other	Citizens.

synonyms, and what definitions, in section 6? (§ 7.) 50. Why is the term *round numbers* used in the 80th line? 51. In the 80th line, it is asserted that the full number is 291 members, can you tell how many there are in the senate, and how many there are in the house of representatives? 52. Can the largest State, with nearly three millions of inhabitants, send more senators than the smallest State, with less than one hundred thousand inhabitants? 53. If you know the number of States and the whole number of members in Congress, can you not tell how many representatives there are? 54. How many make a quorum in the house? 55. How many in the senate? 56. How many may pass a law in the house? 57. How many in the senate? 58. How is it that, in the 85th line, it is said 58 may be a majority, when there are 116 necessary to make a quorum, and 58 is only one-half of 116—why would not 58 be a tie, and not a majority? 59. Could there possibly be a contingency in which 75 men might make a law that would govern upwards of twenty millions of people? 60. If such is the power of law-makers, what ought to be the character of *all* men elected to legislative bodies? 61. What people do you suppose the most likely to discern and elect men of pure principles and patriotic character, an intelligent or an

hand, a bill of the 'utmost importance may	Highest.
unanimously pass both houses and be 'vetoed	Prohibited.
by the President. It must then be 'returned	Sent back.
100 to the house in which it 'originated—say the	Had origin.
house of representatives—who 'pass it again	Sanction.
'unanimously. It then goes to the senate, who	Without a dis- senting voice.
happen to have but a bare 'quorum—nineteen	Legal number to transact business
votes are given in 'favor of the bill and ele-	Support.
105 ven against it; consequently it does not 're-	Obtain.
ceive a 'majority of two-thirds of the senate	Plurality.
and is 'defeated. Hence it appears that a	Rendered null.
bill of 'vital importance might be defeated	Essential.
by either the 'arbitrary will—the vanity—	Despotic.
110 the imbecility—or the mistaken 'views of	Opinions.
one man. The President has 'power during his	The prerogative.
continuance in 'office to forbid any bill from	Authority.
becoming a law, though he is 'sustained by	Upheld.
less than three-eighths of the 'members of	Delegates.
115 'congress, and opposed by the unanimous	The national as- sembly.
voice of the nation. Further the 'final vote	Ultimate.
of eleven senators may be in 'opposition to	Contradiction.
the 'views of two hundred and thirty-one	Sentiments.
representatives and forty-nine 'senators.	Legislative counsellors.
120 'Moreover, these eleven senators may	Further.

illiterate people? 62. What may *prevent* a bill from becoming a law after it has unanimously passed both houses of congress? 63. What is the meaning of the word *vetoed*, in the 98th line? 64. When a bill is vetoed, to *which* house must it be returned? 65. May a bill, under any circumstances, become a law though the President *veto* (forbid) it? 66. Name some circumstances in which a *contingency* might happen to defeat a bill of vital importance? 67. Can Delaware, with a population of 78,085* inhabitants, send as many senators to congress as the State of New York, with a population of 2,428,921* inhabitants? 68. Why is the term *original collective con-*

* According to the census of 1810, New York has at the present time nearly 3,000,000.

<p>be from the six 'smallest States in the Union, whose original collective 'constituency would be less than one-half that of a single 'senator from the largest State. Hence the 'hopes 125 of upwards of twenty millions can be 'temporarily 'blasted by, it may be, even a good man, though an 'unsuitable President.</p>	<p>Least popu- lous. Body of con- stituents. Legislator. Expectations For a time. Destroyed. Unfit.</p>
<p>(§ 8.) Again, suppose a 'bill passes unani- 130 mously both 'houses of congress, receives the 'sanction of the President, and becomes a law; 'yet the original constituents of the 'makers of the law would probably be less than one-tenth of the 'people that would be 'governed by the same. It is undoubt- 135 edly 'true, that all the important laws passed by congress, whether for good or for 'evil, have received the 'sanction of less than two hundred votes, and that the 'constituents of these rulers have, on '<i>an average</i>, been a 140 minority of the 'legal voters of the country, to say nothing of those of their 'constituents who were entirely 'opposed to the action of their 'representatives. Thus the laws that govern '<i>upwards of</i> twenty millions of people,</p>	<p>Form of law not enacted. Branches. Approval. Thought. Framers, Inhabitants. Ruled. A fact. Woe. Approbation. Employers. A mean pro- portion. Lawful Electors. Adverse. Deputies. More than.</p>

stituency used in the 122d line? 69. What is the difference in the way in which U. S. senators and representatives are elected? (§ 8.) 70. Do important bills generally receive the unanimous concurrence of congress? 71. What are your reasons for this opinion? 72. Do you suppose congress could pass an evil law? 73. What are your reasons for this opinion? 74. What kind of men do you think ought to be elected as legislators? 75. Do you suppose those are generally the best legislators who give the people the most to eat and drink on election days? 76. What men in former republics adopted this practice? 77. Do you suppose there is any danger that men may become candidates for congress with any other object in view than the purest

145	even in this 'country, have been directly	Land.
	'framed by about one-twentieth of the popu-	Made.
	lation; it is, indeed, ' <i>an axiom</i> that no one	A self-evi-
	has perfect 'liberty—no people can be go-	dent truth.
	vernished by laws of their own 'making. We	Freedom.
150	are all 'dependent— ² dependent on our parents	Constituting.
	and friends—dependent on our fellow citi-	Unable to exist
	zens—dependent on ' <i>our cotemporaries</i> —de-	by ourselves
	pendent on our 'ancestors—dependent on the	² Subject to the
	'goodness, and protecting care of our Hea-	power of."
	venly Father. (§ 9.) If such are the 'intri-	Those living at
	cacies and the imminent dangers of 'dele-	the same time.
	gated power in the purest 'republic on which	Forefathers.
	the sun ever shone, how 'indispensable is it	Benevolence.
155	that all should understand the 'fundamental	Complexities
	'principles of political science! Let every	Deputed.
	citizen duly 'profit by the sufferings which	Common-
	mankind have 'endured for nearly six thou-	wealth.
	sand years. Let the 'ambition of each	Necessary.
	be properly aroused to obtain the 'imper-	Essential.
160	ishable wealth of the mind, to 'understand	Elements.
	and 'support the Constitution of the United	Improve.
	States, and transmit in 'unsullied bright-	Borne.
	ness the 'character of the American name.	Ardent desire
	(§ 10.) Let all early receive 'impres-	Permanent.
		Comprehend
		Sustain.
		Pure.
		Good quali-
		ties.
		Indelible.

patriotism? 78. What is a self-evident truth? 79. How ought each one, then, to perform the trusts committed to his charge? (§ 9.) 80. In whose hands is power originally vested? 81. What is understood by delegated or deputed power? 82. Is *deputize* a correct English word? 83. When power is deputed, has it irrevocably left its grantor? 84. What are some of the sufferings which mankind have so long endured? 85. What is meant by the "wealth of the mind," in the 165th line? 86. Why may the American name be considered bright? 87. What is meant by political science? 88. What is the difference between an art and a science? (§ 10.) 89. What are republics or com-

170	sive lessons from the fate of former 'republics, which, in their 'day, though far more powerful than ours, have either been 'crushed by military despotism, or rent 'asunder by 'intestine broils. Let every philanthropist	Common-wealths. Time Overwhelmed. Apart. Domestic. Peers. Learned men Want of rule. Destiny. Increasing. Grown up. Knowingly. Lessened. Eradicated Exertions.
175	arouse, so that the predictions of kings, 'nobles, and many of the 'literati of Europe, pronouncing 'anarchy and despotism to be the future 'fate of the United States, shall be falsified. And thus the 'augmenting number	
180	of our 'adult population, now probably five millions, who can neither read 'understandingly nor write intelligibly, may be 'diminished, and finally 'extinguished by the well-directed 'efforts of every American citizen.	
185	(§ 11.) It is imperative to 'weigh properly the 'expediency of disseminating in every part of the republic the 'inestimable blessings of letters, 'fraternal union, and Christian 'sentiment. In this way our coun-	Consider. Propriety. Invaluable. Brotherly. Feeling. Sacred. Reasonable. Lodgment. Refuge.
190	try may be made the 'hallowed ark to preserve in safety the 'rational liberties of mankind, by becoming the 'depository of human rights, and the 'asylum of the op-	

monwealths? 90. What republics, in their day, exerted apparently a more extensive influence, and were comparatively more powerful than the United States? 91. Why should we learn lessons from these republics? 92. Why should those lessons be indelibly impressed? 93. What is the probable reason that monarchs and noblemen denounce our government? 94. Name some of the causes which may justly alarm the friends of our government. 95. Are crowned heads interested in promoting disunion in the United States? 96. Are the literati interested in the perpetuity of our institutions? 97. What should be our conduct towards those who differ from us in opinion? 98. What were some of the causes which produced the fall of former

	pressed and trodden-down of ' <i>the old world</i> .'	Europe.
195	In view of all these impending 'circumstances and 'denunciations, it behooves each of us to use the utmost 'caution and unceasing 'vigilance in regard to the perpetuity of our 'unequalled institutions. (§ 12.)	Facts. Public men-aces. Prudence. Watchfulness. Unrivalled.
200	Let us justly 'compare the fame of our philosophers, 'legislators, heroes, and their influence on 'coteremporaries, with those that flourished in the 'palmiest days of Greece and Rome. Let the most 'indefatigable	Estimate. Law-makers. Persons existing at the same time. Most prosperous. Unwearied.
205	exertions be used to 'convey knowledge to every home, that one united 'intellectual 'phalanx may be presented to assert the rights of mankind—to 'demonstrate to the 'monarchies of the world, that while we	Carry. Mental. Array of men Prove. Kingdoms.
210	praise our 'illustrious ancestors in words we 'imitate them in actions. Then their enviable names, and the 'glory they won while living will not be 'tarnished by the degeneracy of their 'posterity. For our republican	Renowned. Copy. Fame. Stained. Descendants.
215	institutions, while they 'inculcate human equality and a reverence for the 'approximating 'perfection of our statutes will im-	Instil. Approaching Supreme excellence.

republics? (§ 11.) 99. How are the inhabitants of Europe oppressed and trodden down? 100. Why may our institutions be considered unequalled? (§ 12.) 101. Who were some of the principal philosophers?—102. Legislators?—103. Heroes, of antiquity? 104. Whence is the word *palmiest* derived? 105. Why is it applicable to the subject? 106. What is the nature of the indefatigable exertions we should use? 107. What is meant by a phalanx? 108. What is the strongest bulwark of American liberty? 109. What is the general tendency of republican institutions? 110. Are republics favorable to literature? 111. What should we endeavor to show the monarchies of the world? 112. Which do you think the best way to honor our

220	part additional ¹ veneration for the wisdom of the Divine law—instil an implicit ¹ obedience to the decrees of heaven, and secure the ¹ ten-derest regard for the ¹ rights of every human ¹ being.	Adoration.
		Compli- ance with.
		Dearest.
		Just claims Creature.

illustrious ancestors, to praise them in words or imitate them in actions ?
113. What ought to be the character and tendency of our republican in-
stitutions ? 114. The class spell by letter the marginal words.

LESSON XIV.

5	(§ 1.) THE great ¹ inequality in the condi- tion of the race ; the general ¹ propensity to ¹ exercise power to the disadvantage and in- jury of the ¹ ignorant and the weak ; the ne- cessity of ¹ curbing the excesses of the base and the ¹ wicked tend to form communities. The love for society ; the ¹ fellowship with those of like ¹ dispositions or similar conditions and the ¹ desire for knowledge, also, help to secure association. But a ¹ proper knowledge of the ¹ <i>Divine Law</i> and an unwavering ² deter- mination by all, to live according to its pre- cepts are ¹ necessary to secure the greatest ¹ comfort on earth and eternal bliss in HEAVEN.	Disparity.
		Inclination
		Use.
		Illiterate.
10	(§ 2.) In communities it is ¹ requisite that each individual should ¹ relinquish the claim of asserting individual rights, and ¹ redressing	Checking.
		Evil.
		Mingling.
		Minds.
15		Wish.
		Suitable.
		Bible.
		2Purpose.
		Requisite.
		Enjoyment
		Essential.
		Quit.
		Repairing.

(§ 1.) 1. What is the difference between *disparity* and *inequality*, in the 1st line?—What do their prefixes denote ? 2. What is the difference between *ignorant* and *illiterate*, in the 4th line?—What do their prefixes signify ? 3. How would it affect the sense, if the comma were

	personal ¹ wrongs; every one must take the	Injuries.
	general will of the community for a ¹ guide, and	Rule.
20	renounce all resort to individual ¹ force, for	Violence.
	each receives ¹ instead of it the protection	In place.
	of the ¹ commonwealth. None are allowed	State.
	to consult ¹ exclusively their own happiness,	Solely.
	without regard to the peace and ¹ order of the	Regular discipline.
25	society with which they are ¹ connected.	United.
	Men with the best ¹ intentions often err;	Designs.
	¹ precipitancy, or the want of knowledge or	Hastiness.
	talent, may ¹ prevent them from coming to	Hinder.
	correct ¹ conclusions concerning what is just.	Deductions
30	No one does ¹ right on all occasions.	Proper.
	(§ 3.) Civil society is intended to ¹ remove	Displace.
	these ¹ difficulties; the ablest minds are gene-	Impedi-
	rally ¹ selected to establish the rules which	ments.
	best promote the general good. It is ¹ requi-	Chosen.
35	site that all subject themselves to the ¹ legal	Necessary.
	authority created to ¹ enforce these regula-	Lawful.
	tions. Christian institutions ¹ conduce in	Administer
	the highest possible ¹ degree to man's pre-	Contribute
	sent and ¹ perpetual happiness. They have	Measure.
40	the ¹ immunity to enforce laws that best pro-	Constant.
	mote the general welfare—maintain ¹ perfect	Preroga-
		tive.
		Entire.

omitted after *all*, in the 12th line. (§ 2.) 4. What is the difference between *relinquish* and *quit*, in the 16th line? What is it requisite for every one to do in civil society? 6. What may prevent even good men from coming to just conclusions? 7. To what does *it* refer, in the 21st line? 8. What is the meaning of *none*, in the 22d line? (§ 3.) 9. What is the difference between *administer* and *contribute*, in the 37th line?—What do their prefixes *ad* and *con* denote? 10. In how many simple sentences can you write *degree*, in the 38th line, so that in each case it shall convey a different meaning? 11. What is the difference between *perpetual* and *constant*, in the 39th line?—What do their prefixes *per* and *con* denote? 12. To what does *they* refer, in the 39th line? 13. What is the character of laws en-

'subordination without oppression—regulate private conduct without 'invading the right of individual opinions, and binding to 'pre-
45 scribed 'modes of worship.

(§ 4.) LAW OF NATIONS.

The Law of Nations designates the 'rights and 'ordains the duties of nations in all their varied 'relations with each other. It is a plain system of rules 'emanating from the
50 principles of justice, which 'govern and regulate the affairs of men in their 'social relations. On no subject have writers 'differed more than on this; 'yet none is more simple or easier of comprehension. It is 'estab-
55 lished on the 'basis of Christianity, and is 'recognized, understood and observed only among 'enlightened and Christian communities. (§ 5.) Its binding 'power is entirely of a moral and religious nature; its 'fundamental
60 principles are 'contained in the text "Do ye unto others as ye would that others, in 'similar 'circumstances, should do unto you," and 'enjoins benevolence, kindness and charity among all 'mankind. There is no hu-
65 man 'tribunal to enforce an observance of national law. Nations, in this respect, 'sustain a similar 'position toward each other that 'individual members of society would if all the halls of justice were 'abolished.

Submission.

Infringing.

Dictated.

Forms.

Immunities.

Prescribes.

Dealings.

Proceeding.

Control.

Companion-
able.

Varied.

Notwithstanding

Erected.

Foundation.

Acknowledged.

Intelligent.

Authority.

Essential.

Embraced.

Like.

Situations.

Commands.

The human race.

Seat of justice.

Bear.

Attitude.

Single.

Destroyed.

acted and enforced by Christian communities? (§ 4.) 14. What was anciently the difference between the law of nations and *international law*?—What is the meaning of the prefix *inter* before national? 15. What is the valid basis of the law of nations? (§ 5.) 16. What relation

70	(§ 6.) There are no courts for the 'adjustment of national 'misunderstandings. Each nation is a judge of its own 'wrongs, and decides its own 'standard of justice. Hence, when a 'controversy arises between nations,	Settlement.
		Quarrels.
		Injuries.
		Criterion.
		Dispute.
75	and the parties 'disregard the voice of reason and the established 'usages of the Christian world, they have no other 'resort than that of 'arms. (§ 7.) It appears that the most 'renowned and powerful empires and repub-	Slight.
		Customs.
		Expedient.
		War.
		Famous.
80	lics of antiquity paid no 'regard to the moral national obligations of justice and 'humanity. Athens, that 'fruitful mother of philosophers and statesmen, who 'instructed the world in the arts and 'sciences, encouraged her navy	Respect.
		Benevolence.
		Prolific.
		Taught.
		Systematic knowledge.
85	in 'piracy, and put to death or sold into perpetual slavery, not only the 'prisoners taken in war, but also the 'women and children of the 'conquered country.	High-sea robbery.
		Captives.
		Females.
		Vanquished.
		Vaunted.
90	world, is celebrated alike for her 'tyrannical triumphs, her 'treacherous treaties, and her continual violations of justice. To the 'eternal disgrace of the Roman name it is 're-	Imperious.
		Perfidious.
		Lasting.
		Registered.

do nations sustain toward each other? (§ 6.) 17. Repeat the substance of section sixth. 18. What is the difference between *controversy* and *dispute*, in the 74th line? 19. *Disregard* and *slight*, in the 75th line? 20. *Usages* and *customs*, in the 76th line? (§ 7.) 21. Give a synopsis of section seventh. 22. What is the difference between *renowned* and *famous*, in the 79th line? 23. *Regard* and *respect*, in the 80th line? 24. *Fruitful* and *prolific*, in the 82d line? 25. *Instructed* and *taught*, in the 83d line? 26. *Conquered* and *vanquished*, in the 88th line? (§ 8.) 27. Of what does section eighth treat? 28. What is the distinction between *celebrated* and *illustrious*, in the 90th line? 29. *Treacherous* and *perfidious*, in the 91st line? 30. *Recorded* and *registered*, in the 93d

corded, in her most 'approved legal code,	Commended.
95 that whoever 'passed from one country to	Moved.
another became immediately a 'slave. (§ 9.)	Bondman.
It is only in 'modern times that nations	Recent.
'assuming a moral character have, like the	Taking.
individuals 'composing them, considered	Forming.
100 themselves bound by the 'immutable prin-	Unchangeable.
ciples of justice. In a state of 'peace all	Tranquillity.
the nations in Christendom stand in an 'equal	Uniform.
'relation to each other, and are entitled to	Connection.
claim equal 'regard for their national rights,	Consideration.
105 and require 'reciprocal obligations in good	Mutual.
faith, whatever may be their 'relative size or	Particular.
'power, or however varied may be their poli-	Strength.
tical and religious 'institutions. It is a funda-	Establishments.
mental 'principle in the law of nations, that all	Doctrine.
110 are on a 'perfect equality and entirely indepen-	Complete.
dent. (§ 10.) Every nation has the sole 'privi-	Advantage.
lege of regulating its 'internal policy, and no	Domestic.
political power has a right to ' <i>prescribe for</i>	Dictate to.
another a mode of government or 'form of	Ceremony.
115 religion. The Law of Nations, which 'equally	Equably.
dispenses its 'rights and requires the fulfil-	Immunities.
ment of its obligations, has for its 'objects the	Ends.
peace, the happiness, the 'honor and the un-	Dignity.
fading glory of 'mankind.	Humanity.

line? (§ 9.) 31. Give a detailed account of section ninth. 32. What is the difference between *modern* and *recent*, in the 97th line? 33. *Peace* and *tranquillity*, in the 101st line? 34. *Equal* and *uniform*, in the 102d line? 35. *Power* and *strength*, in the 107th line? (§ 10.) 36. Repeat the substance of section tenth. 37. What is the difference between *prescribe* and *dictate*, in the 113th line? 38. *Mode*, in the 114th line, and the word *method*? 39. *Form* and *ceremony*, in the 114th line? 40. *Equally* and *equably*, in the 115th line? 41. *Objects* and *ends*, in the 117th line? 42. *Honor* and *dignity*, in the 118th line?

LESSON XV.

(§ 1.) THE Law of 'Nations may be divided	Commonwealths
into two parts, 'viz. : the Necessary Law of	Namely.
Nations, and the 'Positive Law of Nations,	Absolute.
or International Law. Those 'principles of	Precepts.
5 justice which reason 'dictates and revelation	Prescribes.
enjoins, may be 'considered the <i>Necessary</i>	Regarded as.
<i>Law of Nations</i> , 'for these principles, indis-	Because.
pensable to international 'commerce, are of	Intercourse.
universal application, and are 'sanctioned by	Countenanced.
10 the ablest jurists, numerous historical 'pre-	Examples.
cedents, and the long-established 'usages of	Customs.
Christian governments. No 'power can, by	Nation.
its separate laws, 'invalidate any portion	Weaken.
of the 'necessary law of nations any more	Requisite.
15 than 'single individuals can, by their private	Separate.
acts, 'alter the laws by which the States	Change.
wherein they 'live are governed. (§ 2.) The	Dwell.
'Positive, or <i>International Law</i> , consists of	Explicit.
treaties or 'compacts between two or more	Contracts.
20 'sovereigns or nations. Treaties are of va-	Monarchs.
rious kinds:—as, treaties of 'peace—of	Amity.
'alliance, offensive and defensive—for regu-	Union.
lating ' <i>commercial intercourse</i> —for settling	Trade.
'disputed boundaries—any matter of national	Contested.
25 'interest, policy or honor. When treaties are	Concern.

The difficult Questions are elucidated in the Appendix.

(§ 1.) 1. Of what does section first treat? 2. What is the difference between *principles* and *precepts*, in the 4th line? 3. *Sanctioned* and *countenanced*, in the 9th line? 4. *Alter* and *change*, in the 16th line? (§ 2.) 5. Of what does section second treat? 6. What is the difference between *sovereigns* and *monarchs*, in the 20th line? 7. *Disputed* and *contested*, in the 24th line? 8. *Display* and *exhibit*, in the

made, ministers, usually called 'plenipotentiaries — 'chosen, one, two, three, or more, by and for each nation, 'meeting at some place 'mutually agreed upon, and generally in the
 30 territory of some neutral state—often 'display much 'ingenuity in making the preliminary arrangements, as each strives to 'secure the best possible 'terms for his respective 'country.

35 (§ 3.) After the 'plenipotentiaries have come to '*an understanding*, they write out their 'agreement, which is then sent to their respective nations or sovereigns. If its 'articles are confirmed, they 'immediately be-
 40 come an international law to those 'countries. Should either power refuse to 'sanction the acts of its ministers, the treaty is 'inoperative and things remain '*in statu quo*. In the United States, the 'concurrence of the Pre-
 45 sident and two-thirds of the senate is 'requisite for the adoption and 'ratification of a 'treaty. The Necessary Law of Nations may '*apply to* the whole human family; whereas international law is more 'circum-
 50 scribed in its 'extent, and binds only the contracting nations. (§ 4.) It is '*an acknowledged* principle that, having a right to 'adopt

Ambassadors of full power.

Appointed.

Convening.

Reciprocally.

Exhibit.

Acuteness.

Obtain.

Conditions.

Nation.

Diplomates.

A stipulation.

Covenant.

Terms.

At once.

Lands.

Support.

Null.

As before.

Approbation.

Necessary.

Confirmation

Compact.

Rule.

Restricted.

Limit.

A recognized

Select.

30th line? (§ 3.) 9. Give a detailed account of section third. 10. What is the difference in the meanings of *agreement* and *covenant*, in the 37th line? 11. *Sanction* and *support*, in the 41st line? 12. *Circumscribed* and *restricted*, in the 49th line? 13. *Stātus quo* is the name of a certain kind of treaty—can you tell the condition in which it leaves the contracting parties? (§ 4.) 14. Of what does section fourth treat? 15. What is the difference between *acknowledged* and *recog-*

such 'form of government as it deems expedient, every nation may alter, or even 'abo-	System.
lish, its internal regulations at 'pleasure,	Abrogate.
55 provided the 'changes do not in the least	Will.
'affect any of its obligations to other govern-	Variations.
ments, and that the claims of 'individual	Impair.
creditors are not thereby 'weakened. No	Private.
60 division of territory, 'coalescence with other	Invalidated.
powers, or change in government, can 'im-	Union.
pair any of its rights, or 'discharge it from	Injure.
any of its just 'engagements.	Free.
(§ 5.) A community, or 'kingdom, basely	Liabilities.
65 resorting to any 'subterfuge to shake off	Realm.
its 'obligations—or wantonly making war	Evasion.
upon its 'unoffending neighbors without as-	Engagements
serting any 'just cause for the same, and ap-	Inoffending.
parently for the 'sake of plunder and a desire	Proper.
70 of conquest, would 'forfeit alike its claim to	Purpose.
the 'protection of the Law of Nations, and	Lose.
the 'regard of the civilized world. Such	Defence.
power would be a 'common enemy, and the	Respect.
act of 'appropriating the spoils thus obtained	General.
75 would be called national 'robbery. Every	Impropriating.
government would be bound to join a 'league	Depredation.
to force the 'relinquishment of such unlaw-	Confederacy.
ful possessions. (§ 6.) It is generally 'ac-	Abandonment.
knowledgeed that every nation may 'use its	Allowed.
	Employ.

nized, in the 51st line? 16. *Abolish* and *abrogate*, in the 54th line? 17. *Coalescence* and *union*, in the 60th line? 18. *Impair* and *injure*, in the 61st line? (§ 5.) 19. Of what does section fifth treat? 20. What is the difference between *subterfuge* and *evasion*, in the 65th line? 21. *Inoffending* and *inoffending*, in the 67th line? 22. *Sake* and *purpose*, in the 69th line? 23. *Robbery* and *depredation*, in the 75th line? (§ 6.) 24. Give a synopsis of section sixth. 25. What is the difference be-

80 own discretion in making commercial and other treaties—that 'one government may 'surrender to another a part or all of its territory, 'provided that in so doing the rights of no other 'power are either molested or	Judgment.
85 'endangered. Every country, has a right to 'monopolize its own internal and colonial trade, and can exclude or admit at 'option any or every other 'nation.	Any.
	Cede.
	Conditioned.
	Commonwealth
	Jeoparded.
	Engross.
	Choice.
	Country.
	Granted.
(§ 7.) It is generally 'conceded that every	The sole.
90 nation has ' <i>an exclusive</i> right to rivers flowing through its territory—to all ' <i>inland bays</i> and ' <i>navigable waters</i> whatsoever—and to the 'adjoining sea-coast for the distance of three miles from shore. 'Custom has ren-	Arms of the sea.
	Waters affording free passage to vessels.
	Contiguous.
	Usage.
95 dered it necessary for 'vessels sailing beyond the 'jurisdiction of their own country to be 'provided with passports. (§ 8.) A passport, is an 'official certificate, bearing the seal of the government 'under whose flag	Ships.
	Limits.
	Furnished.
	Authoritative
	Beneath.
100 the vessel sails ; it gives 'permission to pass from and to certain 'ports or countries, and to navigate 'prescribed seas without molestation. It should contain a 'minute description of the vessel, her 'master, crew, loading, &c.,	Leave.
	Harbors.
	Determinate.
	Circumstantial.
	Captain.

tween *use* and *employ*, in the 79th line? 26. *Discretion* and *judgment*, in the 80th line? 27. *Surrender* and *cede*, in the 82d line? 28. *Option* and *choice*, in the 87th line? (§ 7.) 29. Repeat the substance of section seventh. 30. What is the difference between *adjoining* and *contiguous*, in the 93d line? 31. Between *custom* and *usage*, in the 94th line? 32. *Vessels* and *ships*, in the 95th line? 33. *Provided* and *furnished*, in the 97th line? (§ 8.) 34. Of what does section eighth treat? 35. What is the difference between *under* and *beneath*, in the 99th line? 36. *Permission* and *leave*, in the 100th line? 37. *Ports* and *harbors*, in the 101st line? 38. *Minute* and *circumstantial*, in the 103d

105	and request all 'friendly powers to permit her to 'pursue the prescribed voyage without any 'interruption. Although the vessel may 'be the property of a single merchant, yet any injury done the vessel or 'crew	Amicable. Prosecute. Disturbance. Belong to. Sailors.
110	would be considered a national 'insult, and one requiring full 'reparation, according to 'the law of nations.	Affront. Amendment. International law.
	(§ 9.) The 'mutual welfare of nations requires that they should have 'accredited	Reciprocal. Authorized.
115	agents to 'represent them at the national courts, or legislative 'assemblies of each other. These 'officers have usually been divided into the following classes, 'to wit:—	Personate. Convocations Officials.
	1st class, or highest 'order, Ambassadors	Namely. Rank.
120	and 'Papal Legates,—2d class, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers 'plenipotentiary,—	Nuncios and Internuncios. Of full power
	3d class, Ministers 'resident, accredited to sovereigns or 'independent nations,—4th class, 'Charges d'Affaires, accredited to the	Abiding. Free.
125	minister of foreign 'affairs. (§ 10.) An ambassador is a foreign 'minister of the highest 'rank; he acts in the place of the sovereign or government that employs him, and 'is entitled to all the respect and 'immunities that	Deputies. Business. Representative.
130	the ruler of the country he 'represents would be if 'personally present. An ambassador	Degree. Has a claim. Privileges. Personates. Individually.

line? 39. *Friendly* and *amicable*, in the 105th line? 40. *Pursue* and *prosecute*, in the 106th line? 41. *Insult* and *affront*, in the 110th line? (§ 9.) 42. Of what does section ninth treat? 43. What is the difference between *mutual* and *reciprocal*, in the 113th line? 44. What is the difference in the meanings of *class*, *order* and *rank*, in the 119th line? (§ 10.) 45. Give a detailed account of section tenth. 46. What

is not 'answerable, even for the most atrocious crimes, to the judicial 'tribunals of the country to which he is sent. For 'flagrant	Responsible. Courts. Euormous.
135 'offences he may, however, be sent to his own government, with a 'demand that he should receive 'adequate punishment. Ambassadors are 'usually selected from the ablest 'politicians of their respective coun-	Crimes. Requirement Commensu- rate. Commonly. Statesmen.
140 tries—their residence is at the ' <i>seat of govern-ment</i> of the power with which they 'negotiate. (§ 11.) In 'times of peace, it is usual for each Christian 'nation to be represented at the ' <i>national legislature</i> of every foreign	Capital. Treat. Seasons. Country. Court.
145 government, and the 'duties of an ambassador consist in 'transacting all public business to the best possible ' <i>advantage for</i> his own government. He may, 'penetrate the secrets, the 'designs and the policy alike of the go-	Obligations. Negotiating. Benefit of Fathom. Schemes.
150 vernment in which he 'resides, and that of every nation whose 'representatives he may meet; hence there is 'constant danger of 'immorality and crime among the highest national 'functionaries. It is a mournful fact,	Sojourns. Envoys. Continual. Dishonesty. Officers.
155 that foreign courts have been more 'celebrated for 'intrigue and corruption than for 'purity of morals and patriotic deeds. National 'gratitude has oftener been awarded to private 'citizens than to public functionaries.	Noted. Complicated plots. Chasteness. Thanks. Individuals.

is the difference between *demand* and *requirement*, in the 136th line? 47. Between *adequate* and *commensurate*, in the 137th line? (§ 11.) 48. Give a synopsis of section eleventh. 49. What is the difference between *times* and *seasons*, in the 142d line? 50. Between *grandeur* and *magnificence*?

LESSON XVI.

<p>(§ 1.) AN envoy is a person 'deputed by a sovereign or government to 'negotiate a treaty, or to 'transact any other business with a foreign nation. The 'word is usually</p>	<p>Appointed. Make. Manage.</p>
<p>5 applied to a public 'minister sent on an 'emergency, or for a particular purpose. A plenipotentiary is a person 'clothed with full 'power to act for his sovereign or gov-</p>	<p>Term. Agent. Exigency. Invested. Authority.</p>
<p>10 ernment, 'usually to negotiate a treaty at the close of a war. The 'representatives of the government of the United States at 'foreign courts are usually 'styled ministers, and their duties depend entirely on the '<i>nature of the</i></p>	<p>Commonly. Deputies. Distant. Denominated Sort of.</p>
<p>'instructions given them by the executive 15 'cabinet at Washington. (§ 2.) The business of the foreign ministers of the 'United States is generally to keep their government 'cor-</p>	<p>Advice. Council. American re- public. Accurately.</p>
<p>rectly informed of the 'proceedings of foreign 'courts—to see that their countrymen are not 20 'molested within the realms in which they reside, and to 'countenance all enlightened proceedings that tend to 'ameliorate the 'condition of the human race. The distinc-</p>	<p>Transactions Administra- tions. Disturbed. Encourage.</p>
<p>tion 'between ambassadors, envoys, plenipo- 25 tentiaries, and resident ministers, 'relates</p>	<p>Improve. Situation. Betwixt. Applies.</p>

The difficult Questions are elucidated in the Appendix.

(§ 1.) 1. Repeat the substance of section first. 2. What is the difference between *word* and *term*, in the 4th line? 3. Between *emergency* and *exigency*, in the 6th line? (§ 2.) 4. Give a synopsis of section second. 5. What is the difference between *correctly* and *accurately*, in the 17th line? 6. Between *encourage* and *countenance*, in the 21st line?

chiefly to diplomatic precedence and 'etiquette, and not to their 'essential powers and 'privileges. Governments generally reserve to themselves the right to 'ratify or	Ceremony.
30 'dissent from treaties concluded by their public 'ministers.	Requisite.
	Prerogatives.
	Confirm.
	Reject.
	Agents.
	Stands.
	Order.
	Concerns.
35 ness in a foreign country 'in the place of an ambassador or other minister of high 'degree. A consul is a commercial 'agent, appointed by the government of a country to 'reside in foreign dominions, usually in 'seaports.	In lieu.
	Rank.
	Factor.
	Dwell.
	Maritime towns.
40 Consuls are not entitled to the 'immunities of public ministers, 'nor are they under the special 'protection of the law of nations. The power of a consul may be 'annulled at 'pleasure by the ruler of the country where	Exemptions.
	Neither.
	Shelter.
	Cancelled.
	Option.
45 he 'resides, whereas the power of a foreign minister can be 'annulled only by the government which he 'represents. (§ 4.) Consuls must 'carry with them a certificate of their appointment, and must be 'publicly recog-	Lives.
	Abrogated.
	Supplies the place of.
	Bear.
	Officially.
50 nized and 'receive from the government in whose dominions they 'propose to reside, a written declaration, called an <i>exequatur</i> , 'authorizing them to 'perform their specified du-	Get.
	Intend.
	Empowering
	Attend to.

(§ 3.) 7. Of what does section third treat? 8. What is the difference between *business* and *concerns*, in the 34th line? 9. Between *agent* and *factor*, in the 37th line? (§ 4.) 10. Repeat the substance of section fourth. 11. What is the difference between *carry* and *bear*, in the 48th line? 12. Between *empowering* and *authorizing*, in the 52d

ties. The 'business of consuls is to attend	Occupation.
55 to the 'commercial rights and privileges of	Mercantile.
their 'country and its citizens. Unless it is	Government.
'stipulated by treaty, the refusal to receive a	Covenanted.
consul is considered no breach of 'etiquette	Decorum.
between nations; but the 'refusal to receive	Declining.
60 a foreign minister denotes 'hostility.	Enmity.
(§ 5.) War, the greatest 'scourge that has	Evil.
ever 'afflicted the human race, has, among	Troubled.
civilized nations, its 'formalities and its laws.	Ceremonies.
It is customary to 'precede it by a demand	Preface.
65 for redress of 'grievances. When every	Wrongs.
means has been resorted to in vain to 'obtain	Procure.
'justice—when peace is more dangerous and	Redress.
'deplorable than war itself—then nations	Lamentaole.
usually 'set forth their grievances, accompa-	Publish.
70 nied with a declaration of war, and 'proceed	Begin and carry on.
to 'hostilities. In monarchies, the right to	War
'declare war is usually vested in the sove-	Proclaim.
reign. In the United States, the 'power to	Authority.
declare war is confided to the 'national le-	Congress.
75 gislature. (§ 6.) When war is once 'declared,	Commenced.
each and every man in the 'belligerent coun-	Fighting.
tries is 'a party to the acts of his own gov-	Concerned in
ernment; and a war 'between the govern-	Betwixt.
ments of two 'nations is a war between all	Countries.
80 the 'individuals living in their respective do-	Persons.
minions. The 'officers of government are	Functionaries.
considered 'merely as the representatives of	Only.

line? (§ 5.) 13. Repeat the substance of section fifth. 14. What is the difference between *obtain* and *procure*, in the 66th line? 15. Between *declare* and *proclaim*, in the 72d line? (§ 6.) 16. Of what does section sixth treat? 17. What is the difference between *evident* and

the people. It is 'evident that every citizen indirectly contributes to 'sustain war, inas-	Manifest. Support.
85 much as it requires 'enormous sums of money, and can be 'waged only by the general	Vast. Prosecuted.
'consent of the citizens of each country in paying taxes. 'The 'soldier is therefore the	Concurrence Warrior.
direct, and the tax-payer the indirect 'belli-	Combatant.
90 gerent; both 'participants, though perhaps in an unequal degree, in whatever of 'honor	Sharers. Glory.
or of 'infamy may be attached to the common 'cause.	Shame. Object pursued.
(§ 7.) When one nation 'invades the territory of another, under any 'pretence what-	Hostilely enters. Pretext.
95 ever, it is called an 'offensive war on the part of the invading nation, and a ' <i>defensive</i>	Aggressive. War of resistance.
<i>war</i> on the part of the nation 'invaded. 'Offensive wars are generally waged by the	Attacked. Invading.
100 most 'powerful nations; and nothing more clearly 'demonstrates the absurdity and	Potent. Proves.
'injustice of wars than the fact that by them chiefly 'tyrants sustain their power—fill the	Wickedness. Despots.
world with 'wretchedness, and enslave man-	Misery. Wicked.
105 kind. The most 'unhallowed armies that ever 'desolated the earth and converted it	Ravaged. Vociferated.
into a human slaughter-house, have 'clamored most about the justice of their 'cause.	Party. Adored.
The most 'idolized generals, those who have	Vaunted.
110 commanded the mightiest armies and 'boasted	

manifest, in the 83d line? 18. Between *enormous* and *vast*, in the 85th line? (§ 7.) 19. Give a synopsis of section seventh. 20. What is the difference between *principles* and *motives*, in the 111th line? 21. Can you name some renowned generals that, professing to be republicans, devastated the world and destroyed the liberties of the people? 22.

most of their republican 'principles, have been the first to snatch the '*imperial purple*, and 'usurp the unalienable rights of man.

Motives.

Dress of kings.

Steal.

Why ought not people to entrust their liberties to those who vaunt most about their patriotism and devotion to republican principles?

LESSON XVII.

(§ 1.) A BLOCKADE is the 'surrounding of a place with hostile troops or 'ships in such a manner as to prevent 'escape and hinder supplies of provisions and 'ammunition from
5 entering, with a view to 'compel a surrender by hunger and 'want, without regular attacks. No neutral nation is 'permitted to afford any 'relief whatever to the inhabitants of a place blockaded, and all 'supplies in a
10 state of 'transmission for such relief are liable to 'confiscation. A mere declaration of a blockade is not considered 'binding upon 'neutrals unless the place be actually 'surrounded by troops and ships in such a
15 manner as to render an entrance 'hazardous. It is also requisite that neutrals be 'apprised of the 'blockade. (§ 2.) A Truce is a temporary 'suspension of arms, by the mutual agreement of the 'belligerent parties, for ne-
20 gotiating peace or any other 'purpose; at

Encompassing.

Vessels.

A departure.

Military stores.

Force.

Need.

Allowed.

Succour.

Commodities

Conveyance.

Forfeiture.

Obligatory.

Non-combatants

Encircled.

Dangerous.

Informed.

Investment.

Cessation.

Hostile.

Cause.

(§ 1.) 1. What is the difference between *surrounding* and *encompassing*, in the 1st line? 2. Why would not *apprized* answer as well as *apprised*, in the 16th line? 3. How many simple sentences are there in section first? 4. Of what does section first treat? (§ 2.) 5. What

the 'expiration of a truce, hostilities may be	Close.
'renewed without a new declaration of war.	Revived.
Truces are either 'partial or general. A par-	Limited.
tial truce 'suspends hostilities only between	Stops.
25 'certain places, as between a town and the	Specified.
army" 'besieging it; but a general truce	Investing.
' <i>extends to</i> all the territories and dominions	Includes.
of the 'belligerent nations. An Armistice	Hostile.
has a more 'limited meaning, being applied	Restricted.
30 to a 'short truce, and solely to military	Brief.
'affairs.	Matters.
(§ 3.) A 'declaration of war is a total pro-	Proclamation
hibition of all commercial 'intercourse and	Communication.
'dealings between all the citizens of the hos-	Traffic.
35 tile powers. All 'contracts made with the	Bargains.
subjects of a national 'enemy are null and	Foe.
void. It is unlawful for a 'citizen of one of	Subject.
the 'belligerent countries to insure the pro-	Contending.
perty, or even to 'remit money to a citizen	Transmit.
40 of the other 'country. (§ 4.) An embargo	Land.
is ' <i>a prohibition</i> upon shipping not to leave	An injunction.
port. This 'restraint can be imposed only	Restriction.
by the 'supreme government of a country,	Paramount.
and is ' <i>an implied</i> declaration of some im-	A virtual.
45 mediate and 'impending public danger. Let-	Threatening.
ters of 'marque and reprisal, are letters under	License.
seal, or commissions 'granted by a govern-	Issued.

is the difference between *renewed* and *revived*, in the 22d line? 6. What do their *prefixes* denote? 7. Of what two subjects does section second treat? (§ 3.) 8. Repeat the substance of section third. 9. What is the difference between *dealings* and *traffic*, in the 34th line? 10. Between *contracts* and *bargains*, in the 35th line? (§ 4.) 11. Give a synopsis of section fourth. 12. What is the difference between *declined*

ment to its citizens to make seizure or 're-
 prisal of the 'property of an enemy, or of
 50 'persons who belong to a government which
 has 'refused to do justice to the citizens of
 the country 'granting the letters of marque
 and reprisal. The '*war-vessels* thus permitted
 by a government to be 'owned by its private
 55 citizens are 'called privateers.

(§ 5.) A Treaty is a solemn 'contract be-
 tween two or more nations, 'formally signed
 by commissioners 'duly appointed, and rati-
 fied in the most sacred manner by the 'su-
 60 preme power of each state, which 'thereby
 'plights its national fidelity and honor.
 Treaties 'usually take effect from the day
 they are 'ratified, and are as binding upon
 nations as private 'contracts are upon indi-
 65 viduals. Treaties should always 'receive a
 fair and liberal 'construction and be kept
 'inviolable. (§ 6.) Nations, like individuals,
 know not what 'changes may await them.
 The most powerful 'states, whose citizens
 70 vainly '*boasted of* their perpetual grandeur
 and 'duration, have been subverted and their
 monuments of 'art demolished by the unspar-
 ing ravages of 'ruthless conquerors. Hence
 it 'behooves the most powerful nations to

Capture.
 Goods.
 Individuals.
 Declined.
 Giving.
 Men-of-war
 Possessed.
 Named.
 Agreement.
 Ceremoniously.
 Properly.
 Highest.
 By that means.
 Pledges.
 Generally.
 Approved.
 Compacts.
 Obtain.
 Explanation.
 Sacred.
 Vicissitudes.
 Governments
 Vaunted.
 Continuance.
 Human skill.
 Barbarous.
 Becomes.

and *refused*, in the 51st line? 13. Between *called* and *named*, in the
 55th line? (§ 5.) 14. Of what does section fifth treat? 15. What
 is the difference in the meaning of *agreement* and *contract*, in the 56th
 line? 16. How many different parts of speech are there in the mar-
 ginal exercises in section fifth? (§ 6.) 17. What is the difference in
 the meaning of *changes* and *vicissitudes*, in the 68th line? 18. What

75	apply to themselves the same 'unerring rules and principles of justice and 'humanity which they 'require their weaker neighbors to observe. It is their duty to 'check wickedness ; to sustain liberty, order, 'equity and	Infallible.
		Benevolence
		Demand.
		Curb.
		Justice.
80	'peace' among all the weaker powers of the earth ; to unite in ' <i>the enforcement of</i> the positive law of nations, and the 'rational usages of ' <i>the Christian world</i> .	Quiet.
		Putting in execution.
		Reasonable.
		Christendom
	(§ 7.) It may be observed, in 'concluding	Closing.
85	this subject, that the 'tendency of war is to 'aggrandize the <i>few</i> , to strengthen more and more the bands of 'tyrants, and bring the 'direst miseries upon <i>the many</i> . War cherishes nothing good, and fosters ' <i>all manner</i>	Effect.
		Increase the power of.
		Despots.
		Most terrible
		Every description.
90	of wickedness. As the ' <i>true spirit</i> of the Divine law is generally 'diffused among, and understood by the great 'majority of the people, so do they 'become more temperate, 'honest, industrious and intelligent. Con-	Essential part.
		Disseminated
		Mass.
		Grow.
		Upright.
95	sequently, nations grow 'better, cultivate a 'liberal and humane policy, enjoy internal peace and happiness, and 'outward power and 'dignity. It is evident no nation can 'contribute to another's degradation, or	More prosperous.
		Generous.
		External.
		Honor.
		Minister.
100	promote another's 'welfare, without, in a corresponding degree, 'depressing or elevating its own. The most 'sacred observance of the 'positive laws and rights of nations	Happiness.
		Sinking.
		Scrupulous.
		Definite.

is the duty of all powerful nations? 19. Repeat the substance of section sixth. (§ 7.) 20. What is the difference between *concluding* and *closing*, in the 84th line? 21. Repeat the substance of section seventh. 22. What is the only real guaranty of individual happiness and na-

is 'essential to exalted national character,	Necessary.
105 the 'happiness of the whole human family,	Welfare.
the perpetuity of the 'liberties of mankind,	Franchises.
and the 'tranquillity of the world. It is to	Peace.
be 'hoped that the light of Christianity	Desired.
will soon 'utterly extinguish the spirit of	Entirely.
'war, and thus promote human happiness.	Bloodshed.

tional perpetuity and grandeur? 23. Which do you think the happiest individuals and nations, those that resort to fraud and violence, or those that deal with justice and humanity?

LESSON XVIII.

ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

(§ 1.) THE 'brief survey we have now	Concise.
taken of the 'nature of political power may	Character.
'enable us more fully to understand the origin	Help.
and the causes of the American 'Union.	Confederacy.
5 We have seen that the nations of the 'earth	World.
profess to be governed by the 'immutable	Unchanging.
principles of 'justice—that during all ages a	Right.
'latent spark of the fire of rational liberty	Concealed.
has 'glowed in the human breast—that nearly	Burned.
10 four thousand years ago the 'seeds of republic	Elements.
an principles were 'scattered over the	Disseminated.
'face of the earth by inspiration. When	Surface.
the world 'seemed to be shrouded in political	Appeared.
'darkness—when the sun of human liberty	Ignorance.
15 had set upon the melancholy 'wreck of an-	Ruin.

The difficult Questions are elucidated in the Appendix.

(§ 1.) 1. Repeat the substance of section first. 2. To whom do you suppose the principles of republicanism were given by inspiration?

	cient republics—the Almighty, whose 'in-	Unsearchable.
	scrutable wisdom is often 'concealed from	Hidden.
	mortal 'view, brought to light a new world.	Ken.
	(§ 2.) 'Therein liberty, flying before the po-	In that place
20	tentates of the earth, 'chose for itself a secret	Selected.
	asylum. 'Thither the oppressed and down-	To that place
	trodden of all the 'nations of the earth fled.	Kingdoms.
	Though they were not able to 'shake off	Cast.
	entirely all the 'shreds of tyranny and of	Fragments.
25	'bigotry, yet the commingling of all nations	Blind zeal.
	and of all 'creeds enabled them more pro-	Symbols.
	perly to 'appreciate the moral worth of man.	Prize.
	They valued more highly his 'industry, the	Labor.
	intellectual and pure qualities of the 'soul,	Mind.
30	and attained the nearest 'approximation of the	Approach.
	age to an universal 'brotherhood—the true	Fraternity.
	'standard of human dignity.	Criterion.
	(§ 3.) Hence we find, 'soon after the set-	Shortly.
	tlement of this country, several 'instances	Examples.
35	of an association of the 'people of America	Inhabitants.
	for mutual defence and 'protection, while	Preservation.
	owing allegiance to the British 'crown. As	Throne.
	early as 1643, only twenty-three years 'after	Succeeding.
	the first 'settlement of New England, the	Peopling.
40	'colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Con-	Provinces.
	necticut, and New Haven, formed a 'league,	Compact.

3. What is meant by the expression "bringing to light a new world," in the 18th line? 4. How does the world now compare with its condition at that time? (§ 2.) 5. Repeat the substance of section second. 6. Can you give some account of the causes of the first settlement of this country? 7. What was the religious and political condition of mankind when this country was first settled? 8. What is the highest attainment of human society? (§ 3) 9. Repeat the substance of section third. 10. What is the difference between *instances* and *examples*,

offensive and defensive, firm and 'perpetual,	Enduring.
under the 'name of the United Colonies of	Title.
New England. The 'authority to regulate	Power.
45 their general concerns, and 'especially to	Above all.
levy war and make 'requisitions upon each	Demands.
component colony for men and 'money ac-	Means.
cording to its population, was 'vested in an	Given to.
annual congress of commissioners 'delegated	Deputed.
50 by the several 'colonies. This confederacy,	Provinces.
after 'subsisting forty-three years, was arbi-	Existing.
trarily 'dissolved by James II., in 1686.	Broken up.
(§ 4.) A 'congress of governors and com-	Diet.
missioners from other colonies, 'as well as	Besides.
55 those of New England, for the sake of 'fra-	Brotherly.
ternal union and the 'protection of their	Defence
'western frontier, was held at Albany, in 1722.	Internal.
A more 'mature congress was held at the	Perfect.
same place in 1754, 'consisting of ² commis-	Comprising.
60 sioners ³ from New Hampshire, Massachu-	² Delegates.
setts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York,	³ Sent by
Pennsylvania, and Maryland. This 'con-	Assembly.
gress was 'called at the instance of the Brit-	Convened.
ish 'government, to take into consideration	Ministry.
65 the best 'means of defending America in the	Way.
event of a war with France, then 'appre-	Feared.
hended. The object of the 'crown was to	Government.
effect treaties with the 'Indians through this	Savages.
congress; but most of the 'commissioners,	Members.
70 among whom was the 'illustrious Franklin,	Renowned.

in the 34th line? 11. Between *subsisting* and *existing*, in the 51st line? (§ 4.) 12. Give a synopsis of section fourth. 13. What is the difference between *apprehended* and *feared*, in the 66th line? 14. Between *Indians* and *savages*, in the 68th line? (§ 5.) 15. Give a detailed ac-

had more enlarged and 'philanthropic views. They advanced and 'promulgated some invaluable truths, of which the proper 'reception by their 'countrymen prepared the way
75 for future independence and 'fraternal union.

(§ 5.) From this 'assembly, the king and parliament 'anticipated much support. They hoped insidiously to bribe its 'leading members by offices, and 'furthermore sent their
80 'emissaries to divide the colonies into several 'confederacies, so that they might be more easily 'controlled; but all the plans of the crown were signally 'baffled. The sagacious commissioners, with Franklin for their 'chair-
85 man, drew up a 'plan of united government, consisting of a general 'council of delegates, to be chosen by the 'provincial assemblies, and a president general to be 'appointed by the 'crown. (§ 6.) Many of the rights of
90 war and peace, and the 'authority to lay and levy imposts and taxes, were 'proposed to be vested in this council, subject to the 'negative of the president. The 'union was to 'embrace all the colonies. This bold project
95 was rejected by the king, who was 'alarmed at the republican principles 'contained therein; and, by those 'arts among the office-holders which 'kingly governments so adroitly practise, its rejection was 'procured in every co-

Benevolent.
Made public.
Admission.
Compatriots.
Brotherly.
Convocation.
Expected.
Prominent.
Moreover.
Secret agents
Leagues.
Governed.
Defeated.
Leader.
Method.
Body.
Colonial.
Designated.
King.
Power.
Intended.
Veto.
Confederacy.
Include.
Frightened.
Embodied.
Artifices.
Regal.
Contrived and effected.

count of section fifth. 16. What is the difference between *assembly* and *convocation*, in the 76th line? 17. Between *baffled* and *defeated*, in the 83d line? (§ 6.) 18. Give a synopsis of section sixth. 19. What is the difference between *embrace* and *include*, in the 94th line? 20. Between

100	lonial assembly, and 'singular as it may appear, on the ground of its 'favouring the 'Crown.	Curious.
		Benefiting.
		Government.
	(§ 7.) Thus, by the 'swarms of kingly officers who filled the colonies, 'prejudice	Multitudes.
		Bias.
105	was excited against the 'purest patriots, and for several years these kingly 'parasites succeeded in exciting much 'jealousy and animosity among the 'colonies. So great was the 'disaffection, fostered mainly by monarchical 'intrigue, that even Franklin despaired of a general and a 'permanent union. But when the corruption and the 'tyranny of the government became 'apparent to the majority of the people, they 'meted out merited scorn to the British rulers, and 'reposed the utmost 'confidence in their own patriotic Congress. (§ 8.) The 'passage of the stamp-act by the British Parliament, in 1765, 'imposing a small tax on paper, 'roused a general	Most disinterested.
		Sycophants.
		Envy.
		Plantations.
		Unfriendliness.
110	indignation 'throughout all the colonies; not that the tax was grievous to be 'borne, or that there was anything 'unjust in taxing paper, for several states have imposed a 'similar tax. The 'opposition was on the	Finesse.
		Lasting.
		Despotism.
		Evident.
		Measured.
115	'ground that Parliament had no right to tax the 'colonies, and that taxation and representation were 'inseparable. A congress of	Placed.
		Trust.
		Enactment.
		Laying.
		Awakened.
120		In every part of.
		Supported.
		Wrong.
		Like.
		Resistance.
125		Principle.
		Settlements.
		Indivisible.

kingly and *regal*, in the 98th line? (§ 7.) 21. Of what does section seventh treat? 22. What is the difference between *swarms* and *multitudes*, in the 103d line? 23. Between *jealousy* and *envy*, in the 107th line? (§ 8.) 24. What is the subject of section eighth? 25. What is the difference between *borne* and *supported*, in the 121st line? 26. Be-

	'delegates from nine colonies met at New York in October, 1765, at the 'instance and	Deputies.
130	'recommendation of Massachusetts. The colonies 'represented were Mass., R. I., Conn., 'N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., and S. C. The declaration of rights of this body 'as-asserted, that the 'sole power of taxation lay	Suggestion.
	in the 'colonial legislatures, and that the 'restrictions imposed on the colonies by late	Commenda- tion.
	'acts of Parliament, were unjust. The Con- gress also adopted an 'address to the king, and a petition to 'each house of Parliament.	Personated.
135	(§ 9.) The Congress of 1765 was only 'a preparatory step to the more 'extended and 'lasting union, which took place at Philadel- phia, in September, 1774, and laid the 'foun- dations of the American 'Republic. The	New York.
	'meeting of this Congress was first recom- mended by a town-meeting of the 'people of Providence, Rhode Island, 'followed by the 'Assemblies of Massachusetts and Virginia, and by other public bodies and 'meetings of	Maintained.
140	the people. In some of the colonies, 'dele- gates were appointed by the 'popular branch of the legislature; in others, by 'conventions of the people. The deputies 'convened Sep- tember 4, 1774; and, after 'choosing offi- cers, adopted certain 'fundamental rules of	Only.
	'legislation.	Provincial.
		Restraints.
		Edicts.
		Official mes- sage.
		The Lords and Commons.
		An introductory.
		Enlarged.
		Permanent.
		Groundwork.
		Union.
		Assembling.
		Inhabitants
		Succeeded.
		Legislatures.
		Gatherings.
		Members.
		Elective.
		Meetings.
		Met.
		Selecting.
		Radical.
		Law-making.

tween *similar* and *like*, in the 123d line? (§ 9.) 27. Repeat the sub- ject of section ninth. 28. What is the difference between *lasting* and *permanent*, in the the 142d line? 29. Between *conventions* and *meet- ings*, in the 152d line?

LESSON XIX.

(§ 1.) As the Congress thus 'assembled ex-	Convened.
exercised 'sovereign authority, not as the agent	Supreme.
of the government ' <i>de facto</i> of the colonies,	In fact.
but in virtue of 'original power derived di-	Primary.
5 rectly from the people, it has been 'called	Named.
"the revolutionary government." It 'termi-	Ended.
nated only when regularly 'superseded by	Supplanted.
the 'confederated government, in 1781. Its	Consolidated
first 'act was the declaration, that in deciding	Deed.
10 questions in this Congress, each 'colony	State.
should have but one 'vote; and this was the	Voice.
'established course through the revolution.	Fixed.
It 'proposed a general Congress to be held	Recommended.
at the same place, in May of the next 'year.	Season.
15 It was this Congress which 'passed, October	Enacted.
14th, 1774, the Bill of Rights, which ' <i>set</i>	Proclaimed.
forth the great 'principles of national liberty.	Truths.
(§ 2.) It was the 'violation of this bill of	Infringement
'rights that was the cause of the American	Just claims.
20 revolution. The 'grievances under which	Oppressions.
the colonies 'labored being unredressed by	Toiled.
the British government, Congress 'issued a	Sent forth.
declaration of independence, 'July 4th, 1776,	Seventh month.
and 'claimed a place among the nations of	Requested.
25 the earth, and the 'protection of their ac-	Defence.

(§ 1.) 1. Repeat the substance of section first. 2. In how many sentences can you use the word *May*, in the 14th line, so that in each case it shall convey a different meaning? 3. Is *season*, in the 14th line, used in its limited or extended sense? 4. In how many sentences can you use the word *principles*, in the 17th line, so that in each case it shall convey a different meaning? (§ 2.) 5. From what is *infringement* derived, in the 18th line? 6. Repeat the substance of section

knowledge^d law. The 'declaration of the Bill of Rights, and of 'Independence, is the 'basis on which the Constitution was founded, and after this declaration of 'rights the colo-
 30 nies may be 'considered as a separate and distinct 'nation.

(§ 3.) 'Anterior to this time, there were three 'distinct forms of civil polity existing in the colonies, 'to wit: The *Provincial* or
 35 *Royal*, 'Proprietary, and *Charter* govern-ments. The *Provincial* or 'Royal form of polity 'existed under the immediate author-ity of the king of England, and was 'entirely under his control. Under this 'form
 40 of 'government, New Jersey, New Hamp-shire, and South Carolina were 'governed as provinces, at the 'time of the declaration of rights. The 'Charter governments were great political corporations, 'derived from
 45 and 'dependent on the Crown. (§ 4.) The *Charter* governments 'approximated nearest to that of 'the mother country, and its citizens had the greatest 'protection in their rights. The 'powers of this government were, like
 50 those of England and our Constitution, 'dis-tributed into three great 'departments — the Exccutive, the 'Legislative, and the Judicial.

Promulgation.
 Freedom.
 Ground-work.
 Privileges.
 Regarded.
 People.
 Previous.
 Separate.
 That is to say.
 Grantee.
 Kingly.
 Continued.
 Completely.
 System.
 Polity.
 Ruled.
 Period.
 Corporated
 Obtained.
 Subservient to.
 Approached
 England.
 Defence.
 Duties.
 Divided.
 Divisions.
 Law-enacting.

second. 7. What is the difference between *considered* and *regarded*, in the 30th line? (§ 3.) 8. Give a synopsis of section third. 9. In how many sentences can you use *form*, in the 39th line, in each of which it shall convey a different meaning? 10. What is the difference between *form* and *system*, in the 39th line? 11. Why does *on* follow *dependent*, and *to* *subservient*, in the 45th line? (§ 4.) 12. What were

The Charter governments, at the 'time of the	Period.
'declaration of rights, were Mass., R. I., and	Promulgation.
55 Conn. (§ 5.) The ' <i>Proprietary</i> governments	Deputy.
were written 'grants from the king to one or	Permissions.
more persons, 'conveying to them the general	Transferring.
powers of management within their 'pre-	Specified.
scribed territories. The proprietors 'exer-	Used.
60 cised similar rights, and acted 'instead of	In place.
the king, and, like him, 'had power at any	Possessed.
time to convene or 'prorogue, and also to	Adjourn.
negative, or even 'repeal any of the acts of	Annul.
the Assemblies. The Proprietary 'govern-	Administrations
65 ments, at the time of the declaration of 'rights,	Privileges.
were Pa., 'Del., and Md.	Delaware.
(§ 6.) 'Hence it appears that the king was	From this.
not only 'represented, but had, or rather,	Personated.
claimed the 'right, either directly or indi-	Authority.
70 rectly, to 'abolish any law, or dissolve any	Annul.
legislative assembly in the colonies. A 'ma-	Plurality.
jority of the governors and 'council in the	Executive advisers.
colonies, were appointed 'directly by the king.	Immediately.
The judges, and the 'incumbents of all im-	Holders.
75 portant 'places, were also dependent upon	Situations.
the king for their 'continuance in office,	Stay.
though generally 'paid by the colonists. (§ 7.)	Recompensed.
It was the 'supercilious acts of the governors,	Overbearing.
and the 'exercise of despotic power by the	Use.

the Charter governments? (§ 5.) 13. What were Proprietary governments? 14. Why is it necessary to use the preposition *to* after *conveying*, in the 57th line? 15. What is the difference between *prorogue* and *adjourn*, in the 62d line? (§ 6.) 16. In how many sentences can you use the word *right*, in the 69th line, so that in each case it shall not only convey a different meaning, but also be a different part of speech? (§ 7.) 17. What caused the declaration of rights? 18. From

80	king, that 'led to the declaration of rights, which was in direct opposition to the 'arrogated authority of the 'British government, and 'asserted in substance that the king had 'violated the common law of England.	Caused. Assumed. English. Maintained. Broken.
85	As the colonists never retracted the 'least portion of the 'declaration of rights, they may be 'considered as forming a distinct nation from that 'time. Though in their addresses to the 'king and parliament they	Smallest. Assertion. Regarded. Period. Throne.
90	professed the utmost 'loyalty, and undoubtedly hoped that all 'grievances would be speedily redressed, and 'consequently that there would be no 'necessity for the proposed 'meeting in 1776.	Fidelity. Wrongs. Therefore. Occasion. Convention.
95	(§ 8.) It is important to 'bear in mind the situation of the colonies 'previous to their declaration of rights, in order to 'understand correctly the political 'progress of our country, and 'especially the Declaration of Inde-	Remember. Prior. Comprehend Advancement. Above all.
100	pence and the 'palladium of liberty. It may here be 'observed, that the framers of the 'Constitution considered the declaration of rights passed in 1774, and that of 'independence in 1776, as 'setting forth all the	Shield. Mentioned. System of rules. Exemption from British rule. Making apparent
105	great principles of American liberty. 'Hence they deemed it unnecessary to 'precede the Constitution with any further 'formal declaration of a 'new bill of rights. (§ 9.) But	Accordingly. Preface. Express. Fresh.

what time may the colonists be deemed independent of Great Britain ? 19. What is the general meaning of *loyalty*, in the 90th line ? (§ 8.) 20. What is meant by the expression "palladium of liberty," in the 100th line ? 21. To what does *that*, in the 103d line, refer ? (§ 9.) 22.

the American people are so ' <i>extremely care-</i>	Jealous.
110 <i>ful</i> of their rights, and desirous of 'transmit-	Imparting.
ting them to posterity in 'unsullied purity,	Spotless.
that the 'Congress of the United States, on	National Assembly.
the 25th of 'September, 1789, proposed ten	Ninth month.
'amendments to the Constitution, which more	Additions.
115 'clearly and definitely specify the rights of	Explicitly.
the people, 'prescribe the duties of Congress,	Ordain.
and the 'limit of the Constitution. The 2nd	Extent.
120 'continental Congress, which assembled at	Provincial.
Philadelphia in May, 1775, was 'invested by	Clothed.
the colonies with very ample 'discretionary	Optional.
powers. Determined to assert 'unconditional	Absolute.
sovereignty over the colonies by 'force, Great	Violence.
125 Britain had already 'commenced hostilities	Begun.
in the 'province of Massachusetts. Congress,	Dependency.
supported by the 'zeal and confidence of its	Ardor.
constituents, 'prepared for defence by pub-	Made ready.
lishing a declaration of the 'causes and ne-	Reasons for.
130 cessity of ' <i>taking up arms</i> , and by proceeding	Going to war.
to levy and 'organize an army, to prescribe	Arrange.
'regulations for land and sea forces, to emit	Rules.
' <i>paper money</i> , contract debts, and exercise	Bills of credit.
all the other 'prerogatives of an independent	Peculiar privileges.
135 government. 'Goaded to the utmost by	Stimulated.
the 'attacks of England, which repeatedly	Aggressions.
caused American 'soil to drink American	Earth.
blood, it ' <i>at last</i> , on the 4th of July, 1776, de-	Finally.
clared the 'united colonies to be FREE and	Federate.
140 'INDEPENDENT STATES.	Self-reliant.

LESSON XX.—The advanced pupils with the aid of the Index may compose the questions for this lesson.



Th Jefferson

AUTHOR OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

LESSON XXI.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

(§ 1.) A 'DECLARATION by the representatives of the United States of America, in 'Congress assembled. 'Passed, Thursday, 'July 4th, 1776.

Proclamation
Convention.
Adopted.
Seventh month.

5 When, in the course of human 'events, it becomes necessary for one people to 'dissolve the political 'bands which have connected them with another, and to 'assume among the powers of the earth the 'separate and
10 equal station to which the 'laws of nature, and of nature's God, 'entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind 'requires, that they should 'declare the causes which
'impel them to the separation.

Occurrences.
Destroy.
Ties.
Take.
Distinct.
Decrees.
Give them a claim.
Demands.
Avow.
Urge.

15 (§ 2.) We hold these 'truths to be self-evident: that all men are 'created equal; that they are 'endowed, by their Creator, with certain 'unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the 'pursuit of happiness.
20 That, to 'secure these rights governments are 'instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the 'consent of the governed;

Tenets.
Made.
Invested.
Not transferable.
Quest.
Confirm.
Established.
Concurrence

The difficult Questions are elucidated in the Appendix.

(§ 1.) 1. When was the declaration of the independence of the United States adopted? 2. By whom was it adopted? 3. When was this declaration made? 4. Repeat section first. 5. Illustrate the difference between *dissolve* and *destroy*, in the 6th line. 6. Illustrate the difference between *declare* and *avow*, in the 13th line? (§ 2.) 7. What truths are said to be self-evident? 8. What are inalienable rights? 9. For what is government instituted? 10. From what do governments derive their just powers? 11. When have the people a

that, whenever any 'form of government be-	System.
comes ' <i>destructive of</i> these ends, it is the	Ruinous to.
25 right of the people to alter or to 'abolish it,	Abrogate.
and to 'institute a new government, laying	Establish.
its 'foundation on such principles, and orga-	Basis.
nizing its powers in such 'form, as to them	Order.
shall seem most likely to 'effect their safety	Secure.
30 and 'happiness. (§ 3.) Prudence, indeed,	Welfare.
will 'dictate, that governments, long estab-	Prescribe.
lished, should not be changed for 'light and	Trivial.
transient causes; and accordingly, all 'expe-	Proof.
rience hath shown, that 'mankind are more	Men.
35 'disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable,	Inclined.
than to 'right themselves, by abolishing the	Indemnify.
forms to which they are 'accustomed. But	Habituated.
when a long train of 'abuses and usurpations,	Wrongs.
pursuing invariably the same object, 'evinces	Proves.
40 a design to reduce them under 'absolute des-	Positive.
potism, it is their right, it is their 'duty, to	Obligation.
throw off such government, and to 'provide	Procure.
new guards for their future 'security. Such	Safety.
has been the patient 'sufferance of these colo-	Endurance.
45 nies; and such is now the 'necessity which	Compulsion.
constrains them to 'alter their former systems	Change.
of government. (§ 4.) The 'history of the	Narrative.
'present king of Great Britain is a history of	Reigning.
'repeated injuries and usurpations, all having,	Successive.

right to abolish a government? 12. Illustrate the difference between *abolish* and *abrogate*, in the 25th line? (§ 3.) 13. What does prudence dictate? 14. What has all experience shown? 15. When is it the right and duty of a people to throw off a government? 16. Illustrate the difference between *light* and *trivial*, in the 32d line. 17. Illustrate the difference between *abuses* and *wrongs*, in the 38th line? (§ 4.) 18. What is the history of the then king of Great Britain?

50	in 'direct object, the establishment of ² <i>an absolute</i> tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be 'submitted to a candid world.	Express. ² A complete. Referred.
	He has refused his 'assent to laws the most 'wholesome and necessary for the public	Concurrence
55	'good.	Salutary. Benefit.
	He has 'forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing 'importance, unless 'suspended in their operation till his assent should be 'obtained; and, when so	Prohibited. Moment. Delayed.
60	suspended, he has utterly 'neglected to attend to 'them.	Procured. Omitted. The laws.
	He has 'refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large 'districts of people, unless those people would 'relinquish the right	Declined. Regions. Abandon.
65	of 'representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and 'formidable to tyrants 'only.	Political participation. Terrible. Alone.
	(§ 5.) He has called together 'legislative bodies at places unusual, 'uncomfortable, and	Law-giving. Inconvenient
70	distant from the 'depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of 'fatiguing them into compliance with his 'measures.	Archives. Wearying. Proceedings.
	He has 'dissolved representative houses, repeatedly, for opposing, with 'manly firm-	Broken up. Undaunted.
75	ness, his 'invasions on the rights of the people.	Inroads.
	He has 'refused, for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be 'elected;	Neglected. Chosen.

19. To what did the king of Great Britain refuse his assent? 20. What had he forbidden the governors to do? 21. Illustrate the difference between *refused* and *declined*, in the 62d line. (§ 5.) 22. Why did the king of Great Britain call legislative bodies at places distant from the depository of public records? 23. Why did he repeatedly

'whereby the legislative powers, incapable of	By which.
'annihilation, have returned to the people at	Destruction.
80 large for their 'exercise; the state remain-	Practice.
ing, in the mean time, 'exposed to all the	Liable.
dangers of 'invasion from without, and con-	Incursion.
vulsions 'within.	Internally.
(§ 6.) He has 'endeavoured to prevent the	Striven.
85 population of these states; for that 'purpose,	Design.
'obstructing the laws for naturalization of	Hindering.
'foreigners; refusing to pass others to encour-	Aliens.
age their 'migration hither, and raising the	Removal.
'conditions of new appropriations of lands.	Stipulations.
90 He has obstructed the 'administration of	Legal execution.
justice, by refusing his assent to 'laws for	Regulations.
establishing 'judiciary powers.	Legal-deciding.
He has made judges ' <i>dependent on</i> his	Subject to
will alone, for the 'tenure of their offices, and	Holding.
95 the amount and payment of their 'salaries.	Emoluments
He has 'erected a multitude of new offices,	Established.
and sent hither swarms of officers to 'harass	Worry.
our people, and eat out their 'substance.	Wealth.
He has 'kept among us, in time of peace,	Established.
100 standing armies, without the 'consent of our	Agreement.
'legislatures.	Assemblies.
(§ 7.) He has affected to render the 'mili-	Warlike.

dissolve representative houses? 24. After such dissolution, what did he refuse to do? 25. Illustrate the difference between *elected* and *chosen*, in the 77th line. 26. Between *annihilation* and *destruction*, in the 79th line. (§ 6.) 27. How did the king of Great Britain endeavour to prevent the population of the states? 28. How did he obstruct the administration of justice? 29. How did he make the judges dependent? 30. What did he erect? 31. What did he send to this country? 32. What did he keep among the people in times of peace? 33. Illustrate the difference between *salaries* and *emoluments*, in the 95th line. (§ 7.) 34. How did the king of Great Britain render the

	tary independent of, and superior to, the 'civil 'power.	Political. Authority.
105	He has 'combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction 'foreign to our constitu- tion, and 'unacknowledged by our laws; giving his 'assent to their acts of pretended 'legislation:	Coalesced. Extraneous. Unrecognized. Sanction. Government.
110	For 'quartering large bodies of armed 'troops among us:	Stationing. Soldiers.
	For 'protecting them, by a mock-trial, from 'punishment for any murders which they should 'commit on the inhabitants of	Shielding. Chastisement Perpetrate.
115	these 'states:	Communities
	For 'cutting off our trade with all parts of the 'world:	Interdicting. Globe.
	For 'imposing taxes on us, without our 'consent:	Obtruding. Assent.
120	For 'depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by 'jury:	Bereaving. Peers of the vicinage.
	For 'transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for 'pretended offences:	Conveying. Feigned.
	(§ 8.) For 'abolishing the free system of	Repealing.
125	English laws in a 'neighboring province, establishing therein 'an arbitrary govern- ment, and enlarging its 'boundaries, so as to render it, at once, an example and a fit 'in- strument for 'introducing the same absolute	Near. A despotic. Limits. Tool.
130	rule into these 'colonies:	Bringing. States.

military power? 35. For what did he combine with others? 36. Name all the acts of pretended legislation to which he gave his assent. 37. Illustrate the difference between *imposing* and *obtruding*, in the 118th line. (§ 8.) 38. Illustrate the difference between *instrument* and *tool*, in the 128th line. (§ 9.) 39. How did the king of Great

For taking away our 'charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering 'fundamentally, the 'forms of our government:— For 'suspending our own legislatures, and
 135 declaring themselves 'invested with power to legislate for us, in all 'cases whatsoever.

(§ 9.) He has 'abdicated government here, by declaring us 'out of his *protection*, and 'waging war against us.

140 He has 'plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and 'destroyed the lives of our 'people.

He is at this time, 'transporting large armies of foreign 'mercenaries, to complete
 145 the works of death, desolation, and 'tyranny, already begun with circumstances of 'cruelty and perfidy, scarcely 'paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and 'totally unworthy the 'head of a civilized nation.

150 He has 'constrained our fellow-citizens, taken 'captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the '*executioners* of their friends and 'brethren, or to 'fall themselves by their hands.

155 (§ 10.) He has excited domestic 'insurrections amongst us, and has 'endeavoured to

Deeds of privilege.

Essentially.

Features.

Interrupting.

Clothed.

Contingencies.

Renounced.

Outlawed.

Carrying on.

Pillaged.

Wasted.

Citizens.

Conveying.

Hirelings.

Despotism.

Rigor.

Equalled.

Wholly.

Chief.

Compelled.

Prisoners.

Inflictors of death on.

Brothers.

Die.

Sedition.

Labored.

Britain abdicate his government in this country? 40. In waging war against the colonies, what did he do? 41. What was the king of Great Britain doing, at the time of the Declaration of Independence? 42. What did he constrain the people of this country to do, when taken captive on the high seas? 43. Illustrate the difference between *plundered* and *pillaged*, in the 140th line. 44. Between *brethren* and *brothers*, in the 153d line. (§ 10.) 45. What did the king of Great Britain endeavour to excite amongst the people of his colonies? 46. What did

bring on the inhabitants of our 'frontiers, the	Borders.
merciless Indian 'savages, whose known rule	Barbarians.
of warfare is an 'undistinguished destruction	Indiscriminate.
160 of all ages, 'sexes, and conditions.—In every	Kinds.
'stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned	Step.
for 'redress, in the most humble terms: our	Relief.
repeated 'petitions have been answered only	Entreaties.
by 'repeated injury. A prince, whose cha-	Reiterated.
165 racter is thus 'marked by every act which	Stamped.
may 'define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler	Describe.
of a free 'people. (§ 11.) Nor have we been	Race.
'wanting in attentions to our British brethren.	Deficient.
We have 'warned them, from time to time,	Notified.
170 of attempts, by their legislature, to 'extend	Exercise.
an 'unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We	Unjustifiable.
have reminded them of the 'circumstances	Incidents.
of our emigration and 'settlement here. We	Colonization.
have appealed to their 'native justice and	Inborn.
175 'magnanimity, and we have conjured them,	Mental greatness
by the ties of our common kindred, to 'dis-	Disclaim.
avow these usurpations, which would 'inevi-	Unavoidably.
tably interrupt our connexions and 'corre-	Friendship.
spondence. They too, have been 'deaf to	Inattentive.
180 the voice of justice and of 'consanguinity.	Affinity.
We must, therefore, ' <i>acquiesce</i> in the neces-	Accede to.

he endeavour to bring on the inhabitants of the frontiers? 47. Was the system of savage warfare in violation of the laws of civilized nations? 48. In every stage of their oppressions, what did the inhabitants of the colonies do? 49. How were their repeated petitions answered? 50. What was the character of every act of the king of Great Britain? 51. Illustrate the difference between *redress* and *relief*, in the 162d line. (§ 11.) 52. To what was the main body of the British government deaf? 53. In what did the colonists find it necessary to acquiesce? 54. Illustrate the difference between *enemies* and *foes*, in the 184th line (§ 12.) 55. By whom was the Declaration of Inde-

	sity which denounces our 'separation, and	Disjunction.
	- hold them, as we hold the 'rest of mankind,	Remainder.
	'enemies in war, in peace friends.	Foes.
185	(§ 12.) We, therefore, the 'representatives	Delegates.
	of the 'UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GE-	American feder- ated common- wealths.
	NERAL CONGRESS 'assembled, appealing to the	Collected.
	Supreme Judge of the world, for the 'recti-	Uprightness.
	tude of our 'intentions, do, in the name, and	Designs.
190	by the 'authority, of the good people of these	Power.
	colonies, 'solemnly publish and declare, That	Seriously.
	these united colonies are, and of 'right ought	Justice.
	to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT 'STATES; and	Governments
	that they are 'absolved from all allegiance	Freed.
195	to the British 'crown, and that all political	Throne.
	'connexion between them and the State of	In 'ercourse.
	Great Britain is, and ought to be, 'totally	Entirely.
	'dissolved; and that, as FREE AND INDEPEN-	Broken up.
	DENT STATES, they have full power to 'levy	Make.
200	war, conclude peace, contract 'alliances,	Treaties.
	establish 'commerce, and to do all other acts	Trade.
	and things, which 'INDEPENDENT STATES may	Free.
	of right do. And, for the 'support of this	Maintenance
	'declaration, with a firm reliance on the pro-	Proclamation
205	tection of ' <i>Divine Providence</i> , we mutually	God.
	'pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes,	Gage.
	and our 'sacred honor.	Inviolable.

For the names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, see the Biographical table in the latter part of this volume.

pendence made? 56. To whom did they appeal for the rectitude of their intentions? 57. In whose name, and by whose authority was the Declaration of Independence made? 58. What was solemnly published and declared? 59. What rights were claimed for the United States? 60. In support of the declaration, what did the colonists pledge to each other? 61. Upon whom did they rely? 62. Upon whom ought we to rely?

LESSON XXII.

(§ 1.) A YEAR 'before the declaration of independence, Dr. Franklin had 'submitted to Congress 'a <i>sketch</i> of a confederation between the provinces, to continue until their 'recon-	Preceding.
5 ciliation with Great Britain, and to be 'perpetual in failure of that 'event; but it appears that this plan was never discussed. 'Pending the declaration of independence, 'however, Congress took measures to 'form a constitu-	Laid before.
10 tional plan of union; 'for, on the 12th of June, 1776, a 'committee of one member from each 'province was appointed, to prepare and 'digest a form of confederation, to be 'entered into by the colonies. (§ 2.) The report	An outline.
15 of this committee was 'laid aside on the 20th of August, 1776, and its 'consideration not 'resumed till the 7th of April, 1777, after which the subject being 'from time to time 'debated, the articles of confederation were	Reunion.
20 'confirmed by Congress on the 15th of November, 1777. Congress also 'directed that the articles should be 'proposed to the several state legislatures, and if the 'articles were approved, they were requested to 'authorize	Lasting.
25 their delegates in Congress to 'ratify the 'same.	Issue.
	Whilst deliberating upon.
	Nevertheless
	Compile.
	Because.
	Council of reference.
	Plantation.
	Arrange methodically.
	Engaged in.
	Put away.
	Investigation
	Again taken up.
	Occasionally.
	Discussed.
	Ratified.
	Ordered.
	Offered.
	Propositions.
	Empower.
	Make valid.
	Articles.

(§ 3.) The 'delegates of N. H., Mass. R. I.,

(§ 1.) 1. Mention two phrases that convey the same meaning as *before* and *preceding*, in the 1st line. 2. What is the difference between *sketch* and *outline*, in the 3d line? 3. Does *compile*, in the 9th line, always signify to *form*? (§ 2.) 4. What is the meaning of the expres-

Conn., N. Y., Pa., Va., and S. C., 'signed the articles on the 9th of July, 1778. The 'N. C.	Subscribed. North Caro- lina.
30 delegates 'signed them on the 21st, and those from 'Ga., on the 24th of the same month;	Ratified. Georgia.
those of 'N. J., on the 26th of November fol- lowing; those of 'Del., on the 22d of Feb-	New Jersey. Delaware.
ruary, and 5th of May, 1779. But 'Md. pos-	Maryland.
35 itively refused to ratify, until the 'conflicting claims of the 'Union and of the separate states to the ' <i>crown-lands</i> should be adjusted.	Opposite. Confederacy.
This difficulty was finally 'obviated, by the claiming states 'ceding the unsettled lands to	Public domain. Removed.
40 the United States, for the 'benefit of the whole Union. (§ 4.) The former 'insuper-	Relinquishing. Advantage.
able objection of Maryland being 'removed, her 'delegates signed the articles of confe-	Insurmountable. Displaced.
deration on the 1st of 'March, 1781; four	Representatives. Third month.
45 years, ' <i>seven months, and twenty-one days</i> after they had been submitted to the 'sove-	And 31 weeks Independent.
reign states by Congress, with the 'solemn 'avermnt that they ought to be immediately	Deliberate. Assertion.
'adopted. They seemed essential to the very	Approved and confirmed.
50 existence of the Americans as a 'free people, and 'without them, they might be constrained	Self-governing. Not having.
to bid 'adieu to safety and independence. The confederation being thus 'finally com-	Farewell. At last.
pleted, the event was 'joyfully announced to	Gladly.

sion "the same," in the 25th and 26th lines? (§ 3.) 5. Are *crown-lands* and *public domain*, in the 37th line, synonymous? 6. What is the difference between *benefit* and *advantage*, in the 40th line? (§ 4.) 7. Why is not *good-bye* given as a definition of *adieu*, in the 52d line, instead of *farewell*? 8. Give the actual meaning of *adieu*, *farewell* and *good-bye*, and also their derivation. (§ 5.) 9. Are *revolutionary* and *transi-*

55 'Congress; and, on the 2d of March, 1781,	The national assembly.
that body assembled under the new 'powers.*	Administration.
(§ 5.) The 'term of the continental Congress consists 'properly of two periods. The	Duration.
first, extending from the 'first meeting, on the	Strictly.
60 4th of September, 1774, until the 'ratification of the 'confederation on the 1st of	Primary.
March, 1781, has been 'named the period of	Confirmation
"the 'revolutionary national government."	League.
The second, 'from the 1st of March, 1781,	Designated.
65 until the 'organization of the government	Transitional.
under the 'Constitution, on the 4th of March,	After.
1789, has been 'denominated the period of	Official beginning.
"the confederation." (§ 6.) The 'power of	National compact.
Congress was 'national, from September	Entitled.
70 4th, 1774, and 'gradually progressive. It had	Jurisdiction.
the authority to concert those 'measures	General.
deemed best to redress the 'grievances, and	By degrees.
preserve the 'rights and liberties, of all the	Means.
'colonies. The Congress of 1775 'had more	Wrongs.
75 ample powers, and it accordingly exercised	Franchises.
at once some of the highest 'functions of	Settlements.
sovereignty, as has been before 'shown. In	2 Possessed.
1776, the same body took 'bolder steps, ex-	Faculties.
erting powers not to be 'justified or accounted	Exhibited.
80 for, without 'supposing that a national union	More daring.
	Vindicated.
	Admitting.

tional, in the 63d line, synonymous? (§ 6.) 10. Name a phrase conveying the same meaning as *gradually* and *by degrees*, in the 70th line. 11. Give a phrase signifying nearly the same as *concert those measures*, in the 71st line. 12. In how many sentences can you use the word *had*, in the 74th line, so that it shall have a different meaning in every

* The articles of confederation, being null and void, are not inserted here; but as a matter of curiosity, and in order that the reader may compare them with the Constitution, they have been added to the Appendix. The names of the signers of the Confederation and also those of the Declaration of Rights will be found in the Biographical Table.

<p>for national purposes 'already existed, and that Congress was 'invested with supreme power over all the colonies, for the 'purpose of preserving their 'common rights and liberties. The people never 'doubted or denied the validity of these 'acts.</p>	<p>Then. Clothed. End. Separate and equal. Questioned. Proceedings.</p>
<p>(§ 7.) The 'united colonies were a nation, and had a 'general government, created and acting by the general consent of the 'people, from the time of the 'declaration of rights; but the 'power of that government was not, and, 'indeed, could not be well defined. Still, its supremacy was 'firmly established in many 'cases, and its control over the states, in most, if not all 'national measures, universally 'admitted. (§ 8.) The articles of confederation not being ratified so as to 'include all the 'states, until March 1st, 1781, in the 'interim, Congress continued to exercise the authority of a 'general government, whose acts were 'binding on all the states. By foreign 'powers, we were politically known as the United States; 'and, in our national 'capacity as such, we sent and received ambassadors, 'entered into treaties and alliances, and were 'admitted into the general community of nations, exercising the right of 'belligerents, and claiming 'an equality of sovereign power and 'prerogatives.</p>	<p>Federate. Common. Provincials. Publication Authority. In fact. Immovably. Respects. Public. Acknowledged Comprise. Provinces. Mean time National. Obligatory. Governments Moreover. Condition Formed. Received. War-makers. A parity. Privileges.</p>

instance? 13. What cemented the union of the colonies during the revolution? (§ 7.) 14. When did the colonies first assume a national character? (§ 8.) 15. When were the articles of confederation ratified? 16. By what title was our country politically known among foreign powers? 17. What is the difference between *admitted* and

110	(§ 9.) The continental Congress soon 'found	Ascertained.
	that the powers 'derived from the articles of	Drawn.
	confederation were 'inadequate to the legiti-	Not equal.
	mate objects of an 'effective national govern-	Efficient.
	ment. 'Whenever it became necessary to	As often as.
115	legislate on 'commerce and taxes, defects	Trade.
	were 'particularly evident; and it was at	Especially.
	length indispensable to 'amend the articles,	Revise.
	so as to give authority and 'force to the na-	Strength.
	tional will, in matters of 'trade and revenue.	Traffic.
120	This was done ' <i>from time to time</i> , until the	Repeatedly.
	adoption of the 'present Constitution of the	Now existing
	United States. The 'movements of Congress	Motions.
	on the 3d of 'February, 1781—18th and	Second month.
	26th of April, 1783—30th of 'April, 1784—	Fourth month.
125	and the 3d of 'March, 29th of September,	Third month.
	and 23d of October, 1786—would be 'inte-	Attractive.
	resting to the student, and show the 'progress	Advancement.
	of constitutional legislation; but the 'limits	Bounds.
	of this chapter afford no room to 'discuss	Examine.
130	them. (§ 10.) Peace came; the 'illustrious	Renowned.
	'commander-in-chief of the revolutionary	Generalissimo.
	armies surrendered his 'commission; and	Official warrant.
	the armies were 'disbanded, without pay.	Dismissed from service.
	Mutiny was suppressed, after Congress, 'sur-	Beset.
135	rounded by armed men 'demanding justice,	Requiring.
	had appealed ' <i>in vain</i> to the sovereign state,	Ineffectually.
	within the 'jurisdiction of which it was sit-	Territory.

received, in the 106th line? (§ 9.) 18. What did the continental congress soon discover? (§ 10.) 19. As the words *commander-in-chief*, in the 131st line, are defined in the margin by a single term, why are they not put in italics? 20. Give some other forms of expression, conveying the meaning of *in vain* and *ineffectually*, in the 136th line.

	ting, for protection. The 'expenses of the	Disbursements.
	nation were reduced to the 'minimum of a	Lowest point
140	peace establishment; 'and yet the country	Nevertheless
	was not 'relieved. It wanted, not a league	Disembarrassed.
	of thirteen 'different nations, with thirteen	Separate.
	'distinct supreme governments, but a general	Unconnected
	confederacy that would be 'revered as a	Reverenced.
145	common 'parent by all the sister states — a	Mother.
	government 'founded on the principles of the	Based.
	declaration of 'independence—a government	Self-reliance
	'constituted by the people in their inherent,	Composed.
	primitive 'capacity.	Power.
150	(§ 11.) In the Congress of the 'confedera-	League.
	tion, during the 'closing years of the revo-	Ending.
	lutionary war, and those of peace 'immedi-	Directly.
	ately 'succeeding, James Madison and Alex-	Following.
	ander Hamilton displayed their 'signal ability.	Eminent.
155	John Jay was associated with them 'shortly	Soon.
	after the peace, in the 'capacity of congres-	Character.
	sional 'secretary for foreign affairs. The	Manager.
	'mortifying experience of every day demon-	Humiliating.
	strated to these men the 'incompetency of	Inadequacy.
160	the articles of confederation for 'managing	Conducting.
	the 'affairs of the Union, at home or abroad.	Business.
	Though 'in retirement, Washington brooded	Withdrawn from public attention
	over the 'injustice suffered by his companions	Wrongs.
	in arms. He deeply mourned on account of	Soldiers.
165	the 'prostration of the public credit and faith	Depression.
	of the nation, by the 'neglect to provide even	Omission.
	for the 'payment of the interest of the public	Liquidation.

(§ 11.) 21. When and where did James Madison and Alexander Hamilton display their great ability? (§ 12.) 22. Where was the idea

	debt — and the 'disappointed hopes of the friends of freedom. In the 'address of	Defeated.
	170 April 18th, 1783, from Congress to the 'states,	Message.
	it was said to be the "pride and 'boast of	Commonwealths
	America, that the rights for which she 'con-	Exultation.
	tended were the rights of 'human nature."	Strove.
	(§ 12.) The first idea of 'a revision of the	Mankind.
	175 articles of confederation, by an 'organization	An amendment.
	of means 'differing from that of a compact	Arrangement
	between the state 'legislatures and their own	Unlike.
	delegates in Congress, was 'started at Mount	Assemblies.
	Vernon, in March, 1785. A 'convention of	Originated.
	180 delegates from the state legislatures, 'inde-	Meeting.
	pendent of Congress, was the 'expedient	Separate from.
	which presented itself for effecting an 'aug-	Shift.
	mentation of the 'powers of Congress in	Enlargement
	'regulating commerce. This proposal was	Acts.
	185 'made and adopted in the legislature of Vir-	Ruling and restricting.
	ginia, in January, 1786, and at once 'com-	Broached.
	municated to the other state 'legislatures.	Imparted.
	(§ 13.) The convention 'held at Anna-	Governments
	polis, in September 1786, in 'pursuance of	Met.
	190 this proposition, delegates 'attended from	Conformity with.
	only five of the 'central states, who, on	Were present
	comparing their 'restricted powers with	Middle.
	the 'glaring defects of the confederation,	Limited.
	merely reported a recommendation for 'an-	Notorious.
	195 other convention of 'delegates from all the	A second.
	states, with enlarged powers, to 'meet at	Deputies.
	Philadelphia, in 'May, 1787. (§ 14.) The	Assemble.
		Fifth month.

of a revision of the articles of confederation originated? (§ 13.) 23.
 What is the difference between *glaring* and *notorious*, in the 193d line?

'Constitution of the United States was framed by this convention; the 'authority of the	Palladium.
200 'members of which was derived from the	Powers.
state legislatures, and not 'directly from the	Individuals.
people. During the 'revolution, the power	Immediately
of the 'people had never been called into	Transition.
action, for their rule had been 'supplanted by	Populace.
205 state sovereignty; and a 'confederacy had	Displaced.
been ' <i>substituted</i> for a government. But, in	Federation.
'forming the Constitution, the delegates soon	Put in the place of.
perceived that the 'necessary powers were	Compiling.
such as no 'combination of state govern-	Requisite.
210 ments could bestow; and that, 'leaving	Association.
power for right, and the irresponsible 'au-	Abandoning.
thority of state rule for the ' <i>self-evident truths</i>	Sway.
of the 'Declaration of Independence, they	Axioms.
must 'retrace their steps, and fall back from	Proclamation
215 a league of 'friendship between independent	Return upon
states, to the 'primitive constituent sove-	Amity.
reignty of the people, 'for from them only	Original.
could supreme authority 'emanate.	Because.
	Proceed.

(§ 14.) 24. Are *people* and *populace*, in the 203d line, synonymous?
 25. Are the words *self-evident truths*, in the 212th line, perfectly defined by the term *axioms*?

LESSON XXIII.

(§ 1.) It 'appears that the violation of the	Seems.
'essential principles of rational liberty and	Radical.
the common law of England was the 'imme-	Principal.

(§ 1.) 1. Give a synopsis of section first. 2. What was the immediate cause of the Declaration of Independence? 3. In how many

diat	'cause of the Declaration of Indepen-	Occasion.
5	dence; 'and that the Declaration of Rights,	Moreover.
	Oct. 14, 1774, was but a 'reiteration of those	Recapitulation.
	fundamental principles 'conceded to the Eng-	Granted.
	lish people in the 'glorious revolution of 1688,	Renowned.
	at which 'time the British constitution be-	Period.
10	came 'fixed and determined. After making	Established.
	the Declaration of Independence, 'congress	The govern-
	ordered it to be 'engrossed and signed by its	ment.
	members. They 'also resolved, that copies	Copied.
	of the Declaration be sent to the 'several	Furthermore
15	assemblies, 'conventions, and committees, or	Different.
	councils of 'safety, and to the several com-	Associations.
	manding officers of the 'continental troops;	Protection.
	that it be 'proclaimed in each of the United	United.
	States, and at the 'head of the army. (§ 2.)	Declared.
20	It may be useful to show more 'definitely the	Prominent part.
	'proceedings of the continental congress	Exactly.
	'pending the Declaration of Independence.	Transactions
	June 8th, 1776, congress 'resolved itself into	Depending.
	a committee of the 'whole house. Here it	Formed.
25	is 'proper to explain that a committee is one	Entire.
	or more persons 'elected or appointed by	Necessary.
	any society, 'corporation, court, legislature,	Chosen.
	or any number of individuals 'acting together.	Body politic.
	Committees may be appointed to 'examine	Laboring.
30	or manage any 'matter or business. When	Investigate.
	any subject of 'importance is brought before	Affair.
		Weight.

sentences can you write the word *engrossed* so that in each it shall convey a different meaning? 4. Why do you suppose congress ordered copies of the Declaration to be sent to the several assemblies, &c., instead of printing circulars and sending them? (§ 2.) 5. Give a synopsis of section second 6. What is the expression "head of the army" called? 7. How many kinds of corporations are there?

legislative 'bodies, they usually resolve themselves into a 'committee of the whole house, and 'debate and amend the subject till they	Assemblies. Coterie. Discuss.
35 get it into a 'shape that meets the approbation of ' <i>a majority</i> , which being reported and 'confirmed by the house, is referred to a select ' <i>number of their body</i> .	Form. More than half Sanctioned. Committee.
(§ 3.) The 'form for any body to go into	Way.
40 a committee of the 'whole house is for the	Total.
'speaker, on motion, to put the question that	Chairman.
the house or meeting now do 'resolve itself	Form.
into a committee of the whole, to 'consider	Discuss.
the proposed 'business—which should be	Subject.
45 'distinctly specified. If determined in the	Clearly.
affirmative, he appoints some one as 'prolocutor, then 'leaves his seat, and takes a place	Speaker.
the same as any other 'member, and the person	Quits.
appointed 'chairman does not take the	Delegate.
50 'speaker's chair, but sits at the table of the	Moderator.
'secretary. A committee of the whole cannot	Presiding officer's.
adjourn as other 'committees may, but if	Clerk.
their business is 'unfinished, they rise on a	Councils.
'question. (§ 4.) The house or meeting is	Not finished.
55 'resumed, and the chairman of the committee	Subject.
of the whole 'reports that they have according	Recommenced.
to 'order had the business under consideration,	Announces.
and made 'progress therein; but not	Command.
having time to 'finish it, have directed him	Advancement.
60 to ask leave to sit 'again. The question is	Close.
	Once more.

(§ 3.) 8. Give a synopsis of section third. 9. In what sense is *whole* used, in the 43d line? 10. Whence did the continental Congress derive the custom of going into a committee of the whole? (§ 4.) 11. What is the sign for the house to be resumed? 12. What are some of

then put, on their having 'leave, and on the	Permission.
time the house will again 'resolve itself into	Form.
a 'committee. A committee of the whole	Council of re-
'elicits in the fullest manner the opinions of	ference.
65 all the members of ' <i>an assembly</i> . The mem-	Draws out.
bers are not restricted to ' <i>parliamentary form</i> ,	A meeting.
but each one speaks upon the 'subject in a	Usage of par-
familiar way, as often as he 'chooses.	liament.
(§ 5.) The following is, in substance, 'ex-	Matter.
70 tracted from the 'journals of Congress:	Desires.
June 8th, 1776.—“After being in 'session	Taken.
some time, the president resumed the 'chair,	Records.
and the 'chairman of the committee of the	Meeting.
whole, Benjamin Harrison, of 'Va., reported	Speaker's seat.
75 that the 'committee had ' <i>taken into</i> considera-	Foreman.
tion the 'matter to them referred, but not hav-	Virginia.
ing come to any 'resolution thereon, directed	Under.
him to 'move to sit again on the 10th.'	Business.
'Resolved, that this Congress will, on the	Conclusion.
80 10th 'inst., at ten o'clock, resolve itself into	Propose.
a committee of the whole, to 'take into their	Determined.
further consideration the 'resolutions referred	Of this month.
to them.' (§ 6.) June 10th, 1776.—'Agrecably	Receive.
to order, Congress ' <i>resolved itself</i> into a com-	Subjects.
85 mittee of the whole, to take into their 'further	According.
consideration the 'resolutions to them re-	Went.
ferred; and after some time 'spent thercon,	Additional.
the President 'resumed the chair, and Mr.	Matters.
Harrison 'reported that the committee have	Bestowed.
90 had under consideration the 'matters referred	Took again.
	Announced.
	Business.

the advantages of a committee of the whole? (§ 5.) 13. Give a synopsis of section five. (§ 6.) 14. Why is *matters* used in the 90th line, instead of *resolutions*, in the 86th line? 15. Why is it necessary to

to them, and have come to a 'resolution thereon, which they 'directed him to report."	Determination.
"Resolved that these United Colonies are,	Requested.
and of right 'ought to be, free and indepen-	Determined by vote.
95 dent states; that they are 'absolved from all	Should.
'allegiance to the British crown: and that	Released.
all political 'connection between them and	Obligations.
the 'State of Great Britain is, and ought to	Relation.
be, totally 'dissolved."	Kingdom.
100 (§ 7.) June 11th, 1776.—"Resolved, that	Dissevered.
the 'select committee for preparing the De-	Officially de-
claration of Independence 'consist of five.	termined.
The committee were 'chosen as follows:	Special.
Benjamin Franklin of 'Pa., John Adams of	Be composed
105 'Mass., Thomas Jefferson of Va., Roger	Elected.
Sherman of 'Conn., Robert R. Livingston of	Pennsylvania
N. Y. The momentous question 'propounded	Massachusetts.
June 10th, 1776, was 'held under considera-	Connecticut.
110 'tion till July 2d, 1776, 'when the resolution	Proposed.
was, as before stated, 'passed the entire me-	Deliberated.
morable Declaration, which is as 'imperishable	At which time.
as the history of 'our country, and under the	Was approved by Congress.
'guidance of Providence, has developed the	Adopted.
115 most perfect 'Constitution that human wisdom	Enduring.
and 'skill ever formed. (§ 8.) The members of	America.
this committee, 'in the place of considering the	Direction.
	System of polity.
	Ability.
	Instead.

italicise *to* after *ought*, in the 94th line? 16. Illustrate the various meanings of *preparing*, in the 101st line, in different sentences. (§ 7.) 17. Why was it necessary to appoint a select committee for drafting the Declaration of Independence? 18. Is it usual to appoint select committees when the House forms itself into a committee of the whole? 19. Why is the word *propounded* used in the 107th line, instead of *passed*? (§ 8.) 20. What preposition always follows *instead*,

	'one first named as chairman, and instead	Person.
	of electing a 'chairman themselves, followed,	Foreman.
120	it is supposed, the 'sage advice of Frank-	Wise.
	lin, and each member 'agreed to draw up	Engaged.
	'a <i>document</i> according to his own feelings	An instrument.
	and 'sentiments. They also agreed that the	Views.
	draft most 'congenial to the views of a ma-	In accordance with.
125	jority should be adopted. 'When they had	At the time.
	their 'final meeting, it was determined that	Last.
	Jefferson's 'production should be read first.	Draft.
	It so 'fully met the views of the other mem-	Entirely.
	bers of the committee and of 'Congress, that	The Repre-
130	after receiving 'several minor alterations, it	sentatives.
	was 'adopted. It would be highly interesting	Many.
	to read the 'productions of each of the other	Approved.
	members of the committee; but it is 'sup-	Copies.
	posed that their 'authors, considering their	Concluded.
135	own plans of no 'importance, destroyed them.	Writers.
	(§ 9.) The 'Declaration of Independence	Value.
	exhibits the true causes and 'nature of the	Promulgation
	Revolution. It will be 'seen by reference to	Principle.
	that 'document, that it only renounced the	Observed.
140	'tyranny of the British king. The forms	Instrument.
	of religious 'worship, political and legislative	Despotism.
	'proceedings, schools and seminaries, and the	Adoration.
	English language, 'remained unaltered in all	Business.
	their 'essential features. The American Con-	Continued.
145	stitution, the 'keystone of the arch of Ame-	Important.
		Crowning stone.

in the 118th line? 21. Illustrate in sentences some of the various meanings of *instrument*, in the 122d line. 22. Why is not *the Senate* added to *the Representatives*, in defining *Congress*, in the 129th line? 23. Why would not *adapted* answer in the place of *adopted*, in the 131st line? (§ 9.) 24. Give a synopsis of section nine. 25. What is

	rican liberty—the noblest 'monument ever	Memento.
	'reared by mortal hands, bears a strong re-	Erected.
	semblance to, and embodies all the 'excel-	Good qualities.
	lencies of, the 'English Constitution. (§ 10.)	British.
150	The English has the same important ' <i>checks</i>	Regulators.
	<i>and balances</i> , under ' <i>a different</i> name, to	Another.
	' <i>executive power</i> , that the American has.	Rulers.
	'Many Englishmen have 'said that our Con-	Averred.
	stitution was 'copied from theirs; but it is	Transcribed.
155	hoped that our 'youthful readers have, by	Young.
	this time, 'learned to reason and reflect for	Acquired the habit.
	themselves. If so they will certainly draw the	Competent.
	just line of 'demarcation. Furthermore,	Separation.
	they can reply to such absurd 'expressions,	Assertions.
160	without being 'offended with their foreign	Angry.
	brethren, that, if such be the 'case, "the	Fact.
	copy" far 'surpasses the original.	Exceeds.
	(§ 11.) The fact is, that our 'ancestors, in	Forefathers.
	throwing off the British yoke, and 'asserting	Vindicating.
165	successfully their independence, 'did no more	Accomplished.
	than many nations ' <i>before them</i> had done.	Previously.
	The Greeks, the 'Romans, the Hollanders, the	People of Rome.
	Swiss, and 'recently the French, were most	Lately.
	eminently successful in 'vindicating their	Asserting.
170	liberties, but 'signally failed in transmitting	Entirely.
	the blessing of liberty to their 'posterity.	Descendants.
	Hence the 'pre-eminent merit of our ances-	Superior.
	tors consists in their having 'constructed a	Made.

the difference between *monument* and *memento*, in the 146th line? (§ 10.) 26. What word is understood after *English*, in the 150th line? —also after *American*, in the 152d line? 27. Illustrate the meaning of *offended* and *angry*, in the 160th line? 28. What prepositions usually follow *offended* and *angry*? 29. In what sense is *brethren* used in the 161st line? (§ 11.) 30. What is the expression, "ship of state,"

'compass from the wrecks of republics, and	Guiding needle.
175 from the excellencies of every 'nation, that	Country.
will successfully 'steer the ship of state in	Direct.
safety between the 'Charybdis of anarchy and	Whirlpools.
the 'Scylla of despotism. Their work, as	Rocks.
'countless centuries pass away, if we of the	Innumerable
180 present 'generation act well our part, will	Age.
'prove to the despots of the world that the	Demonstrate
Constitution is not composed of 'inflammable	Combustible.
wood, but of 'imperishable asbestos. (§ 12.)	Incombustible.
We should not, however, 'forget that the de-	Be unmindful.
185 claration was, in itself, a 'vast, a solemn un-	Momentous.
dertaking. A majority of the 'signers, had	Subscribers.
they consulted their own 'ease and quiet,	Comfort.
their own pecuniary gain, or the 'emoluments	Profits.
of office, would have 'bowed, as many of	Succumbed.
190 their countrymen did, to the 'throne of the	Power.
king. To one at least of that 'immortal	Imperishable
'band of patriots, a direct offer of ten thou-	Company.
sand dollars, in addition to the best 'office	Situation.
under the 'government, was made by ² <i>an</i>	Crown.
195 <i>emissary</i> of the Crown. If they had	² A Secret agent.
' <i>been unsuccessful</i> , they would have been class-	Failed.
ed among the 'vilest of England's rebels; and,	Basest.
in common with those guilty of the most 'hei-	Wicked.
nous and revolting crimes, 'expiated their	Atoned for.
200 temerity on the 'scaffold. (§ 13.) Their pro-	Gallows.
perty would have been 'confiscated, their	Forfeited to the government of England.
children left in 'penury, and their names	Poverty.

called? 31. What is meant by "the Charybdis of anarchy," and the "Scylla of despotism"? 32. What is the meaning of *asbestos*, in the 183d line? (§ 12.) 33. What is the expression "throne of the king," called? 34 To what does *they* refer, in the 195th line? (§ 13.) 35.

transmitted to posterity under the most 'ignominious 'reproach. The founders of the	Infamous. Degredation.
205 American Republic were not 'ensnared by the 'allurements of office, and the rewards of	Caught. Seductions.
wealth. Even the 'enticements of ease and personal 'safety to themselves and their families did not induce them to 'acquiesce in the	Blandishments. Security.
210 wrong. They sought the path of 'duty by the help of approving conscience. They labored to promote the 'welfare of mankind and the glory of their 'Creator. Let us follow their 'shining example.	Assent to Rectitude.
215 (§ 14.) As the tyranny of the king of 'Great Britain was the chief cause of the 'misery and the 'bloodshed of the revolution, let us smoke the 'pipe of peace with our English brethren. We should 'be mindful that	Toiled. Happiness.
220 in the 'days of the revolution there were many 'tories in our own country. Some of the most 'barbarous deeds of the war were 'performed by Americans against their own 'countrymen. Moreover, in the British Parliament were 'delivered some of the most	Maker. Bright.
powerful 'speeches ever uttered by human lips, in 'favor of American liberty. While the 'archives of our country herald the names of our ancestors, may our lives 'exhibit their	England. Suffering.
225 'wisdom, and our breasts glow with emulous	Slaughter. Calumet.
What is the most heinous crime known to English law? 36. Are all that rebel against a government guilty of treason? 37. What is the reverse of some of the marginal words? (§ 14.) 38. What may the expression, "pipe of peace," in the 218th line, be called? 39. How should we treat the people of England, as enemies or friends? 40. Name some of the barbarous deeds alluded to in the 221st line. 41. Name some of the speeches alluded to in the British Parliament.	Recollect. Times.
	Supporters of tyranny. Cruel.
	Executed. Fellow-citizens.
	Spoken. Orations.
	Support. Records.
	Show. Excellence.

What is the most heinous crime known to English law? 36. Are all that rebel against a government guilty of treason? 37. What is the reverse of some of the marginal words? (§ 14.) 38. What may the expression, "pipe of peace," in the 218th line, be called? 39. How should we treat the people of England, as enemies or friends? 40. Name some of the barbarous deeds alluded to in the 221st line. 41. Name some of the speeches alluded to in the British Parliament.

'zeal in their virtues, and our own actions	Enthusiasm.
speak loudest their praise, and the 'sincerity	Truth.
of our 'professions.	Declarations.

42. How can we best show our gratitude to our ancestors? 43. Give an analysis of Lesson XXIII.*

LESSON XXIV.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.†

WE the 'People of the United States, in	Inhabitants.
Order to form a more perfect Union, 'es-	Confirm.
tablish Justice, 'insure domestic Tranquil-	Make certain
ity, provide for the 'common defence,	Public.
5 promote the general 'Welfare, and se-	Prosperity.
cure the 'Blessings of Liberty to ourselves	Advantages.
and our 'Posterity, do ordain and establish	Descendants.
this 'Constitution for the United States	Form of go-
of 'America.	vernment.
	The Western
	Continent.

'Article. I.

10 SECTION. 1. All legislative Powers 'herein	Clause.
'granted shall be vested in a Congress of the	In this.
United States, which shall 'consist of a Se-	Conceded.
nate and 'House of Representatives.	Be composed
	Lower House

1. Repeat the preamble of the Constitution. 2. Repeat section first of Article I. 3. Repeat section third of Article I. 4. What is the difference between *establish* and *confirm*, in the 2d line? 5. Between *welfare* and *prosperity*, in the 5th line? 6. *Chosen* and *selected*, in the

* Intended for advanced pupils.

† This edition of the Constitution of the United States has been taken from the author's script imitation, and compared with the original in the Department of State, and also found to be correct in capitals, orthography, text, and punctuation. The lessons, questions, marginal words, and the small figure (1) before some word in each line, have been added for the convenience of teachers.—EDITOR.

<p>'SECTION. 2. The House of Representatives 15 shall <i>'be composed</i> of Members chosen every 'second Year by the People of the several States, and the 'Electors in each State shall have the 'Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous 'Branch of the State 20 'Legislature.</p>	<p>Part. Consist. Other. Voters. Legal power. Division. Assembly.</p>
<p>No Person shall be a 'Representative who shall not have <i>'attained to</i> the Age of twenty- five Years, and been seven Years a 'Citizen of the 'United States, and who shall not, 25 when 'elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be 'chosen.</p>	<p>Delegate. Arrived at. Possessor of the elective fran- chise. Union. Selected. Elected.</p>
<p>Representatives and <i>'direct Taxes</i> shall be 'appportioned among the several States which may be 'included within this Union, accord- 30 ing to their 'respective Numbers, which shall be 'determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, 'including those bound to 'Service for a Term of Years, and 'excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of 35 all other Persons. The 'actual Enumeration shall be made 'within three Years after the first 'Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every 'subsequent Term of ten Years, in such 'Manner as they shall 40 by Law 'direct. The Number of Representa- tives shall not 'exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall 'have at Least one Representative; and 'until such enumera-</p>	<p>Taxes assessed on real estate. Distributed. Contained. Relative. Ascertained. Comprising. Labor. Ejecting. Real. During. Assembling. Following. Way. Prescribe. Surpass. Be allowed. Till.</p>

26th line? 7. *Apportioned* and *distributed*, in the 28th line? 8. *Actual*
and *real*, in the 35th line? 9. *Vote* and *voice*, in the 63d line? 10.

tion shall be 'made, the State of New Hamp-
 45 shire shall '*be entitled* to chuse three, Mas-
 sachusetts 'eight, Rhode-Island and Provi-
 dence Plantations 'one, Connecticut five,
 New York 'six, New Jersey four, Pennsyl-
 vania 'eight, Delaware one, Maryland six,
 50 Virginia ten, North Carolina 'five, South Car-
 olina five, 'and Georgia three.

When vacancies 'happen in the Repre-
 sentation from any 'State, the Executive
 Authority thereof shall 'issue Writs of Elec-
 55 tion to 'fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall 'chuse
 their 'Speaker and other Officers; and shall
 have the 'sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION.3.The 'Senate of the United States
 60 shall be 'composed of two Senators from
 each State, chosen by the 'Legislature thereof,
 for six Years; and 'each Senator shall have
 one 'Vote.

'Immediately after they shall be assembled
 65 in Consequence of the first 'Election, they
 shall be divided as 'equally as may be into
 three 'Classes. The Seats of the Senators
 of the first Class shall be 'vacated at the Ex-
 piration of the second 'Year, of the second
 70 Class at the 'Expiration of the fourth Year,
 and of the third 'Class at the Expiration of
 the sixth Year, so that one third 'may be
 'chosen every second Year; and if Vacan-
 cies happen by 'Resignation, or otherwise,

Finished.
 Have a claim
 8 Agents.
 1 Representative
 6 Delegates.
 8 Deputies.
 5 Factors.
 Also.
 Occur.
 Commonwealth.
 Send out.
 Supply.
 Elect.
 Chairman.
 Only.
 Upper House
 Formed.
 Assembly.
 Every.
 Voice.
 Directly.
 Public choice
 Exactly.
 Ranks.
 Made void.
 Twelvemonth.
 End.
 Order.
 Can.
 Selected.
 Formal with-
 drawment.

75 during the 'Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make 'temporary Appointments until the next 'Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill 'such 'Vacancies.

80 No Person shall be a 'Senator who shall not have 'attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a 'Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when 'elected, be an *Inhabitant* of that State for which he 85 shall be 'chosen.

The '*Vice President* of the United States shall be 'President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally 'divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other 'Offi- 90 cers, and also a President '*pro tempore*, in the 'Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall 'exercise the Office of President of the 'United States.

The Senate shall have the 'sole Power to 95 try all Impeachments. When 'sitting for that 'Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. 'When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall 'pre- side: And no 'Person shall be convicted 100 without the 'Concurrence of two thirds of the Members 'present.

'Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to 'removal from Office, and 'disqualification to hold and en-

Suspension of business

Transient.

Convening.

Those.

Deficiencies.

Member of the Senate.

Arrived at.

Voter.

Chosen.

A resident.

Elected.

Officer next in rank below the President.

Chief Officer.

Separated.

Servants.

For the time being.

Non-attendance.

Perform.

Union.

Exclusive.

Holding a session.

Intention.

At the time.

Superintend temporarily.

Individual.

Approbation.

Attending.

Sentence.

Displacement

Disability.

Between *temporary* and *transient*, in the 76th line? 12. *Purpose* and *intention*, in the 96th line? 13. *Manner* and *mode*, in the 110th line?

105 joy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Emolument.
Found guilty.
Notwithstanding
Arraignment
Chastisement.

110 SECTION.4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for *Senators and Representatives*, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or
115 alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

Mode.
Delegates.
Directed.
Of it.
Form.
Change.
Localities.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless
120 they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Meet.
Gathering.
Except.
Designate.

SECTION.5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and *a Majority of each* shall constitute a Quorum to do Business;
125 but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Examiner.
Numerical statements.
The greatest number.
Legal number.
Suspend business.
Warranted by right.
Non-attending.
Way.
Prescribe.

130 Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Fix.
Unruly.
Conduct.
Consent.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its

Diary.

135 'Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such 'Parts as may in their 'Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the 'Members of either House on any 'question shall, at the Desire
140 of one fifth of those Present, be 'entered on the 'Journal.

Neither House, during the 'Session of Congress, shall, without the 'Consent of the other, 'adjourn for more than three days, nor
145 to any other 'Place than that in which the two Houses shall be 'sitting.

SECTION 6. The '*Senators and Representatives* shall receive a 'Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and '*paid*
150 *out of* the 'Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except 'Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their 'Attendance at the Session of their 'respective Houses,
155 and in going to and 'returning from the same; and for any 'Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be 'questioned in any other 'Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, 'dur-
160 ing the Time for which he was 'elected, be appointed to any civil 'Office under the 'Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the 'Emoluments whereof shall have been 'increased during

Transactions
Portions.
Opinion.
Individuals.
Subject of debate.
Set down in writing.
Record.
Business term.
Agreement.
Suspend business.
Spot.
Assembled.
Members of Congress.
Remuneration.
Disbursed from.
Public fund.
The levying of war against the United States, or giving aid or comfort to their enemies.
Presence.
Particular.
Coming back.
Harangue.
Called to account.
Situation.
Pending.
Chosen.
Post.
Government.
Profits.
Augmented.

Repeat section six. 18. Illustrate the difference between *felony* and *breach of the peace*, in the 152d line. 19. Illustrate the difference between *speech* and *debate*, in the 156th line. 20. What is the difference

165	such time ; and no Person holding any 'Office	Charge.
	'under the United States, shall be a Member	By authority of.
	of either House during his 'Continuance in	Continuation
	'Office.	Employment

between *office* and *charge*, in the 165th line? 21. What is the difference between *continuance* and *continuation*, in the 167th line?

LESSON XXV.

SECTION.7. All Bills for raising 'Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives ; but the 'Senate may propose or concur with 'Amendments as on other Bills.

5	Every 'Bill which shall have passed the House of 'Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be 'presented to the 'President of the United States ; If he approve he shall 'sign it, but if not he shall	Money for public expenses, by means of taxes, excises, customs, duties, &c.
10	return it, with his 'Objections to that House in which it shall have 'originated, who shall 'enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to 'reconsider it. If after such 'Reconsideration two thirds of that	Upper house of Congress.
15	'House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be 'sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall 'likewise be reconsidered, and if 'approved by two thirds of that House, 'it shall become a Law. But	Alterations.
20	in all such Cases the 'Votes of both Houses	Form of a law not enacted.
		Deputies.
		Offered.
		Chief executive magistrate.
		Subscribe his name to.
		Adverse reasons.
		Had origin.
		Insert.
		Review.
		Revision.
		Body.
		Transmitted.
		Also.
		Sustained as right.
		The Bill.
		Suffrages.

1. Repeat section seven—section eight, Article I. 2. Illustrate the difference between *likewise* and *also*, in the 17th line? 3. What is the meaning of *re* before *consider*, in the 13th line? 4. What

shall be 'determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons *'voting for and against* the Bill shall be entered on the 'Journal of each House 'respectively. If any Bill
 25 shall not be 'returned by the President within ten Days ('Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the 'Same shall be a law, in 'like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their 'Adjournment
 30 prevent its Return, in which 'Case it shall not be a 'Law.

Every Order, 'Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the '*Senate and House of Representatives* may be 'necessary (except
 35 on a question of Adjournment) shall be 'presented to the 'President of the United States; and before the Same shall 'take Effect, shall be 'approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be 'repassed by two thirds of
 40 the Senate and House of 'Representatives, according to the Rules and 'Limitations prescribed '*in the Case* of a Bill.

SECTION. 8. The Congress shall have 'Power

To 'lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts
 45 and Excises, to 'pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general 'Welfare of the United States; but all 'Duties,

Decided.
 Expressing their preference for, or rejection of.
 Diary.
 Particularly.
 Sent back.
 Sabbaths.
 Bill.
 Equal.
 Close of Session.
 Contingency.
 Statute.
 Formal determination.
 Upper and lower houses of Congress.
 Requisite.
 Sent.
 Executive.
 Have.
 Sanctioned.
 Re-enacted.
 Delegates.
 Restrictions.
 In the event.
 Legal authority.
 Impose.
 Discharge.
 Prosperity.
 Customs.

is the meaning of *ad* before *journ*, in the 29th line? 5. Illustrate its meaning with other words. 6. What is the meaning of *dis* before *approved*, in the 38th line? 7. What peculiarity has it? 8. Illustrate its meaning with other words. 9. What is the meaning of *pro* before *vide*, in the 45th line? 10. How many words have two prefixes in section seven? 11. Illustrate their meaning with other words. 12.

'Imposts and ² Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States ;	Contributions.
50 To 'borrow Money on the credit of the 'United States ;	² Inland duties.
To regulate 'Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the 'several States, and with the Indian 'Tribes ;	Obtain.
55 To establish an uniform Rule 'of <i>Naturalization</i> , and uniform Laws on the subject of 'Bankruptcies throughout the United States ;	Government
To coin Money, regulate the 'Value thereof, and of foreign 'Coin, and fix the Standard	Trade.
60 of ' <i>Weights and Measures</i> ;	Different.
To provide for the Punishment of 'counterfeiting the 'Securities and ² current Coin of the United States ;	Races.
To establish Post Offices and ' <i>post Roads</i> ;	For investing aliens with the rights and privileges of a native citizen.
65 To 'promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for 'limited Times to Authors and Inventors the 'exclusive Right to their respective Writings and 'Discoveries ;	Insolvencies.
To constitute 'Tribunals inferior to the	Worth.
70 'supreme Court ;	Stamped money.
To define and punish 'Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and 'Offences against ' <i>the Law of Nations</i> ;	Quantities.
To 'declare War, grant Letters of Marque	Forging.
75 and Reprisal, and make Rules 'concerning Captures on Land and 'Water ;	Paper.
	² Circulating.
	Mail-routes.
	Foster.
	Restricted.
	Sole.
	Inventions.
	Courts of justice.
	Highest.
	Robberies.
	Crimes.
	International Law.
	Proclaim.
	Pertaining to.
	Sca.

Repeat section eight. 13. What usually precedes a declaration of war ? 14. What are letters of marque and reprisal ? 15. In how many words is *pro* a prefix, in section eight ? 16. What is the difference between *insurrections* and *rebellions*, in the 84th line ? 17. Illustrate their meaning

	To raise and 'support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money <i>'to that Use</i> shall be for a longer 'Term than two Years ;	Maintain. For that purpose. Time.
80	To 'provide and maintain a Navy ;	Furnish.
	To make 'Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval 'Forces ;	Laws. Troops.
	To provide for calling forth the 'Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress 'In-	Enrolled citizens. Rebellions.
85	surrections and repel 'Invasions ;	Attacks.
	To provide for 'organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be 'employed in the Service of the United States, 'reserving	Putting in order. Drilling. Engaged. Retaining.
90	to the States 'respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the 'Authority of training the Militia according to the 'discipline 'prescribed by Congress ;	Severally. Legal power. System of teaching. Directed.
	To 'exercise exclusive Legislation in all	Exert.
95	Cases whatsoever, over such 'District (not 'exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by 'Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the 'Seat of the 'Government of the United States, and	Place. Beyond. Surrender. Place. Power.
100	to 'exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the 'State in which the Same shall be, for the 'Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsc-	Have. Bought. Commonwealth. Building. Edifices.
105	nals, dock-Yards, and other needful 'Build-ings ; — 'And	Also.

with some other words. 18. How many miles square does the present seat of government contain? 19. How many did it formerly contain? 20. What is the difference between eight miles square and eight square miles? 21. Illustrate their difference by example. 22.

<p>To make all Laws which shall be 'necessary and 'proper for carrying into Execution the 'foregoing Powers, and all other Powers 'vested by this Constitution in the Government 110 of the United States, or in any 'Department or 'Officer thereof.</p>	<p>Indispensable. Suitable. Preceding. Placed. Division. Person commissioned to perform any public duty. Immigration.</p>
<p>SECTION.9. The 'Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now 'existing shall think proper to 'admit, shall not 115 be 'prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year '<i>one thousand eight hundred and eight</i>, but '<i>a Tax</i> or duty may be imposed on such 'Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each 'Person.</p>	<p>Being. Grant entrance to. Interdicted. 1808. An impost. Ingression. Individual.</p>
<p>120 The Privilege of the Writ '<i>of Habeas Corpus</i> shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may 'require it.</p>	<p>For delivering a person from false imprisonment, or for removing him from one court to another.</p>
<p>No Bill of Attainder or '<i>ex post facto Law</i> 125 shall be passed.</p>	<p>Need.</p>
<p>No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be 'laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or 'Enumeration herein before directed to be 'taken.</p>	<p>Law rendering an act punishable, in a manner in which it was not punishable at the time it was committed.</p>
<p>130 No Tax or Duty shall be laid on 'Articles 'exported from any State.</p>	<p>Imposed. Account of population.</p>
<p>No 'Preference shall be given by any Regulation of 'Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one 'State over those of another: 135 nor shall Vessels 'bound to, or from, one</p>	<p>Made. Goods. Sent out in traffic. Advantage. Trade. Province. Sailing.</p>

Repeat section nine. 23. What is the meaning of the affix *tion*, in *capitation*, in the 126th line? 24. In how many words in section nine is *tion* an affix? 25. What is the meaning of the prefix *ap* in *appro-*

State, be 'obliged to enter, clear, or pay
'Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the 'Trea-
sury, but in Consequence of 'Appropriations
140 made by Law; and a regular 'Statement
and Account of the Receipts and 'Expendi-
tures of all public Money shall be 'published
'from time to time.

No Title of 'Nobility shall be granted by
145 the United States: And no Person 'holding
any Office of Profit or 'Trust under them,
shall, without the 'Consent of the Congress,
'accept of any Present, Emolument, Office,
or Title, of any 'kind whatever, from any
150 King, Prince, or foreign 'State.

SECTION.10.No State shall 'enter into any
Treaty, 'Alliance, or Confederation; grant
'Letters of *Marque and *Reprisal; coin
Money; 'emit Bills of Credit; make any
155 Thing but gold and silver 'Coin a Tender in
'Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of At-
tainer, ex post facto Law, or Law 'impair-
ing the Obligation of 'Contracts, or grant
any 'Title of Nobility.

160 No State shall, without the 'Consent of the
Congress, lay any 'Imposts or Duties on Im-
ports or Exports, except what may be 'absol-
utely necessary for executing it's 'inspection
Laws: and the net Produce of all 'Duties
165 and Imposts, laid by any State on 'Imports

Compelled.
Customs.
Depository of the public money.
A setting apart for a given purpose.
Exhibit.
Disbursements.
Made public.
Statedly.
Distinction by blood or rank.
Having.
Confidence.
Permission.
Receive.
Sort.
Government.
Make.
League.
Commissions
Issue.
Money.
Liquidation.
Weakening.
Bargains.
Appellation
Approval.
Taxes.
Positively
Commodity or manufacture examining.
Customs.
Goods or produce brought from foreign countries.

priations, in the 139th line? 26. What peculiarities has it? 27. Repeat section ten. 28. Illustrate the difference between imports and

or 'Exports, shall be for the Use of the 'Trea- sury of the United States; and all such 'Laws shall be subject to the 'Revision and 'Controul of the Congress.	Articles of traffic carried abroad. Ordinances. Re-examination for correction.
170 No State shall, without the 'Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of 'Tonnage, keep Troops, or 'Ships of War in time of Peace, 'enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign 'Power, or 175 engage in War, unless actually 'invaded, or in such 'imminent Danger as will not admit of 'delay.	2Direction. Permission. Carrying ca- pacity. Vessels. Make. Nation. Entered by an army with a hostile design. Impending. Procrastination.

exports, in the 165th line? 29. Are there any words spelled contrary to present usage, in section ten? 30. Name some words that are spelled differently by writers of the present day.

LESSON XXVI.

Article. II.

SECTION. 1. The executive 'Power shall be
'vested in a President of the United States of
America. He shall 'hold his Office during
the Term of four Years, and, 'together with
5 the Vice President, chosen for the 'same
Term, be elected, 'as follows

Each State shall 'appoint, in such Manner
as the Legislature thereof may 'direct, a
Number of Electors, equal to the 'whole
10 'Number of Senators and Representatives to
which the State may 'be entitled in the
'Congress: but no Senator or Representa-

Authority.
Put in posses-
sion of.
Retain.
In company.
Like.
In the follow-
ing way.
Designate.
Prescribe.
Total.
Amount.
Have a claim
National As-
sembly.

1. Repeat section one, Article II. 2. What is the meaning of the affix *or* in *Elector*, in the 15th line? 3. Illustrate its meaning with

tive, or Person 'holding an Office of Trust
or 'Profit under the United States, shall be
15 appointed '*an Elector*.

[* The Electors shall 'meet in their respect-
ive States, and vote by 'Ballot for two Per-
sons, of whom one at least shall not be '*an*
Inhabitant of the 'same State with them-
20 selves. And they shall make a 'List of all
the Persons voted for, and of the 'Number
of Votes for 'each; which List they shall
sign and 'certify, and transmit sealed to the
'*Seat of the Government* of the United States,
25 'directed to the President of the Senate. The
President of the Senate shall, in the 'Pre-
sence of the 'Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives, 'open all the Certificates, and the
Votes shall then be 'counted. The Person
30 having the greatest 'Number of Votes shall
be the President, if 'such Number be a Ma-
jority of the 'whole Number of Electors
'appointed; and if there be more than one
who have such Majority, and have '*an equal*
35 Number of 'Votes, then the House of Repre-
sentatives shall 'immediately chuse by Ballot
one of them for 'Président; and if no Person
have a 'Majority, then from the five highest
on the 'List the said House shall in like
40 Manner 'chuse the President. But in chus-
ing the President, the 'Votes shall be taken

Having.
Enrolment.
A President-
chooser.
Assemble.
Written papers.
A dweller.
Identical.
Catalogue.
Amount.
Every one.
Testify to in
writing.
Metropolis.
Superscribed
Sight.
Upper House
Break the seals of
Reckoned.
Quantity.
That.
Entire.
Deputed.
The same.
Voices.
At once.
Executive.
Greater number.
Roll.
Elect.
Suffrages.

some other words. 4. What peculiarities are there in the orthography
of section one, Article II.? 5. What is the difference between a na-

* This paragraph is cancelled, Article XII. of the Amendments being substituted for it, which
see. page 145.

by States, the 'Representation from each State 'having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall 'consist of a Member or
 45 'Members from twothirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be 'necessary to a Choice. In 'every Case, after the 'Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the 'Electors
 50 shall be the Vice President. '*But if* there should 'remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall 'chuse from them by Ballot the '*Vice President*.]

The Congress may 'determine the Time of
 55 'chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall 'give their Votes; which Day shall be the same 'throughout the United States.

No Person except a 'natural born Citizen, or a 'Citizen of the United States, at the
 60 time of the 'Adoption of this Constitution, shall be '*eligible to* the Office of President; neither shall any 'Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have '*attained to* the 'Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen
 65 Years a Resident 'within the United States.

In Case of the 'Removal of the President from Office, or of his 'Death, Resignation, or 'Inability to discharge the Powers and 'Duties of the said Office, the Same shall
 70 '*devolve on* the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the 'Case of

Deputation.
 Being entitled to.
 Be composed.
 Delegates.
 Indispensable.
 Each.
 Election.
 Electoral college.
 Unless.
 Be left.
 Take.
 The second officer of the Union
 Set.
 Selecting.
 Deliver.
 In every part of.
 Native.
 Voter.
 Ratification.
 Legally qualified for.
 One.
 Reached.
 Period.
 In the limits of.
 Displacing.
 Decease.
 Incapacity.
 Requirements.
 Fall to.
 Event.

tural born citizen, and a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution? 6. What is the salary of the President

Removal, 'Death, Resignation, or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, 'declaring what Officer shall then 'act as President, and such Officer shall act 'accordingly, until the 'Disability be removed, or a President shall be 'elected.

The President shall, at 'stated Times, receive for his Services, a 'Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor 'diminished during the 'Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not 'receive within that Period any other 'Emolument from the United States, or 'any of them.

Before he enter on the 'Execution of his Office, he shall take the following 'Oath or Affirmation:—

“I do solemnly 'swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully 'execute the Office of President of the United States, and 'will to the best of my Ability, preserve, 'protect and defend the 'Constitution of the United States.”

SECTION. 2. The President shall be 'Commander in Chief of the 'Army and Navy of the United States, and of the 'Militia of the several States, when 'called into the actual 'Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the 'principal Officer in each of the executive 'Departments, upon any Subject 'relating to the Duties of their 'respective Offices, and he shall have

Demise.
Proclaiming.
Govern.
Conformably
Incompetency.
Chosen.
Regular.
Remuneration.
Lessened.
Time.
Accept.
Salary.
Either.
Performance of the duties.
Solemn declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth thereof.
Vow.
Perform.
Shall.
Guard.
Civil compact.
Generalissimo.
Land forces.
Citizen soldiery.
Mustered.
Military duty
Chief.
Branches of government
Pertaining.
Several.

of the United States? 7. Illustrate the difference between *oath* and *affirmation*, in the 86th line. 8. Repeat section two, Article II. 9. What peculiarity is there in the orthography of section two, Art. II.?

Power to grant 'Reprieves and Pardons for 'Offences against the United States, except in Cases of 'Impeachment.		Temporary sus- pensions of the death sentence
		Crimes.
		Arraignment for treason.
105	He shall have Power, by and with the 'Ad- vice and 'Consent of the Senate, to make 'Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present 'concur; and he shall nominate, and 'by and with the Advice and Consent of the	Counsel.
		Concurrence
		Compacts.
		Coincide.
		Through.
110	Senate, shall appoint 'Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, 'Judges of the 'supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose 'Appointments are not herein otherwise 'provided for, and which	Envoys.
		Justices.
		Paramount.
		Designations.
		Prepared.
115	shall be 'established by Law: but the Con- gress may by Law 'vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think 'proper, in the President 'alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the 'Heads of Departments.	Fixed.
		Place.
		Right.
		Solely.
		Chiefs.
120	The President shall have 'Power to fill up all Vacancies that may 'happen during the 'Recess of the Senate, by granting Commis- sions which shall 'expire at the End of their next 'Session.	Authority
		Occur.
		Absence.
		Terminate.
		Business term.
125	SECTION.3. He shall from time to time 'give to the Congress Information of the 'State of the Union, and recommend to their 'Consi- deration such 'Measures as he shall judge necessary and 'expedient; he may, on extra- ordinary Occasions, 'convene both Houses,	Furnish.
		Condition.
		Notice.
		Proceedings.
		Proper.
130		Call together

10 In how many words in section two, Article II., is *ad* a prefix?
 11. Illustrate the difference between *recess* and *absence*, in the 122d
 line? 12. What do their prefixes denote? 13. In how many
 sentences can you write *case*, in the 131st line, so as to convey

<p>or either of them, and in Case of 'Disagree- ment between them, with 'Respect to the 'Time of 'Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such "Time as he shall think proper; he 135 shall 'receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the 'Laws be 'faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the 'officers of the United States.</p>	<p>A difference. Regard. The close of session. Period. Accept. Ordinances. Strictly. Employees.</p>
<p>SECTION.4. The 'President, Vice President 140 and 'all civil Officers of the United States, shall be 'removed from Office on Impeach- ment for, and 'Conviction of, Treason, Bribe- ry, or other high Crimes and 'Misdemeanors.</p>	<p>Chief officer. The whole of the. Displaced. Legal proof. Offences.</p>

a different meaning in each? 14. Repeat section three, Article II.
15. Repeat section four, Art. II. 16. What is the meaning of *Vice*
when prefixed to nouns? 17. In how many sentences can you write
Vice, so that it shall convey a different meaning in each?

LESSON XXVII.

Article III.

<p>SECTION.1. The 'judicial Power of the United States, shall be 'vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior 'Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and 'establish. 5 The Judges, both of the supreme and 'infe- rior Courts, shall 'hold their Offices during good 'Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receiv for their Services, a 'Compensation, which shall not be 'diminished during their 10 'Continuance in Office.</p>	<p>Legal. Placed. Tribunals. Found. Lower. Keep. Conduct. Salary. Lessened. Stay.</p>
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1. Repeat section one, Article III. 2. Repeat section two, Article

<p>SECTION. 2. The judicial Power shall 'extend to all 'Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the 'Laws of the United States, and 'Treaties made, or which</p> <p>15 shall be 'made, under their Authority;—to all Cases 'affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers, and 'Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and 'maritime Jurisdiction;—to 'Controversies to which the United States</p> <p>20 shall be a 'Party;—to Controversies between two or more 'States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—'between Citizens of 'different States,—between Citizens of the same State 'claiming Lands under</p> <p>25 'Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and 'foreign States, 'Citizens or Subjects.</p>	Reach.
	Suits.
	Legal enactments.
	Contracts.
	Entered into.
	Acting upon.
	Government agents.
	Naval.
	Disputes.
	Litigant.
	Sovereignties.
	Betwixt.
	Various.
	Asserting or having title to.
	Deeds of conveyance.

<p>In all Cases affecting 'Ambassadors, other 'public Ministers and Consuls, and those</p> <p>30 'in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have 'original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before 'mentioned, the supreme Court shall have 'appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and 'Fact, with such</p> <p>35 'Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall 'make.</p>	Remote.
	Inhabitants.
	Envoys.
	National.
	Wherein.
	Primitive.
	Named.
	Cognizance of appeals.
	Reality.
	Reservations

<p>The 'Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by 'Jury; and such Trial shall 'be held in the State where</p> <p>40 the said Crimes shall have been 'committed;</p>	Provide.
	Examination.
	Freeholders.

<p>40 the said Crimes shall have been 'committed;</p>	Take place.
	Perpetrated.

III. 3. Write the word article in sentences, so that it shall convey a different meaning in each. 4. What are ambassadors, Public Ministers, and Consuls? 5. Illustrate the various meanings of

but when not 'committed within any State, the 'Trial shall be at such Place or 'Places as the Congress may by Law have 'directed.

SECTION.3. Treason against the '*United States*,
45 shall consist only in 'levying War against them, or in adhering to their 'Enemies, giving them 'Aid and Comfort. No person shall be 'convicted of Treason unless on the 'Testimony of two Witnesses to the same
50 'overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have 'Power to declare the 'Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work '*Corruption of Blood*, or 'Forfeiture except during the Life of the
55 Person 'attainted.

Article. IV.

SECTION.1. Full 'Faith and Credit shall be 'given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial 'Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by 'ge-
60 neral Laws prescribe the 'Manner in which such 'Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be 'proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION.2. The Citizens of 'each State shall '*be entitled* to all Privileges and Immunities
65 of Citizens in the 'several States.

A Person 'charged in any State with Treason, 'Felony, or other Crime, who shall 'flee from Justice, and be found in another

Done.
Stations.
Ordered.
Republic of N. America.
Waging.
Foes.
Assistance.
Found guilty
Evidence.
Apparent.
Authority.
Penalty.
Detriment to children.
Loss of right.
Rendered infamous.
Belief.
Allowed
Measures.
Comprehensive.
Mode.
Edicts.
Authenticated.
Every.
Have a claim
Different.
Implicated.
Any offence punishable with death.
Abscond.

law, in the 43d line, in sentences. 6. In how many words is *con* and its forms a prefix, in Article III.? 7. What is the last paragraph in Article III.? 8. What is its meaning? 9. Illustrate in sentences the various significations of *open*, in the 50th line. 10. Repeat section

State, shall on 'Demand of the executive
 70 Authority of the State 'from which he fled,
 be 'delivered up, to be removed to the State
 having Jurisdiction of the 'Crime.

No Person held 'to *Service or Labour* in
 one State, under the Laws thereof, 'escaping
 75 into another, shall, 'in *Consequence* of any
 Law or Regulation therein, be 'discharged
 from such '*Service or Labour*, but shall be
 delivered up on 'Claim of the Party to whom
 such Service or Labour may be 'due.

80 SECTION.3. New States may be 'admitted by
 the Congress into this 'Union; but no new
 State shall be formed or 'erected within the
 'Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any
 State be formed by the 'Junction of two or
 85 more States, or 'Parts of States, without the
 'Consent of the Legislatures of the States
 'concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have 'Power to dis-
 pose of and make all 'needful Rules and Re-
 90 gulations 'respecting the Territory or other
 Property 'belonging to the United States;
 and nothing in this 'Constitution shall be so
 construed as to 'Prejudice any Claims of the
 United States, or of any 'particular State.

95 SECTION.4. The United States shall 'guarantee
 to every State in this Union a 'Republican

The requisition.
 Out of.
 Given.
 Offence.
 As a slave.
 Fleeing.
 By means.
 Released.
 Bondage.
 Demand.
 Owning.
 Received.
 Confederation.
 Established.
 Limits.
 Union.
 Portions.
 Approbation.
 Interested.
 Authority.
 Necessary.
 Relating to.
 Pertaining.
 Compact.
 Impair.
 Individual.
 Secure.
 Representative.

one, Article IV. 11. Repeat section two, Article IV. 12. Illustrate in sentences the various significations of *claim*, in the 78th line. 13. What is the difference between *union* and *confederation*, in the 81st line? 14. Illustrate in sentences their various significations. 15. What is the difference between *power* and *authority*, in the 88th line? 16. Illustrate in sentences their various meanings. 17. Repeat section

Form of Government, and shall 'protect each of them against Invasion ; and on 'Application of the Legislature, or of the 'Executive (when the Legislature cannot be 'convened) against 'domestic Violence.

Article. V.

The 'Congress, whenever two thirds of both 'Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose 'Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the 'Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the 'several States, shall call a 'Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall '*be valid* to all Intents and Purposes, as 'Part of this Constitution, when 'ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the 'several States, or by 'Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other 'Mode of Ratification may be 'proposed by the Congress; Provided that no 'Amendment which may be made '*prior to* the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any 'Manner affect the first and fourth 'Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no 'State, without its 'Consent, shall be deprived of it's equal 'Suffrage in the Senate.

Defend.
Solicitation.
Governor.
Called together.
Intestine.

National Assembly.
Branches.
Alterations.
Request.
Different.
Deliberative Assembly.
Have legal force.
Portion.
Confirmed.
Respective.
Convocations
Form.
Chosen.
Alteration.
Before.
Act upon.
Stimulations.
Commonwealth
Permission.
Representation

three, Article IV. 18. Repeat section four, Article IV. 19. What peculiarities in orthography are there in Article IV.? 20. How many simple sentences are there in Article IV.? 21. How many paragraphs? 22. Repeat Article V. 23. What is the difference between *several* and *different*, in the 106th line? 24. Illustrate in sentences their various significations. 25. What is the difference between *part* and *portion*, in the 109th line? 26. Illustrate in sentences their various significations. 27. What is the difference between *conventions* and *convocations*, in the 112th line? 28. What is the meaning of their prefixes? 29.

Article. VI.

All Debts 'contracted and Engagements entered into, before the 'Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as '*valid against* the
 125 United States under this 'Constitution, as under the 'Confederation.

This Constitution, and the 'Laws of the United States which shall be made in 'Pursuance thereof; and all 'Treaties 'made, or
 130 which shall be made, 'under the Authority of the United States, shall be the 'supreme Law of the 'Land; and the Judges in every State shall be 'bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or 'Laws of any State to the
 135 Contrary 'notwithstanding.

The Senators and 'Representatives before 'mentioned, and the Members of the several State 'Legislatures, and all executive and judicial 'Officers, both of the United States
 140 and of the several States, shall be 'bound by Oath or Affirmation, to 'support this Constitution; but no religious 'Test shall ever be required as a 'qualification to any Office or public 'Trust under the United States.

Article. VII.

145 The 'Ratification of the Conventions of

Incurring.
 Ratification.
 Binding on.
 Compact.
 Revolutionary alliance.
 Statutes.
 Consequence
 Entered into.
 By.
 Paramount.
 Country.
 Restrained.
 Legal enactments.
 Nevertheless
 Delegates.
 Stated.
 Governments.
 Magistrates.
 Constrained.
 Uphold.
 Form of belief.
 Prerequisite.
 Confidence.
 Confirmation

Illustrate in sentences their various significations. 30. What is the difference between *laws* and *statutes*, in the 127th line? 31. Illustrate in sentences their various significations. 32. Repeat Article VI. 33. What is the difference between *land* and *country*, in the 132d line? 34. Illustrate in sentences their various significations. 35. What is the difference between *nevertheless* and *notwithstanding*, in the 135th line? 36. Illustrate in sentences their various significations. 37. What is the difference between *qualification* and *prerequisite*, in the 143d line? 38. Illustrate in sentences their various significations. 39. What is the

nine States, shall be '*sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution* 'between the States so 'ratifying the Same.

'**done** in Convention by the Unanimous

150

Consent of the States 'present the Seventeenth Day of 'September in '*the Year of our Lord* one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven 'and of the Independence of the '*United States of*

155

America the Twelfth ~~At~~ '**witness** whereof We have hercunto 'subscribed our 'Names,

'G? WASHINGTON—

*Presidt and 'Deputy from Virginia **

Adequate to ordain.
Among.
Sanctioning.
Made.
Represented.
Ninth month
2 Anno Domini.
Also.
American Republic.
Testimony.
Signed.
Appellations.
The Father of his Country.
Delegate.

difference between *done* and *made*, in the 149th line? 40. Illustrate in sentences their various significations. 41. What is the difference between *witness* and *testimony*, in the 155th line? 42. Illustrate in sentences their various significations. 43. How many simple sentences are there in each Article of the Constitution? 44. How many paragraphs are there in each Article? 45. What Articles have only one section? 46. What is the number of sections in each of the other Articles?

* The names of the rest of the signers of the Constitution are in the Biographical Table in the latter part of this volume.

Note.—On pages 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, and several other pages in this book, few questions have been asked, on account of its being easy for the teacher to supply them. It will be observed that the questions of a moral bearing are not as frequent in this part of the book as in the former. These questions have been omitted, on account of its being easier for the young teacher to supply such questions. It was found, that carrying out the plan of full questions, would increase the size and price of the book so much, as to operate against its general introduction into Elementary schools. But it should always be borne in mind that moral questions are of paramount importance, and no recitation should be allowed to pass without an endeavor to guide the pupil aright in this respect. It cannot be too indelibly impressed on the mind of the pupil, that the above is an exact copy of the Constitution, excepting the italicised words, all of which in the original are uniform, and have been changed and the figures added for convenience in the use of the marginal exercises; that the spelling, punctuation, omissions of punctuation, &c., were peculiar to the times in which it was written; that the use of language improves with time; and that to imitate any of the peculiarities of the Constitution would be wrong and contrary to the established usage of the present age. For further illustration of the progression of the English language, see extracts from old English poetry, in the latter part of the Appendix.

LESSON XXVIII.

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Proposed by Congress, and 'ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, 'pursuant to the fifth article of the 'original 'Constitution.

Sanctioned.
According.
Primitive.
System of rules.

'Article the first.

- 5 Congress shall make no 'law respecting an establishment of religion, or 'prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or 'abridging the 'freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to 'assemble, 10 and to 'petition the Government for a redress of 'grievances.

Rule.
Forbidding.
Restricting.
Liberty.
Meet.
Solicit.
Wrongs.

Article the second.

- A well 'regulated Militia, being necessary to the 'security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear 'Arms, shall not 15 be 'infringed.

Ordered.
Protection.
Weapons.
Violated.

Article the third.

- No Soldier shall, in time of 'peace be 'quartered in any house, without the consent

Quiet.
Stationed for lodging.

1. Repeat Article I. of the Amendments. 2. Repeat Article II. 3. What is the difference between *law* and *rule*, in the 5th line? 4. Illustrate in sentences their various significations. 5. What is the difference between *freedom* and *liberty*, in the 8th line? 6. Illustrate in sentences their various significations. 7. What peculiarity is omitted in the Amendments? 8. What is the difference between *grievances* and *wrongs*, in the 11th line? 9. What is the difference between *arms* and *weapons*, in the 14th line? 10. Repeat Article III. 11. Illustrate the difference between *quiet* and *peace*, in the 16th line. 12.

of the 'Owner, nor in time of war, but in a
'manner to be prescribed by law.

Article the fourth.

20 . The right of the people to be 'secure in
their persons, 'houses, papers, and effects,
'against unreasonable searches and seizures,
shall not be 'violated, and no Warrants shall
issue, but upon 'probable cause, supported by
25 Oath or affirmation, and 'particularly de-
scribing the place to be 'searched, and the
persons or things to be 'seized.

Article the fifth.

No person shall be 'held to answer for a
'capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless
30 on a presentment or 'indictment of a Grand
Jury, except in 'cases arising in the land or
naval forces, or in the 'Militia, when in ac-
'tual 'service in time of War or public
'danger; nor shall any person be subject for
35 the same offence to be twice put in 'jeopardy
of life or limb; nor shall be 'compelled in
any Criminal Case to 'be a witness against
himself, nor be deprived of life, 'liberty, or
property, without due 'process of law; nor
40 shall 'private property be taken for public
use, without just 'compensation.

Article the sixth.

In all criminal prosecutions, the 'accused

Proprietor.
Way.
Safe.
Tenements.
From.
Infringed.
Likely.
Minutely.
Examined.
Taken pos-
session of.
Apprehended
Life-endangering
Written accusa-
tion.
Instances.
Citizen soldiery.
Duty.
Peril.
Danger.
Constrained.
Give evidence.
Freedom.
Proceedings in.
Personal.
Remuneration.
Arraigned.

Between way and manner, in the 19th line. 13. Repeat Article IV.
14. Illustrate the difference between oath and affirmation, in the 25th
line. 15. Repeat Article V. 16. Illustrate the difference between
service and duty, in the 33d line. 17. Between jeopardy and danger, in
the 35th line. 18. Between compensation and remuneration, in the 41st

shall enjoy the right to a 'speedy and public	Quick.
trial, by an 'impartial jury of the State and	Equitable.
45 district wherein the 'crime shall have been	Misdemeanor.
'committed, which district shall have been	Perpetrated.
previously 'ascertained by law, and to be	Established.
informed of the nature and 'cause of the ac-	Reason.
cusation; to be 'confronted with the wit-	Set face to face.
50 nesses against him; to have 'Compulsory	Forcible.
'process for obtaining Witnesses in his fa-	Proceeding.
vour, and to have the Assistance of 'Counsel	Lawyers.
for his 'defence.	Vindication.

Article the seventh.

In 'Suits at common law, where the value	Prosecutions.
55 in 'controversy shall exceed twenty dollars,	Dispute.
the right of trial by jury shall be 'preserved,	Maintained.
and no fact 'tried by a jury, shall be other-	Examined.
wise re-examined in any 'Court of the United	Legal tribunal.
States, than according to the 'rules of the	Precedents.
60 'common law.	Unwritten.

Article the eighth.

Excessive 'bail shall not be required, nor	Security.
excessive 'fines imposed, nor cruel and un-	Penalties.
usual 'punishments inflicted.	Chastisements.

Article the ninth.

The 'enumeration in the Constitution, of	Specification.
65 certain rights, shall not be construed to 'deny	Gainsay.
or disparage others 'retained by the people.	Kept.

line 19. Repeat Article VI. 20. What is the difference between *speedy* and *quick*, in the 43d line? 21. Between *crime* and *misdemeanor*, in the 45th line? 22. Between *cause* and *reason*, in the 48th line? 23. Between *proceeding* and *process*, in the 51st line? 24. What peculiarities are there in Article VIII.? 25. Repeat Article VII. 26. How many simple sentences are there in Article VII.? 27. Repeat Article VIII. 28. What is the difference between *bail* and *security*, in

Article the tenth.

The powers not 'delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor 'prohibited by it to the States, are 'reserved to the 70 States respectively, or to the 'people.

Intrusted.
Forbidden.
Retained.
Inhabitants.

Article the eleventh.

The Judicial 'power of the United States shall not be 'construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, 'commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by 'Citizens 75 of another 'State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any 'Foreign State.

Authority.
Understood.
Instituted.
Dwellers.
Commonwealth.
Distant.

Article the twelfth.

The Electors shall 'meet in their respective states, and vote by 'ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, 'shall 80 not be '*an inhabitant* of the same state with themselves; they shall 'name in their ballots the 'person voted for as President, and in 'distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall 'make distinct lists 85 of all persons 'voted for as President, and of all 'persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the 'number of votes' for each, which 'lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit 'sealed to the seat of the government of

Assemble.
Ticket.
Must.
A Citizen.
Designate.
Man.
Separate.
Form.
Balloted.
Individuals.
Amount.
Catalogues.
Closed.

the 61st line? 29. Repeat Article IX. 30. What is the difference between *kept* and *retained*, in the 66th line? 31. What peculiarity has Article IX.? 32. Repeat Article X. 33. What is the difference between *people* and *inhabitants*, in the 70th line? 34. Repeat Article XI. 35. What is the difference between *state* and *commonwealth*, in the 75th line? 36. Between *foreign* and *distant*, in the 76th line? 37. Repeat Article XII. 38. What is the difference between *meet* and *assemble*, in the 77th line? 39. Between *ballot* and *ticket*, in the 78th line? 40. Between *catalogues* and *lists*, in the 88th line? 41. Between

90	the United States, 'directed to the President of the Senate;—The 'President of the Senate shall, in the 'presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, 'open all the certificates and the votes shall then be 'counted;	Addressed. Speaker. Sight. Break the seals of. Computed.
95	—The person having the 'greatest number of 'votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a 'majority of the whole number of Electors 'appointed; and if no person have such 'majority, then from the	Largest. Ballots. Plurality. Returned. Excess.
100	persons having the 'highest numbers not 'exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the ' <i>House of Representatives</i> shall choose 'immediately, by ballot, the 'President. But in choosing the President,	Greatest. Surpassing. Lower House Without delay. Chief officer
105	the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one 'vote; a quorum for this purpose shall 'consist of a member or 'members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the 'states shall	Delegation. Voice. Be composed Deputies. Commonwealths
110	be necessary to a 'choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not 'choose a President whenever the 'right of choice shall devolve 'upon them, before the fourth day of	Selection. Elect. Power. On.
	March next 'following, then the Vice-President shall act as 'President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional 'disability of the President.—The 'person having the	Succeeding. Chief magistrate. Incapacity. Citizen.
	'greatest number of votes as Vice-President,	Most.

presence and sight, in the 92d line? 42. Between open and break the seals of, in the 93d line? 43. Between largest and greatest, in the 95th line? 44. Between upon and on, in the 113th line? 45. What difference is there between the orthography of the Amendments and the

shall be the Vice-President, 'if such number	Provided.
120 be a majority of the whole 'number of Elect-	Amount.
ors 'appointed, and if no person have a ma-	Allotted.
jority, then from the two highest 'numbers	Names.
on the list, the Senate shall 'choose the Vice-	Select.
President; a 'quorum for the purpose shall	Legal number.
125 consist of two-thirds of the 'whole number	Entire.
of Senators, and 'a majority of the whole	More than one-half.
number shall be 'necessary to a choice. But	Indispensable.
no person constitutionally 'ineligible to the	Incapable of being elected.
office of President shall be 'eligible to that	Qualified for.
130 of Vice-President of the 'United States.	Union.

Constitution? 46. What are some of the differences between those documents? 47. How do you account for the apparent inconsistencies in the use of capital letters? 48. Do you suppose there is any human composition free from error? 49. What ought these things to teach us? 50. In how many words is *ad*, and the forms it assumes, a prefix in the Constitution and its Amendments? 51. In how many words is *con* and its variations a prefix? 52. In how many words is *pre* a prefix? 53. In how many words is *pro* a prefix? 54. In how many words is *ob* and its variations a prefix? 55. In how many words is *re* a prefix? 56. In how many words is *sub* and its variations a prefix? 57. How many forms does *ad* assume? 58. Why does *ad* take so many forms? 59. Why do you suppose there are so many repetitions of important words in the Constitution? 60. What is the frequent repetition of important words in the same paragraph called? 61. What rule in written documents should take precedence of all others? 62. What are the significations of the prefixes, *ad*, *con*, *pre*, *pro*, and *ob*? 63. Illustrate the use of each in words. 64. Illustrate the meaning of the words in sentences. 65. How many words are spelled different from present usage, in the Constitution? 66. How many in the Amendments? 67. What do you suppose was the last important national document, which was written according to the old plan of beginning every noun with a capital letter? 68. Do you know of any nation at the present day that begins all nouns with capital letters? 69. Name the advantages and disadvantages of this plan? 70. Name all the peculiarities of the Constitution and its Amendments. 71. How do you account for many of the variations?*

* The Teacher may continue similar questions according to the proficiency of the class. After the pupils have committed to memory the whole of the Constitution and its Amendments, and repeated the same a sufficient number of times, then they should be exercised by questions in every possible form. Additional questions may be found in the succeeding commentary.

LESSON XXIX.

<p>(§ 1.) CONSTITUTION is 'derived from the</p>	Traced.
<p>Latin <i>con</i>, and <i>statuo</i>, and 'means to settle,</p>	Signifies.
<p>to fix, to 'establish, to ordain, decree, appoint,</p>	Confirm.
<p>or determine. It 'denotes particularly that</p>	Means.
<p>5 'form of government which is instituted</p>	System.
<p>either by the people, or for their 'benefit. In</p>	Advantage.
<p>its 'general acceptance, it signifies a system</p>	Usual.
<p>of 'fundamental rules, principles, and ordi-</p>	Essential.
<p>nances, for the 'government of a society,</p>	Control.
<p>10 community, state, or 'nation. In England,</p>	Country.
<p>and other 'monarchical countries, the Con-</p>	Regal.
<p>stitution depends upon the 'immemorial con-</p>	Unremembered.
<p>sent of the people, and long-established 'usage.</p>	Custom.
<p>Hence it is difficult for a 'majority of the</p>	Plurality.
<p>15 people in 'monarchies either to know defi-</p>	Kingdoms.
<p>nitely what their Constitution is, or to 'un-</p>	Comprehend
<p>derstand its 'meaning. (§ 2.) But the Con-</p>	Signification.
<p>stitution of the United States is 'accurately</p>	Correctly.
<p>and clearly 'defined in writing, in such plain</p>	Expressed.
<p>20 and 'intelligible language, that it can be</p>	Familiar.
<p>comprehended by 'every person who can</p>	Each.
<p>read any article understandingly, 'throughout</p>	All over.
<p>our 'land. It establishes and defines the</p>	Country.
<p>'rights of the people, and prescribes the power</p>	Privileges.
<p>25 of legislators and 'rulers. That part of the</p>	Governors.
<p>Constitution which precedes the first 'Article,</p>	Distinct clause.
<p>has been justly called its 'preamble; though</p>	Preface.

(§ 1.) 1. Give a synopsis of section one. 2. From what is *Constitution* derived? 3. Illustrate its various meanings in sentences? 4. Wherein is our government different from that of England and other monarchical governments? (§ 2.) 5. What is the character of the

the framers did not designate it by any 'name
'whatever.

30 (§ 3.) Preamble is '*derived from* the Latin
præ, and *ambulo*, and means to 'go or come
before. It denotes 'particularly an introduc-
tion, a 'proem. In its general acceptation, it
means an introduction to any 'discourse or
35 writing, the 'introductory matter to a statute,
a bill, or act of a legislative 'body. It names
the parties to any 'document of writing, and
sets forth in 'general terms its objects and
its meaning. Every article in the 'Consti-
40 tution has 'reference to one or more of the
'specified objects in the preamble, which pre-
cedes the first article, and 'expounds the
motives and the designs of its 'framers. The
preamble is, 'therefore, of the utmost import-
45 ance in 'elucidating the principles of the
Constitution. (§ 4.) "We the 'people of the
United States," 'denotes that the people of
each and every 'state have, by their sepa-
rate and deliberate acts, 'adopted the Con-
50 stitution, and that it consequently 'emanated
from the highest 'source of all power. The
Constitution, like every other 'code, has been
variously 'understood by different individuals.
It is 'evident that a work of such a compre-
55 hensive and 'enduring character, must speak

Title
At all.
A derivative of.
Proceed.
Especially.
Preface.
Speech.
Preliminary.
Assembly.
Instrument.
Unrestricted.
Supreme Law.
Allusion.
Particularized.
Explains.
Makers.
Consequently.
Illustrating.
Citizens.
Signifies.
Confederacy.
Acknowledged.
Proceeded.
Fountain.
Digest of law
Construed.
Plan.
Lasting.

Constitution of the United States? (§ 3.) 6. From what is *preamble*
derived? 7. What is the object of a preamble? 8. Why is a pre-
amble of much importance? 9. Illustrate it as a noun, and as a verb
in sentences. (§ 4.) 10. What does the expression, "We the people
of the United States," denote? 11. Has the Constitution been under-
stood differently by different persons? 12. Is there any code which

in general terms—that it is to be 'viewed
'conjointly, and that every word has its na-
tural and 'obvious meaning.

(§ 5.) It is, as its 'preamble declares it
60 to be, 'established by the people. It is a
contract 'binding alike each and every citi-
zen 'within the United States, to establish
and maintain a government for the 'benefit
of the whole people, and is therefore 'para-
65 mount to all state Constitutions, 'and all other
delegated 'authority. (§ 6.) It was scrutinized
previous to its adoption in all its 'bearings, by
the people of the 'whole country; not on one
occasion alone, but for a 'series of months.
70 Since its 'original adoption, it has stood the
investigation of 'the *entire* people of all the
new states. It is, therefore, the 'work of pa-
triotism of a past age, 'endorsed by more than
thirty state legislatures. It was expressly 'pre-
75 pared to be ratified by the '*great body* of the
people, to be 'understood by them, and to be the
'fireside companion of every family through-
out the land. Such are its 'transcendent mer-
its, that it has stood the 'test of time and re-
80 ceived the 'admiration of the civilized world.

(§ 7.) The 'Constitution of the United
States contained originally a 'preamble and
seven 'articles, the framing of which occu-

Taken.
Unitedly.
Clear.
Introduction.
Founded.
Controlling.
In.
Advantage.
Superior.
Also.
Power.
Points.
Entire.
Succession.
First.
All the.
Production.
Sanctioned.
Framed.
Mass.
Comprehended.
Domestic.
Unequalled.
Trial.
Applause.
Supreme law
Preface.
Stipulations.

is exempt from erroneous interpretation? (§ 5.) 13. By whom, and
for what purpose was the Constitution established? 14. What is
paramount to all authority? (§ 6.) 15. Give a synopsis of section six.
16. What are some of the reasons that lead you to believe that the
Constitution is a work of much merit? (§ 7.) 17. Give a detailed
account of section seven. 18. What is the difference between *meaning*

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Most disinte-
 rested.
 Politicians.
 To. -
 Severe scrutiny.
 Assemblies.
 Learned.
 Intelligent.
 Lived.
 Epoch.
 Signification.
 In being.
 Essential.
 Knowledge.
 Days.
 Conciseness.
 Tongue.
 Proclaims.
 Purposes.
 Instituted.
 Composed.
 Citizens.
 Observations
 Investigation
 United States
 Regarded.
 Surpassing.
 Zealously.
 Ratification.
 Hidden.
 Corrected.

and *signification*, in the 93d line? (§ 8.) 19. Repeat the substance of section eight. 20. What is the difference between *comments* and *observations*, in the 105th line? 21. Between *latent* and *hidden*, in the

	(§ 9.) 'Happily for this country, for the fame	Fortunately.
115	of its 'framers, and for all succeeding ages,	Authors.
	there existed a 'powerful, an enlightened, and	Potent.
	even a patriotie band, 'opposed to the adoption	Adverse.
	of the Constitution. Some of its most 'in-	Inestimable.
	valuable and permanent 'features would have	Parts.
120	been omitted, had it not been for ' <i>an argus-</i>	A sharp-sighted.
	<i>eyed</i> opposition. 'From the first settlement	Ever after.
	of the country, the colonists had 'seen the	Perceived.
	'benefits of association; and at the declara-	Advantages.
	tion of independence 'nothing was deemed	Naught.
125	of more importance than 'fraternal union.	Brotherly.
	(§ 10.) The trials and 'reverses of the revo-	Misfortunes.
	lution were but a 'series of experiments	Course.
	towards cementing the 'ties of friendship	Bonds.
	among 'neighboring states. This brotherhood	Contiguous.
130	'originating in necessity, and contrary to the	Beginning.
	'practices of ancient confederacies, has proved	Customs.
	to the world, that 'permanent political ag-	Enduring.
	grandizement can alone be 'attained by states	Reached.
	'disseminating blessings to all neighboring	Spreading.
135	communities. The American 'Constitution	Palladium.
	far surpasses the seven ancient 'wonders of	Prodigies.
	the world, in the magnificence of its 'archi-	Construction
	itecture, and in its claims to the 'applause of	Approbation.
	'mankind.	The world.
140	(§ 11.) Yet, this instrument, 'perfect as it	Complete.
	is, was 'adopted unanimously by only three	Sanctioned.

112th line? (§ 9.) 22. Of what does section ninth treat? 23. What is the difference between *potent* and *powerful*, in the 116th line? (§ 10.) 24. Give a synopsis of section tenth? 25. What is the difference between *series* and *course*, in the 127th line? 26. Between *practices* and *customs*, in the 131st line? 27. *Palladium* is neither definition nor synonym of Constitution—what is the meaning of it? (§ 11.) 28.

<p>of the 'smaller states of the Union. So 'prudent, so extremely cautious were our an- cestors, that it was 'nearly a year after it was 145 framed before it 'received the sanction of the 'requisite number of states and of the people, to make it the 'supreme law of the land. It will be 'perceived that the Constitution was 'ratified by the people, who are the only true 150 source whence all authority 'flows; and that it differed 'essentially from the old articles of confederation, which 'emanated from the several state 'legislatures. (§ 12.) If then the American Constitution 'emanated from 155 the people, it is reasonable to 'suppose that it contains nothing but what is 'proper for every one to 'know, nothing but what is perfectly 'intelligible, and nothing but what is the 'duty of all to understand. The 160 first six lines of the 'preamble comprise the 'objects for which the Constitution was 'formed.</p>	<p>Lesser. Circumspect. Almost Obtained. Necessary. Paramount. Seen. Approved and sanctioned. Issues. Materially. Sprang. Assemblies. Proceeded. Think. Right. Be acquaint- ed with. Clear. Obligation. Introduction. Ends. Constructed. Intention. Signifying. Borne. Victoriously. Struggle. Elevated. A free.</p>
<p>(§ 13.) The first 'object was "to form a more perfect union;" 'implying that the 165 union then existing, the union that had 'car- ried them 'triumphantly through the revolu- tionary 'war, the union that, taking them as dependent colonies, had 'raised them to the rank of 'an independent nation, was still</p>	

Repeat the substance of section eleventh. 29. What is the difference between *perfect* and *complete*, in the 140th line? 30. Between *perceived* and *seen*, in the 148th line? (§ 12.) 31. Of what does section twelfth treat? 32. What is the difference between *proper* and *right*, in the 156th line? (§ 13.) 33. Repeat the substance of section thirteenth. 34. What is the difference between *raised* and *elevated*, in the

170	'imperfect. This "more perfect union" would secure 'tranquillity and prosperity at home, power and 'dignity abroad, and would diminish the causes of 'war. (§ 14.) It would 'enhance the general happiness of mankind,	Defective. Peace. Honor. Strife. Increase.
175	'confer dignity upon the American name, and give power, not to 'rulers, but to the people; thus 'perpetuating the "more perfect union." It should not be forgotten that our 'ancestors had many 'difficulties to contend with—sec-	Bestow. Governors. Eternizing. Forefathers. Obstacles.
180	tional jealousies and 'prejudices then existed as they now do—but they 'went to their duties with 'pure hearts and enlightened and 'liberal views. From the political state of 'society, and the force of circumstances, it	Prepossessions. Applied them- selves. Open. Enlarged. The Commu- nity.
185	was requisite for them to 'make numerous and 'liberal concessions; and now, for the people to 'disregard the injunctions of the Constitution, and 'cast it aside, would denote	Grant. Generous. Slight. Throw. Derangement.
-	political 'insanity.	
190	(§ 15.) Equally 'rational would it be, for navigators to 'disregard the position of the heavenly bodies, destroy their 'charts and 'compasses, and attempt to steer their frail 'barks amid storms and darkness across the	Reasonable. Pass by un- noticed. Sea-maps. Magnetic needles Vessels.
195	pathless 'ocean, as for the people of this country to 'destroy the chart of their liber-	Main. Annihilate.

168th line? 35. Between *imperfect* and *defective*, in the 170th line? (§ 14.) 36. Give a detailed account of section fourteenth. 37. What is the difference between *confer* and *bestow*, in the 175th line? 38. Between *difficulties* and *obstacles*, in the 179th line? (§ 15.) 39. Of what does section fifteenth treat? 40. What is the difference between *rational* and *reasonable*, in the 190th line? 41. Between *ocean* and *main*, in the 195th line? 42. Cannot *main* be used in *two* directly

ties, by 'permitting the violation of their Constitution, and by ceasing to 'imitate the 'virtues of their ancestors. (§ 16.) The first
 200 object 'declared in this Constitution is, to 'form a "more perfect union." It is reasonable then to 'infer, from the character of its framers, and the 'unparalleled caution and 'deliberation of the whole people, before they
 205 'consecrated it as the charter of the rights of mankind, that an observance of its 'provisions and rules will secure the objects 'designed. But how can the people either 'sustain the Constitution, or even 'know what it
 210 is, unless they read it, and 'ponder the meaning of every 'sentence.

(§ 17.) It has been 'computed by enlightened statesmen, that of 'the whole population in our country, not one 'woman in ten thousand, or one voter 'out of every hundred, ever
 215 read the Constitution. Yea, it is 'susceptible of demonstration, that the most 'sacred oaths to support the Constitution, are 'annually taken by a 'multitude of men, who never
 220 read a single sentence of that sacred 'document. If the pure 'spirits of departed patriots are permitted to 'watch over the interests of their 'posterity and their country, from the regions of 'bliss, well may we

Suffering.
 Emulate.
 Moral excellencies.
 Proclaimed.
 Establish
 Suppose.
 Unequalled.
 Consideration.
 Hallowed.
 Stipulations.
 Intended.
 Uphold.
 Understand.
 Reflect upon.
 Period.
 Calculated.
 All the inhabitants.
 Mother.
 In.
 Capable.
 Inviolable.
 Yearly.
 Host.
 Writing.
 Souls.
 Superintend and guard.
 Descendants.
 Felicity.

opposite senses? (§ 16.) 43. Repeat the substance of section sixteenth. 44. What is the difference between *consecrated* and *hallowed*, in the 205th line? 45. Between *ponder* and *reflect*, in the 210th line? (§ 17.) 46. Of what does section seventeenth treat? 47. What is the difference between *computed* and *calculated*, in the 212th line? 48. Between *bliss* and *felicity*, in the 224th line? 49. Between *swords* and

225	suppose that the 'manes of its illustrious authors often exclaim, with an 'intenseness beyond the reach of human 'imagination, "O tempora! ² O mores!" Let it never be forgotten that teachers, and not warriors,	Shades. Earnestness. Conception. Oh, the times! ² Oh, the morals!
230	common schools, and not 'swords and bayonets, sustain and 'perpetuate the power and the 'glory of our country, and its "more 'perfect union."	Brands. Continue. Fame. Complete.
	Of 'lands untaught it has been aye the doom	States.
235	To fill untimely 'an ignoble tomb; Then foster 'learning, if you wish to save Your country from the 'horrors of the glaive.	A disgraceful Knowledge. Terrors.

brands, in the 230th line? 50. What is the meaning of *aye*, in the 234th line? 51. Of *glaive*, in the 237th line?

LESSON XXX.

(§ 1.) A FREE	'people should ever pay the most scrupulous attention to the liberal 'education of those whom 'nature has pointed out as the 'first teachers of mankind. No	Nation. Training. Providence. Earliest.
5	nation has ever attained, or can ever 'attain 'enduring greatness, whose females are superficially educated. The 'school, then, the entire school, both 'male and female, should early be made 'acquainted with the most	Reach. Lasting. Pupils. Masculine.
10	perfect 'charter of human government that was ever framed by mortal men, whose 'fundamental principles can be 'traced down the vista of Time, for nearly 'four thousand years,	Familiar. Embodiment Primary. Followed. Forty centuries.

(§ 1.) 1. To what should a free people ever pay the most scrupu-

<p>'deriving their immutable wisdom from ²in- 15 spiration.</p>	<p>Receiving. 2Divine power.</p>
<p>To keep 'intact this "perfect union formed," And give its blessings to each 'future age, Our youths must be with patriot 'passion warmed By 'studying its glories on that page</p>	<p>Untouched. Coming. Ardor. Pondering.</p>
<p>20 Where, 'midst foul blots 'exposing Britain's shame, Is graved, in words of fire, 'Columbia's fame.</p>	<p>Disclosing. Our country's</p>
<p>(§ 2.) The 'first object after forming a "more perfect union," was "to 'establish justice." Thus it is 'evident that the authors 25 looked not for a 'model among the most 'powerful governments of the age in which they lived, but to those 'immutable principles that respect men according to their 'deeds.</p>	<p>Primary. Institute. Clear. Pattern. Mighty. Unchangeable. Actions.</p>
<p>This provision 'tends to secure, to all, the 30 equal 'enjoyment of property, liberty, reli- gion and domestic 'happiness. Without the most 'exact and impartial administration of justice, no inhabitant would be 'safe; hence the necessity "to establish 'justice" that would</p>	<p>Helps. Fruition. Felicity. Strict. Secure. Equity.</p>
<p>35 protect or 'punish alike the exalted and the humble, the rich and the poor, the 'powerful state with its 'millions, and the feeble terri- tory with its hundreds. (§ 3.) In 'disputed boundaries, in conflicting claims of 'indivi- 40 duals living in 'different states, in reference to the national debt, and the 'local laws of each state, the 'national government must</p>	<p>Chastise. Potent. Myriads. Contested. Persons. Separate. Sectional. Executive author- ity.</p>

lous attention? 2. From what is *Columbia*, in the phrase "Columbia's fame," 21st line, derived, and what is its meaning? (§ 2.) 3. Give a synopsis of section second. 4. What is the difference between *model* and *pattern*, in the 25th line? 5. Between *safe* and *secure*, in the 33d line? (§ 3.) 6. Of what does section third treat? 7. What is the difference

deal to all 'even-handed justice. The people	Equal.
having ' <i>an august</i> and impartial arbiter,	A grand.
45 might 'confide in it with perfect safety. Thus	Trust.
border 'warfare, which in all past history had	War.
been found to 'disturb the tranquillity of	Interrupt.
'neighboring states would be prevented. —	Adjacent.
The honest 'foreigner, driven by oppression	Alien.
50 from his native country, may 'repose in the	Confide.
liberality and 'justice of the American Con-	Equity.
stitution, which proclaims to the 'uttermost	Extreme.
limits of the earth, that its 'object is “to es-	Aim.
tablish 'justice.”	Right.
55 (§ 4.) “To ensure domestic 'tranquillity,”	Quiet.
was the third 'object of the Constitution. It	Design.
is important 'here to remark, that immedi-	In this place.
ately after the 'war, the confederation bore	Contest.
the 'aspect of a speedy dissolution. The	Appearance.
60 'sages of the revolution had, with reason,	Wise men.
'feared less the formidable power of Great	Dreaded.
Britain, than the domestic 'tumults, that had	Riots.
'engulphed all former democracies and repub-	Swallowed up.
lics. The 'confederation was a league of	Confederacy.
65 'friendship among thirteen separate and inde-	Amity.
pendent 'sovereignties or nations, each of	Governments
which was exposed to the 'intrigues of foreign	Plots.
monarchies. 'Dissensions and disputes were	Contentions.
liable to arise 'among themselves; in fact each	Between.
70 state, looking to its own 'immediate interest,	Present.

between *repose* and *rest*, in the 45th line? 8. Between *disturb* and *interrupt*, in the 47th line? (§ 4.) 9. From what is *independent* derived? 10. What does its first prefix denote? 11. What does its second prefix signify? 12. When two prefixes are joined to a word, which governs the meaning of the word? 13. Illustrate the difference between *contentions* and *dissensions*, in the 68th line? 14. What

had 'silently withdrawn its support from the confederation, till, in the 'language of the day, "its 'tottering edifice was ready to fall, and crush the country 'beneath its ruins." (§ 5.)	Quietly. Expression. Shaking. Under. Warning. Separation. Motives. Strengthen.
75 All past history furnished 'admonitory lessons of the evils of 'disunion; and, notwithstanding the most powerful 'inducements existed to 'cement the union of the states, yet every day's 'experience proved, that	Trial.
80 petty strifes were likely to 'agitate the entire country. 'Dissensions about boundaries, a fruitful 'cause of discord, had arisen; the states seemed to be 'jealous of each other's 'growing greatness. There was no	Disturb. Quarrels. Source. Fearful. Increasing.
85 'common head to the government; there was no president of all the union, but 'each state was, in 'fact, an independent nation, and 'had the full privilege of establishing any 'kind of government.	General. Every. Reality. Possessed. Sort.
90 (§ 6.) Hence, foreign 'intrigue might be brought to bear 'upon one or a few states, and 'induce them to adopt monarchical governments: it had been even 'suggested that Washington should be 'king. Experience	Finesse. On. Actuate. Hinted. Monarch.
95 'proved that the confederacy could not long 'continue; that there must be a government of more power and 'energy; that, to main-	Demonstrated. Remain. Force.

do their prefixes denote? (§ 5) 15. What is the difference between *quarrels* and *dissensions*, in the 81st line? 16. Illustrate in sentences their various significations. 17. What is the difference between *each* and *every*, in the 86th line? 18. Illustrate in sentences their significations. (§ 6.) 19. Why do you suppose it of the utmost importance to preserve domestic tranquillity? 20. What is the difference between *upon* and *on*, in the 91st line? 21. Spell each word in its order

tain the union, and secure domestic 'tran-	Quiet.
quillity, was of the utmost importance. 'Se-	Different.
100 parate states would not have the 'power to	Ability.
defend themselves against foreign 'aggres-	Assaults.
sion; the weak would be 'unable success-	Not able.
fully to contend against the strong; 'rivalries,	Competitions
jealousies, and 'retaliatory measures would	Revenging.
105 be 'interminable. Those who had been rocked	Unlimited.
in the cradle of 'disunion, and experienced	Separation.
the horrors of war, well knew that the 'hap-	Bliss.
piness and 'greatness of nations, as well as	Strength.
families, consisted in 'piety and domestic	Devoutness
110 'tranquillity.	Peace.

in the first simple sentence of section six. 22. In the second. 23. In the third. 24. What advantage is there in spelling words from one's reading lesson? 25. What in spelling them seriatim?

LESSON XXXI.

(§ 1.) THE fourth 'object in establishing	Design.
the Constitution was, "to 'provide for the	Make provi-
common 'defence." As the present state of	sion.
human society is 'constituted, the powerful	Protection.
5 are 'prone to disregard the rights of the weak.	Formed.
The history of the world exhibits the 'mourn-	Disposed.
ful fact, that individuals and nations are 'dis-	Melancho'y.
posed to consider their immediate 'pecuniary	Prone.
interest, and not their own permanent 'wel-	Monetary.
10 fare, the cause of justice, or the 'inalienable	Benefit.
rights of man. 'Innumerable instances have	Inherent.
	Numberless.

(§ 1.) 1. What was the object of the framers of the Constitution?
2 What does the history of the world show? (§ 2.) 3. What is the

'occurred, in which the most unwarrantable	Transpired.
and unprovoked 'assaults have been made	Attacks.
upon the 'weak and defenceless. (§ 2.) The	Feeble.
15 'founders of our republic justly considered it	Establishers.
a matter of the utmost 'importance to shield	Consequence
their dearly-bought treasure — the 'legacy	Inheritance.
they were to 'bequeath, not to their posterity	Give by will.
alone, but 'eventually to all mankind—against	Finally.
20 the 'arts, the arms, and the machinations of	Artifices.
the 'crowned heads of Europe. In union	Kings.
there would be less danger of war 'among	Between.
the states; without it, the 'chances of war	Liabilities.
would increase, in exact 'ratio to the 'aug-	Proportion.
25 mented number of states. There would be	Increased
no guarantee against the most 'prolific of all	Fruitful.
'sources of war disputes about boundaries.	Causes.
(§ 3.) If our forefathers feared 'collision	Clashing.
among only thirteen nations — if they 'saw	Observed.
30 the 'necessity of union then to guard against	Need.
dissensions at home, and 'assaults from	Invasions.
abroad, it may be interesting and 'profitable	Beneficial.
for us to examine 'briefly some of the grounds	Concisely.
on which they 'predicated their views, in	Established.
35 providing better for the 'common defence.	General.
They 'viewed the early history of the mother	Beheld.
country, divided into seven 'kingdoms, un-	Realms.
connected with Scotland and Ireland, 'sub-	Exposed.

difference between *inheritance* and *legacy*, in the 17th line? 4. Illustrate in sentences their various significations. 5. What is the difference between *among* and *between*, in the 22d line? 6. Is the impression conveyed by some of the dictionaries, that *between* is restricted to two, correct? 7. Assign your reasons for this opinion. (§ 3.) 8. Give a synopsis of section third. 9. Illustrate the difference between *need* and *necessity*, in the 30th line? 10. What is the difference between

jected to insults and wrongs—a 'scourged	Chastised.
40 and 'timid victim of all warlike nations.	Fearful.
They traced the causes of the 'growing and	Increasing.
constantly advancing 'greatness of England,	Power.
as century after century passed 'away, to the	By.
'augmented and cemented union at home, till	Increased.
45 all the nations of the 'earth respected the	World.
British 'name, and awarded to England the	Appellation.
proud title of mistress of the 'ocean. (§ 4.)	Sea.
A 'memento of the effects of disunion, and	Memorial.
its results, misery, 'imbecility, and ruin, was	Weakness.
50 to be seen in the ' <i>aboriginal inhabitants</i> of	Indians
' <i>this country</i> . After having degenerated from	America.
time 'immemorial, the Indians, at the era of	Out of mind.
the 'discovery of America, were numerous,	Finding out.
and 'consecrated themselves to war; yet, by	Devoted.
55 disunion, 'tribe after 'tribe was overcome by	Sept.
the European 'conquerors, until, where mil-	Invaders.
lions of the aborigines were formerly 'mar-	Mustered.
shalled in ' <i>battle array</i> , no vestige remained	Order of battle.
of their 'existence.	Being.
60 (§ 5.) The measure of their 'irrational	Unreasonable.
career has been 'filled. No more do the	Made full.
midnight 'orgies of barbarous ² incantations	Revelries.
disgrace human nature, and pollute Atlantic	2 Enchantments.
soil. Their only 'monument is the history	Memento.
65 written by their 'conquerors, which will ever	Victors.

ocean and *sea*, in the 47th line? (§ 4.) 11. Repeat the substance of section four? 12. What is the difference between *consecrated* and *devoted*, in the 54th line? 13. Illustrate in sentences their various significations. 14. What is the difference between *tribe* and *sept*, in the 55th line? 15. Illustrate in sentences their various significations. (§ 5.) 16. What is the only monument of the aborigines of the Atlantic states? 17. In what way is the common defence best secured?

remain, to exhibit the 'results of war, and to afford a 'salutary lesson to all succeeding 'ages, that the "common defence" is best secured, not by the 'constant use of arms, but	Consequences.
70 by 'fraternal union. (§ 6.) Since the Constitution was 'formed, Europe has furnished incontestable proofs of the 'wisdom of our ancestors. Hereditary kings and 'nobles have made common cause to 'extirpate every	Beneficial.
75 root of republican 'principles. The soil of Europe has been 'soaked with the blood of millions 'struggling for liberty. The people of France and Greece have had, 'against their 'will, monarchical forms of government	Generations.
80 'prescribed for them by the "Holy Alliance." Unhappy Poland has been 'crushed by the 'tyrants' power, and blotted from the list of nations. Without union, standing 'armies would be as 'requisite in America as in Eu-	Continual.
85 rope. One of the 'champions of the Constitution 'said, that "without standing armies, the 'liberties of republics can never be in 'danger; nor, with large armies, safe."	Brotherly.
(§ 7.) The fifth object of the 'framers of	Framed.
90 the Constitution, was "to 'promote the general welfare." In a country so 'extensive	Prudence.
	Peers.
	Eradicate.
	Tenets.
	Steeped.
	Striving.
	Contrary to.
	Inclination.
	Established.
	Overwhelmed.
	Despots'.
	Battalions.
	Indispensable.
	Zealous supporters.
	Remarked.
	Privileges.
	Jeopardy.
	Fabricators.
	Advance.
	Large.

18. What is the difference between *ages* and *generations*, in the 68th line? 19. Illustrate in sentences their various significations. (§ 6.) 20. Repeat the substance of section six. 21. What is the difference between *wisdom* and *prudence*, in the 72d line? 22. Between *nobles* and *peers*, in the 73d line? 23. Why does the word *tyrants*, in the 82d line, mean more than one, when the same word is often used to express the oppression of a single despot? 24. Illustrate the importance of punctuation, by examples in sentences. (§ 7.) 25. What was the fifth object of the framers of the Constitution? 26. What must necessarily

as the American republic, there must 'necess- sarily exist a variety of 'pursuits, and of 'occupations among the people of the different	Indispensably Objects. Vocations.
95 states. The 'apparent policy of one state might 'induce it to import all goods free of 'duty, whereas another state would impose	Seeming. Incite. Impost.
duties upon all imported 'goods, in order to encourage their constant 'manufacture at	Articles. Making.
100 home. (§ 8.) No 'plan of legislation could be 'devised, which would be acceptable in a 'pecuniary view to all the people in every	Scheme. Contrived. Monetary.
part of the Union. Hence the 'importance of a national 'government that would look	Necessity. Administra- tion.
105 with impartial eyes upon every 'part of the Union, and 'adopt only such laws as would 'contribute the greatest amount of benefit to	Section. Enact. Yield.
the greatest 'numbers. A just and wise administration must 'award to each section	Multitudes. Adjudge.
110 corresponding advantages, and 'enact laws, and make 'appropriations that perpet- ually 'redound to the glory and lasting benefit	Frame. Grants. Contribute.
of the whole country. (§ 9.) 'Separate states look generally to the 'immediate interests of	Individual. Particular.
115 their own people. No power is so 'likely to keep in view the rights of the 'citizens of all the other states, as the 'general govern-	Apt. Denizens. Chief.
ment. 'Commerce, the greatest source	Traffic.

exist, in a country so extensive as ours? (§ 8.) 27. Is there any plan of legislation that will contribute equally to the pecuniary gain of every part of the country? 28. What are your reasons for this opinion? 29. What are some of the advantages of a national government? (§ 9.) 30. Give a synopsis of section nine. 31. What is the difference between *citizens* and *denizens*, in the 116th line? 32. Illustrate in sentences their various significations. 33. What is the differ-

of wealth, of 'improvement, and of civiliza-
 120 tion, if left to the 'protection of single state
 governments, would be 'destroyed by the
 jealous and 'arrogant powers of Europe.
 Under the 'protecting care of the Union,
 the American 'flag commands respect in
 125 every part of the 'world, and is one of the
 mightiest 'bulwarks of knowledge. Hence
 the general welfare is best 'promoted by the
 'Union.

(§ 10.) The sixth and 'last object men-
 130 tioned by the 'framers of the Constitution was,
 to " 'secure the blessings of liberty to our-
 selves and our 'posterity." American liberty
 had been obtained by 'an immense sacrifice
 of treasure and of life. The people had 'en-
 135 dured all the horrors and 'misery of war.
 Hence the 'authors of the Constitution fully ap-
 preciated the 'inestimable blessings of civil
 and 'religious liberty. (§ 11.) Hence, they
 wished to 'establish a government that might
 140 combine 'durability with moderation of power
 —energy with 'equality of rights — respon-
 sibility with a 'sense of independence—stea-
 diness of 'counsels with popular elections —
 and a lofty 'spirit of patriotism with the love
 145 of personal 'aggrandisement — to combine
 the 'happiness of the whole with the least
 practicable 'restraints, so as to insure per-

Advancement.
 Guardianship
 Ruined.
 Haughty.
 Fostering.
 Banner.
 Earth.
 Shields.
 Advanced.
 Confedera-
 tion.
 Final.
 Makers.
 Insure.
 Descendants.
 A vast.
 Suffered.
 Dreadfulness
 Originators.
 Invaluable.
 Spiritual.
 Form.
 Permanency.
 Similarity.
 Knowledge.
 Deliberations
 Zeal for.
 Advancement.
 Welfare.
 Restrictions.

ence between *flag* and *banner*, in the 124th line? 34. Illustrate in sentences their various significations. (§ 10.) 35. What was the sixth object of the authors of the Constitution? 36. In what way was American liberty obtained? (§ 11.) 37. Give a detailed account of

	manence in the public institutions, 'intelligent	Wise.
	legislation, and 'incorruptible private virtue.	Pure.
150	The success of the 'labors of the framers	Toils.
	of the Constitution has 'thus far been with-	So.
	out 'a <i>parallel</i> . (§ 12.) Here, thought is	An equal.
	liberal, conduct free, 'property and person	Wealth.
	'secure, manners independent; and here mind	Safe.
155	enjoys its free 'scope. With us alone, now	Exercise.
	rests the chief responsibility of 'testing the	Trying.
	practicability of a 'republican government.	Free.
	We stand as a 'beacon of hope to the enslaved	Signal.
	millions of other lands, and an object of 'dis-	Suspicion.
160	trust and 'dread to their oppressors. The	Fear.
	success or failure of our 'example, will dis-	Precedent.
	pendence 'light and liberty to the world, or	Knowledge.
	'strengthen the hands of tyrants, draw still	Nerve.
	'firmer the chains, and extinguish for ages	Closer.
165	the hopes of the oppressed. May no 'dis-	Disagreements.
	sensions, no vice or corruption, 'destroy our	Annihilate.
	'flattering prospects; and may no dazzling	Favorable.
	visions of ambition, no 'specious pretensions	Plausible.
	of deceiving tyrants, ever 'induce us to betray	Cause.
170	our high and 'sacred trust.	Holy.

THE CONSTITUTION

	That 'monolith, so lofty and enduring,	Obelisk.
	Which fills the eye with its 'proportions grand,	Dimensions.
	Has long since 'proved its fitness for securing	Shown.
	Unnumber'd blessings to our 'favor'd land.	Happy.
175	It is a 'proper monument beside,	Fitting.
	For all its 'authors, mighty, pure, and sage,	Framers.
	Who are 'indeed their grateful country's pride,—	In truth.
	The crown'ng glory of a 'trying age.	Testing.

section eleven (§ 12.) 38. What great responsibility rests with us?
 39. What is the meaning of *monolith*—of *obelisk*, in the 171st line?
 40. Illustrate the difference between them.

LESSON XXXII.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.*

(§ 1.) THE 'exercise of legislative, executive, and judicial 'powers, is indispensable to the energy and 'stability of government. Whenever these are all 'vested in one person, or 'body of men, the government is a despotism. Their entire 'separation in our Constitution, 'forms one of the strongest possible securities to public liberty and 'private rights. The 'advantages of a division in the legislative power, also, are 'numerous. It 'interposes a check upon hasty or oppressive legislation; opposes 'a barrier to the accumulation of all powers in a single body, 'prevents any 'artifices of popular leaders, and secures a calm review of the same 'measures by differently 'organized bodies.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(§ 2.) Section second 'relates to the structure and 'organization of the house of representatives. This being the more 'popular branch of the legislature, the 'members are 'elected at intervals of only two years, that the people may have frequent 'opportunities

Employment
Authorities.
Permanency.
Reposed.
Assemblage.
Detachment.
Gives.
Individual.
Benefits.
Manifold.
Places.
An obstruction.
Hinders.
Machinations
Acts.
Constructed.

Refers.
Establishment.
Democratic.
Representatives.
Chosen.
Chances.

(§ 1.) 1. What are some of the evils arising from a want of union? 2. In what are all legislative powers vested? 3. Of how many branches is Congress composed? 4. What powers are necessary to government? 5. What does their separation form? 6. What are the advantages of a division in the legislative department? (§ 2.) 7. How often are the members of the House of Representatives chosen?

Teachers who wish to continue the examples on the meaning of words, are referred to the Index of synonyms and mental exercises.

* See Article I. of the Constitution, sections 1 and 2 Page 118 and 119.

of expressing their approval or 'disapproval	Disapproba- tion.
of their 'conduct, and of making known their	Proceedings.
25 'wishes through them. A representative	Desires.
should be of 'sufficient age to enjoy the be-	Proper.
nefits of some experience, to have his 'judg-	Understand- ing.
ment 'matured, and his principles established,	Well formed.
and generally known. 'Aliens cannot be ex-	Foreigners.
30 pected to have that 'attachment to the soil and	Regard.
interests of the country, nor that 'acquaint-	Familiarity.
ance with its institutions, which is 'necessary	Requisite.
to constitute patriotic or 'efficient public offi-	Competent.
cers. It is 'important that a representative	Essential.
35 should possess 'a <i>familiar</i> knowledge of the	An intimate.
'interests of those whom he represents, and	Advantages.
share with them the 'results of the measures	Effects.
which he may 'support. (§ 3.) The number	Uphold.
of representatives was 'restricted to one for	Limited.
40 every thirty thousand 'inhabitants, that the	Citizens.
House might not become 'unreasonably large,	Immoderately.
and too unwieldy for the 'transaction of bu-	Performance
siness. There is also much 'wisdom and	Discreetness.
consideration 'manifested in that provision,	Exhibited.
45 which 'secures to every state, however small,	Grants.
one representative. Otherwise the 'ratio of re-	Proportion.
presentation might be 'raised so high as to	Elevated.
'exclude the smaller states from any share of	Debar.
the legislative power in one 'branch. The	House.

8. By whom? 9. What are the qualifications for electors? 10. Why is a short term of office selected? 11. What are the qualifications requisite for members of the House? 12. Why is a qualification in respect to age necessary? 13. Why are aliens excluded? 14. Why should the representative be an inhabitant of the state in which he is chosen? (§ 3.) 15. How are representatives apportioned? 16.

See Article I. of the Constitution, sections 1 and 2, page 118 and 119.

50 ratio of representation 'established by act of Congress, for the census of 1850, is 'one representative for 93,420 'inhabitants.

(§ 4.) The power of 'impeachment is the right to present a written 'accusation against 55 persons in high 'offices, for the purpose of bringing them to trial for any 'misconduct. Persons of high 'rank and influence, who might escape punishment before the 'ordinary tribunals, may thus be brought to 'justice.

Made.
A member.
Souls.
Arraignment
Charge.
Trusts.
Misdemeanor
Station.
Common.
Trial.

[The Representatives in Congress for each State are, Me. 6, N. H. 3, Vt. 3, Mass. 11, R. I. 2, Ct. 4, N. Y. 33, N. J. 5, Pa. 25, Del. 1, Md. 6, Va. 13, N. C. 8, S. C. 6, Ga. 8, Fl. 1, Ala. 7, Miss. 5, La. 4, Tex. 2, Ark. 2, Tenn. 10, Ky. 10, Mo. 7, O. 21, Mich. 4, Ia. 11, Ill. 9, Wis. 3, Iowa 2, Cal. 2, and one Delegate for each Territory. Each State is entitled to two U. S. Senators.]

SENATE.*

(§ 5.) Two senators are 'chosen from each state, so that in this 'branch all the states are 'equal; and though the small states may be 65 'outvoted in the other branch, by the large ones, here, the smallest stand on a 'perfect 'equality with the largest. The members are 'chosen by the state legislatures, and are 'therefore the representatives of these bodies, 70 and not of the people 'directly. A term of six years 'secures greater stability in its counsels, and more 'experience and information in its members, than a 'shorter term.

Selected.
Division.
Alike.
Overcome.
Complete.
Level.
Elected.
Accordingly.
Immediately.
Insures.
Practice.
Briefer.

How is the census to be made? 17. How is the number of representatives limited? 18. Why thus limited? 19. Why is it important that each state should have at least one representative? 20. What is the ratio established in 1850? (§ 4.) 21. How are vacancies filled? 22. How are the speaker and other officers chosen? 23. Over what has the House sole power? 24. What is the power of impeachment? (§ 5.) 25. Of what is the Senate composed? 26. How are the members chosen? 27. For what time? 28. Why is an equal number chosen from each state? 29. What do the senators represent? 30. What does a term of six years secure? 31. What proportion is chosen

* See Article I. of the Constitution, section 3 page 160.

The 'whole body is changed in six years,	Entire.
75 and 'must always retain a large share of ex-	May.
perience in public 'matters. The Senate is	Affairs.
an 'important check upon government; and	Essential.
it is worthy of 'remark, that those republics	Observation.
which 'endured the longest, and secured	Continued.
80 most the 'respect of mankind, have been	Regard.
'shielded by the wisdom and foresight of	Protected.
Senates. (§ 6.) The 'office of Senator being,	Post.
in some respects, more 'important than that	Momentous.
of Representative, greater age is 'required.	Demanded.
85 The term of citizenship is also 'increased, on	Lengthened.
account of the 'connexion of the Senate with	Intercourse.
'foreign nations, in the appointment of am-	Distant.
bassadors, and the formation of 'treaties.	Agreements.
Nine years does not appear to be an 'unrea-	Inconsistent.
90 sonable term for a foreigner to lose his 'at-	Regard.
tachment for his 'native country, and become	Mother.
'identified with the interests of his adopted	Joined.
'country.	Land.
(§ 7.) A Senator must also be 'an <i>inha-</i>	A resident.
95 <i>bitant</i> of the State which he 'represents, that	Acts for.
he may be acquainted with the 'local inte-	Particular.
rests and 'wants of the State, and share in	Requirements.
the effect of 'measures, relating to the rights	Acts.
and 'sovereignty of the State. Here, we	Supremacy.
100 may 'observe, that no qualification, as to pro-	Remark.

every second year? 32. How may temporary appointments be made? 33. In what time is the whole body changed? 34. What does it always retain? 35. What are the qualifications requisite for a senator? (§ 6.) 36. Why is greater age required for a Senator than for a member of the House? 37. Why a longer term of citizenship? 38. Why should he be an inhabitant of the State which he represents? (§ 7.)

<p>erty, is required either in 'regard to Senators or Representatives. 'Merit and talent have free access to the highest 'stations of honor in the land, and thus receive 'direct</p>	<p>Respect. Worth. Offices. Immediate.</p>
<p>105 and powerful 'encouragement. (§ 8.) The Senate is the most 'suitable body upon which the trial of 'impeachments could have been 'conferred. It is generally composed of men of 'distinguished talent, mature age, and ripe</p>	<p>Assistance. Proper. Crimes. Bestowed. Eminent.</p>
<p>110 experience, in whose wisdom and 'integrity the whole country have 'confidence. In a great degree removed from popular 'passions, and the influence of 'sectional prejudices, they would be likely to act 'impartially. On ac-</p>	<p>Uprightness. Credence. Impulses. Territorial. Equitably. Confidence. Stability. Without re- straint.</p>
<p>115 count of their numbers, and the 'assurance arising from 'permanency of place and dignity of station, they would act 'independently. (§ 9.) It is, 'moreover, a political body, well 'acquainted with the rights and duties of the</p>	<p>Furthermore Familiar. Functionaries. Misdemeanors. Customarily. Used. Guilt.</p>
<p>120 public 'officers who may be brought before it. Trials for 'impeachment are not such as 'usually come before the Supreme Court; the court is not, therefore, 'accustomed to examining cases of political 'delinquency.</p>	<p>Moreover. Arraigned.</p>
<p>125 'Besides, one of its judges may be the very person to be 'impeached. In that case</p>	

39. Is there any property qualification required in a Senator? 40. Who is president of the Senate? 41. When may he vote? 42. What officers are chosen by the Senate? (§ 8.) 43. What body has sole power to try impeachments, and who presides when the president is to be tried? 44. What number is necessary to convict? 45. What are some of the reasons why the Senate is the most suitable body for the trial of impeachments? (§ 9) 46. Why is not the Supreme Court suitable for the trial of impeachments? (§ 10.) 47. How far does

	the court would be 'likely to feel a strong	Apt.
	'partiality for one of its members. (§ 10.)	Favor.
	The 'object of impeachment is punishment	Purpose.
130	for a political 'offence, hence the removal from	Transgres- sion.
	office 'appears to be sufficient. Yet, the guilty	Seems.
	can not 'escape chastisement, they are ame-	Avoid.
	nable to trial and 'punishment in the courts	Penalty.
	of law. For this 'reason, trial for impeach-	Cause.
135	ment may have been 'excluded from the	Debarred.
	courts; for then, they would 'decide twice	Determine.
	upon the same 'offence. (§ 11.) Each state is	Crime.
	'allowed to consult its own local convenience	Permitted.
	in reference to the time and place of 'elec-	Choosing.
140	tion. As the 'ability of the government	Power.
	to carry on its 'operations, depends upon	Measures.
	these elections, the 'ultimate power to make	Final.
	or alter such 'regulations, in order to pre-	Schemes.
	serve the 'efficiency of the government, is	Energy.
45	'placed in Congress. Otherwise, the govern-	Vested.
	ment would possess no 'means of self-pre-	Power.
	servation. The more 'carefully we examine	Accurately.
	the nice 'arrangement and the skilful distri-	Order.
	bution of the powers of the 'Constitution,	Supreme law
150	the more shall we be ' <i>impressed with</i> the	Convinced of.
	surpassing wisdom of its 'construction, and	Formation.
	the more shall we 'imbibe the patriotic zeal	Receive.
	of its 'framers.	Constructors.

judgment extend in cases of impeachment? 48. To what else is the convicted party, liable? 49. Why were trials for impeachment excluded from courts? (§ 11.) 50. How are the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, prescribed? 51. Who may alter such regulations? 52. With what exception? 53. Why is this power necessarily left to Congress?

LESSON XXXIII.

DUTIES AND COMPENSATION OF THE MEMBERS; AND
OF THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.*

(§ 1.) THE power to judge of 'elections must be 'lodged somewhere, in order to prevent 'impositions; and if vested in any other body, might prove 'dangerous to the legislative department. It is 'important that some number should be fixed for the 'transaction of business; or laws might 'sometimes be 'passed by a minority, and thus defeat the 'design of the Constitution. A power to 10 'compel the attendance of absentees is also indispensable, or legislation might be 'utterly suspended. No body can 'transact business with proper 'order and deliberation, nor preserve its 'dignity and self-respect, without 15 the 'power of making and enforcing its own 'rules. (§ 2.) A member, knowing that his 'vote upon every question is recorded where it is 'exposed to public view, and may be brought in 'judgment against him, will vote 20 with 'deliberation and caution upon every 'measure presented for consideration. Both Houses must concur to 'enact a law. Hence the provision to prevent 'unnecessary adjourn-

Choice made
of officers.
Placed.
Wrongs.
Hazardous.
Requisite.
Performance.
Occasionally.
Enacted.
Object.
Enforce.
Totally.
Do.
Method.
Honor.
Ability.
Regulations.
Suffrage.
Open.
Account.
Consideration.
Act.
Make.
Useless.

(§ 1.) 1. Of what is each House the judge? 2. What constitutes a quorum? 3. What may a smaller number do? 4. Why is the power to judge of the elections, &c., of its own members, given to each House? 5. Why should a majority be required to constitute a quorum? 6. What power has each House over its proceedings and members? 7. Why are these powers necessary to Congress? (§ 2.) 8. What

* See Article I. of the Constitution, section 5 page 122.

ment and needless 'delay in the transaction of
25 business. Congress must 'adjourn, every second year, on the 3d of March, 'because on that day the term of 'office of all the representatives and one-third of the senators 'expires.

(§ 3.) 'Objections have been made to al-
30 lowing a 'compensation to members, because it was alleged that it 'tempted the unworthy to intrigue for office, 'chiefly on account of the pay. On the other hand, if no 'compensation was 'allowed, none but the wealthy
35 would be found in the 'halls of Congress, and 'poverty might exclude the highest merit from the 'councils of the nation. Senators and Representatives are 'paid from the national 'treasury eight dollars per day. The exemption
40 of members from 'arrest, must not be considered a personal privilege, for the 'benefit of the member, but for the benefit of his 'constituents, who might be deprived of his 'services and 'influence in the national councils.
45 'Exemption from being questioned for "any speech or debate," is also a public right, 'designed to secure independence and 'firmness

Retarding.
Prorogue.
For.
Service.
Terminates.
Exceptions.
Recompense.
Incited.
Mainly.
Remuneration.
Granted.
Seats.
Indigence.
Assemblies.
Compensated
Repository.
Seizure.
Advantage.
Fellow-counsellors.
Labors.
Weight.
Freedom.
Instituted.
Stability.

must each House keep, and from time to time publish? 9. What proportion is necessary to have the yeas and nays entered on the journal? 10. What is the object of this? 11. How long can one House adjourn without the consent of the other? 12. Why cannot it adjourn for a longer time? 13. Why must Congress adjourn every second year on the 3d of March? 14. In what cases are they privileged from arrest? 15. Can they be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House? (§ 3.) 16. What are some of the reasons for allowing compensation to members? 17. How much are they paid? 18. For what reasons are they privileged from arrest? 19. From being questioned for any speech or debate? (§ 4.) 20. What offices are the members

in action, and freedom in 'debate. (§ 4.)	Discussion.
—'Legislators are prevented from holding	Lawgivers.
50 any office 'inconsistent with their legislative	Incompatible
duties. ' <i>An intermingling</i> of the departments	A commingling.
is also 'prevented. The House of Repre-	Obviated.
sentatives have the power of 'levying taxes.	Assessing.
The probable reason why 'revenue bills	Income.
55 must 'originate in the House of Represen-	Have origin.
tatives is, that the members are 'elected	Chosen.
'directly by the people, and therefore ac-	Immediately
quainted with their local 'interests and their	Advantages.
wishes. But the Senators are 'chosen by	Elected.
60 the 'legislatures of the states. It is also in	Assemblies.
accordance with the 'usages of the British	Customs.
Parliament. All bills for 'raising revenue	Collecting.
must 'originate in the House of Commons,	Commence.
which ' <i>corresponds with</i> our House of Re-	Is similar to.
65 presentatives. According to the 'usages of	Practices.
Congress, bills that indirectly 'create or aug-	Make.
ment the revenue, 'may originate in the Se-	Can.
nate as well as the House of 'Representatives.	Delegates.
(§ 5.) The 'veto is generally regarded as	Prohibition.
70 imposing a salutary 'check upon rash and	Restraint.
hasty legislation. The 'power of the presi-	Authority.
dent is only 'negative, and is not absolute;	Conditional.
for if a bill be 'passed by a vote of two-thirds,	Carried.
after 'reconsideration, it becomes a law, not-	Review.
75 withstanding his veto. The veto 'power has,	Privilege.

prohibited from holding? 21. Why? 22. Where do revenue bills originate? 23. Why? 24. To whom must every bill be presented before it can become a law? (§ 5.) 25. What is done if he vetoes it? 26. Can a bill become a law without his signature? 27. How? 28. What is the object of the veto power? 29. What objections have

however, in its present form, many 'opposers,	Opponents.
who 'contend that it is a monarchical fea-	Argue.
ture in the government — 'enables one man	Helps.
to set his private 'opinions against the wishes	Views.
80 of the people — and ought to be 'modified.	Changed.
(§ 6.) The adjournment is very 'properly	Wisely.
left to the 'discretion of Congress, unless the	Judgment.
two houses disagree, when it ' <i>devolves on</i>	Passes to.
the President. The eighth 'section of article	Division.
85 first 'specifies the legislative powers conferred	Names.
on Congress. Congress has power to 'lay	Levy.
and 'collect taxes, duties, imposts, and ex-	Gather.
cises, in order to 'pay the debts, and provide	Cancel.
for the common 'defence and general wel-	Protection.
90 fare, but for no other 'purpose. They must	Object.
be 'uniform. Congress is thus prohibited	Equal.
from giving an 'undue preference to any	Improper.
particular 'section of the Union, or to the	Part.
particular 'interests of any party.	Benefits.
95 (§ 7.) In 'times of war, the expenses of	Seasons.
one year may 'exceed the revenue of many	Be more than
years. 'Emergencies may also arise in times	Exigencies.
of peace, when the 'ordinary revenue would	Usual.
be found 'insufficient to meet the demands	Inadequate.
100 upon government. In such cases the 'effi-	Power.
ciency of the government would be 'greatly	Much.

been made to it? 30. To whom must every order, resolution, or vote be presented? (§ 6.) 31. Can Congress adjourn without the consent of the president? 32. What if the two Houses disagree? 33. For what purposes has Congress power to lay and collect taxes, &c.? 34. Must they be uniform? 35. Why is it important? 36. Illustrate the difference between *taxes* and *duties*. 37. Between *imposts* and *excises*. 38. Illustrate in sentences their various meanings. (§ 7.) 39. How may congress borrow money? 40. For what purposes is this

<p>'impaired, without the power to collect taxes,</p>	<p>Weakened.</p>
<p>its existence might be 'endangered. The</p>	<p>Jeoparded.</p>
<p>power to 'regulate commerce with foreign</p>	<p>Adjust.</p>
<p>105 nations can only be safely 'entrusted to Con-</p>	<p>Committed.</p>
<p>gress. It cannot be 'left to the states. Ex-</p>	<p>Submitted.</p>
<p>perience under the Confederation 'taught this.</p>	<p>Showed.</p>
<p>Each state then 'pursued its own imaginary</p>	<p>Followed.</p>
<p>local interests; opposite and 'conflicting re-</p>	<p>Clashing.</p>
<p>110 gulations were adopted; 'rivalry and jealousy</p>	<p>Competition.</p>
<p>impelled each to retaliatory 'measures. Our</p>	<p>Proceedings.</p>
<p>commerce 'declined, and became the prey</p>	<p>Diminished.</p>
<p>of foreign nations; contention was rife; 'an-</p>	<p>Confusion.</p>
<p>archy and ruin 'seemed to be near at hand.</p>	<p>Appeared.</p>
<p>115 (§ 8.) To prevent conflicting 'arrangements</p>	<p>Plans.</p>
<p>by the states, the power to 'establish "a uni-</p>	<p>Create.</p>
<p>form rule of 'naturalization" is given to Con-</p>	<p>Indenization.</p>
<p>gress. 'Citizens of one state are entitled to</p>	<p>Residents.</p>
<p>the rights and 'privileges of citizens in an-</p>	<p>Advantages.</p>
<p>120 other. Now, if one state should 'require</p>	<p>Ask</p>
<p>a long 'term of residence, and another a</p>	<p>Period.</p>
<p>short one, 'a <i>foreigner</i> by becoming natural-</p>	<p>An alien.</p>
<p>ized in that which required the 'shortest</p>	<p>Briefest.</p>
<p>term, might 'immediately remove to any</p>	<p>At once.</p>
<p>125 other, and 'claim all the privileges of a citi-</p>	<p>Demand.</p>
<p>zen. The term of 'residence required by</p>	<p>Habitation.</p>
<p>Congress is five years. Bankrupt 'laws are</p>	<p>Statutes.</p>
<p>'designed to obtain for honest but unfortunate</p>	<p>Intended.</p>
<p>debtors a 'discharge from debts which they</p>	<p>Clearance.</p>
<p>130 are unable to 'pay. They also secure to</p>	<p>Discharge.</p>

power necessary? 41. What power has congress over commerce?
 42. What example shows that it could not be left to the states? (§ 8.)
 43. What power has congress with regard to naturalization and bank-

<p>creditors a full 'surrender of, and an equal participation in, the 'effects of the debtor. The states have power to pass 'bankrupt laws, when there is no bankrupt 'law of the 135 United States in 'force.</p>	<p>Resignation. Property. Insolvent. Enactment. Operation.</p>
<p>(§ 9.) Money being the 'standard by which all merchandise and 'property of every kind, as well as the value of labor, are 'measured, should be of 'uniform value throughout the 140 nation. A like reason might be 'assigned for 'fixing the standard of weights and measures. They cannot, therefore, be 'left to the states, as this would produce 'interminable confusion and 'embarrassment. Con- 145 gress has power to punish 'infringements upon its sole right to 'coin money, and to prevent 'forgery and fraud upon its securities when it 'borrows money. (§ 10.) As the mails are to be 'carried to all parts of 150 the Union, the 'adoption of any uniform system of 'regulations by the different states would be 'impossible. The post-office is one of the most 'useful departments of government. By it, 'intelligence, literary and private, is 155 'disseminated through the country with great 'speed and regularity. It keeps the people constantly 'advised of the doings of their</p>	<p>Medium. Effects. Gauged. Equal. Given. Establishing. Referred. Continual. Perplexity. Encroachments. Mint. Counterfeiting. Hires. Conveyed. Selection. Rules. Unattainable. Beneficial. Information. Spread. Dispatch. Informed.</p>

nupties? 44. Why may not the states enact naturalization laws? 45. For what are bankrupt laws designed? (§ 9.) 46. What power has congress over moneys, weights and measures? 47. For what reason is this power given to Congress rather than to the states? 48. In what case may Congress punish counterfeiting? (10.) 49. What power has it in regard to post-offices and post-roads? 50. Why?

rulers, which is 'indispensable for a free government.—'Authors of valuable works, and
 160 'discoverers of useful inventions ought to be
 'considered public benefactors, and should
 receive encouragement and 'reward for their
 labors. They cannot obtain 'protection
 from the states. A copy-right or a 'patent,
 165 given by one state, might be 'violated with
 impunity by all the 'others.

(§ 11.) Piracy is 'generally defined to be
 robbery upon the '*high seas*. Pirates are the
 declared 'enemies of all nations, and may
 170 be 'punished by any realm. The law of
 nations can only be 'deduced from reason
 and the law of nature, the 'practices
 and general consent of the 'civilized world.
 Each government is 'responsible to foreign
 175 authorities for the 'conduct of its citizens
 on the high seas, and must have 'power to
 punish any 'infraction of the law of na-
 tions. (§ 12.) The power to 'declare war
 must 'evidently be deposited with the general
 180 government. It seems to belong 'appropri-
 ately to Congress, where all the 'states and
 all the 'people are represented. Congress
 may raise and 'support armies; but no ap-

Requisite.
 Writers.
 Introducers.
 Deemed.
 Compensation.
 Support.
 Privilege.
 Invaded.
 Rest.
 Usually.
 Open waters.
 Foes.
 Condemned.
 Drawn.
 Usages.
 Learned.
 Answerable.
 Deportment.
 Authority.
 Violation.
 Wage.
 Obviously.
 Fitly.
 Commonwealths
 Inhabitants.
 Sustain.

51. What are the benefits of this department? 52. How may Congress promote science and the useful arts? 53. Why may not a state grant a copy-right or patent? 54. What power has Congress in regard to establishing tribunals? (§ 11.) 55. What power in regard to piracies and the laws of nations? 56. What is piracy? 57. Why may any government punish offences against the laws of nations? (§ 12.) 58. What power has Congress in regard to war? 59. Why is this power appropriate to Congress? 60. What are letters of marque and

	Purpose.
185 a longer 'term than two years." Without	Period.
this authority, the power to 'declare war	Make.
would be 'nugatory. It secures promptitude	Ineffectual.
of action; and by being always 'prepared	Ready.
for war, a nation may frequently 'avoid it.	Prevent.
190 This power is also important, for the 'sup-	Checking.
pression of domestic 'insurrections. As this	Rebellions.
power might be 'abused in times of peace,	Misused.
a restriction is placed upon the grant of 'ap-	Supplies.
propriations for the 'support of armies.	Maintenance
195 (§ 13.) Congress 'may "provide for and	Can.
'maintain a navy." This power has the same	Support.
'objects as that to raise and maintain armies.	Designs.
It is 'considered less dangerous to the liber-	Thought.
ties of the people than 'an army. There is	A soldiery.
200 no 'record of any nation having been de-	Account.
prived of liberty by its 'navy, while many have	Fleet of ships
been ruined by their 'armies. A navy is very	Land forces.
'important for the protection of commerce,	Needful.
and is a strong arm of 'defence in war.	Protection.
205 Congress may "make rules for the 'govern-	Control.
ment and 'regulation of the land and naval	Management
forces." This power is 'an indispensable	A necessary.
consequence of the 'preceding clauses. (§ 14.)	Previous.
The next power of Congress is to 'pro-	Make provi-
210 vide for "calling forth the militia to 'exe-	sion.
	Enforce.

reprisal? 61. For what purpose are they granted? 62. What power in regard to armies? 63. How is this power restricted? 64. What are its objects? (§ 13.) 65. What power in regard to a navy? 66. What are the benefits of a navy? 67. What power in regard to the regulation of land and naval forces? 68. To what is this power incident? (§ 14.) 69. For what purposes may Congress call forth the

<p>cute the laws of the Union, 'suppress insurrections, and repel 'invasions." Among a free people, there are the 'strongest objections to 'maintaining a large standing army, justly deemed the 'curse of republics. This power of calling on the 'militia prevents this necessity, which must otherwise 'exist, for the purpose of 'suppressing insurrections and riots. The power 'exercised by Congress over the militia is designed to 'secure uniformity and energy of action, while the 'control left to the states 'prevents them from being 'entirely deprived of the means of military defence, in any sudden 'emergency.</p>	<p>Subdue. Incursions. Greatest. Supporting. Bane. Citizen soldiery. Be. Subduing. Wielded. Maintain. Governance. Hinders. Wholly. Exigency.</p>
<p>(§ 15.) 'Congress, to maintain its dignity and enforce its 'authority, must be free from state laws and 'govern the district where its members meet. At the close of the 'Revolution the 'continental Congress was insulted and its 'business interrupted by the insurgents of the army. Those venerable 'Legislators, with world-wide fame, were 'forced to leave <i>the cradle of independence</i> and adjourn to Princeton. (§ 16.) 'National legislation over forts and all public 'places is also 'intended to guard against state innovations, and secure wise and uniform 'laws.</p>	<p>Government Statutes. Rule. First war with England. Revolutionary. Proceedings. Law-makers Compelled. Philadelphia. Congressional. Property.² Designed. Regulations</p>

militia? 70. The Class. Name, in rotation, the reverse of the marginal words. 71. Spell by letter each word. 72. Give the definitions. 73. What words are neither definitions nor synonyms. 74. What is the difference between *insurrections* and *riots*? (§ 15.) 75. What power has Congress over the seat of government and places purchased? 76. Why are these powers necessary? 77. What is the

See Article 1, section 8, page 127.

<p>Congress should 'use all necessary and proper means to carry out the 'foregoing laws. It is 'clear, that a power to do a thing, without the right to use the 'necessary means to perform it, would be absurd and 'nugatory. But this clause is 'inserted to avoid all possible 'doubt, for</p>	<p>Employ. Preceding. Evident. Needful. Useless. Put in. Uncertainty</p>
<p>215 The bane of governments is 'want of power To make effective 'wholesome laws enacted, And steadfastness 'forsakes them from the hour Concessions are of 'feebleness exacted.</p>	<p>Lack. Useful. Deserts. Impotence.</p>

present seat of government? 78. By whom selected? (§ 16.) 79. What general powers are given to Congress? 80. For what purpose? 81. Give the four last lines of the lesson in prose, and supply the ellipses.

LESSON XXXIV.

PROHIBITIONS UPON THE POWERS OF CONGRESS, AND UPON THE STATES.*

<p>(§ 1.) THE ninth section of the first 'article treats of the 'limitations and prohibitions upon the power of Congress. "The 'migration or 'importation of such persons, as any 5 of the States now existing shall think 'proper to admit, shall not be 'prohibited by the Congress, 'prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight. But a tax or 'duty may be 'imposed upon such importation, not ex- 10 ceeding ten dollars for each 'person." This clause will be understood as 'referring to the</p>	<p>Clause. Restrictions. Expatriation. Entrance. Fit. Forbidden. Previous. Impost. Levied. Individual. Relating.</p>
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(§ 1.) 1. What prohibition upon Congress in respect to the migration or importation of certain persons? 2. What tax may be imposed

* See Article I. of the Constitution, section 9, page 128.

slave-trade. Congress was 'prohibited from	Prevented.
passing any act to 'prevent the importation	Prohibit.
of 'slaves until the year 1808. Soon after	Persons in bond- age.
15 this 'restriction was removed, Congress	Restraint.
'abolished the slave-trade, thus setting the	Destroyed.
first example of its 'interdiction in modern	Prohibition.
'times. (§ 2.) The writ of habeas corpus is	Days.
a 'term used in common law, and is em-	Phrase.
20 ployed, when a person is 'imprisoned, to	Incarcerated
'ascertain whether the imprisonment is lawful	Determine.
or not. The writ, "habeas corpus," 'signi-	Means.
fies "you may have the body," and 'autho-	Empowers.
rizes the officer to whom it is 'directed, to	Addressed.
25 bring the prisoner from 'confinement, before	Durance.
a judge, and if the 'cause of the imprison-	Reason.
ment be 'insufficient, he is immediately set	Inadequate.
at liberty. This is 'justly esteemed the great	Rightly.
'bulwark of personal liberty, and cannot be	Defence.
30 'suspended unless "the public 'safety require	Intermitted.
it."	Security.
(§ 3.) "No bill of 'attainder, or ex post	Impeachment.
facto law, shall be 'passed." A bill of at-	Enacted.
tainder, is an act 'convicting a person of	Criminating.
35 some fault, for which it 'inflicts upon him	Brings.
the 'punishment of death, without any trial.	Penalty.
Such acts, as they 'deprive a person of life	Bereave.
without any legal proof of his 'guilt, are in the	Griminality.

on them? 3. To what does this prohibition refer? 4. Has the slave trade been abolished? (§ 2.) 5. When, only, can the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended? 6. What is a writ of habeas corpus? 7. What is its design? (§ 3.) 8. Can a bill of attainder or ex post facto law be passed? 9. What is a bill of attainder? 10. What is the difference between a bill of *attainder* and an *ex post facto*

highest degree 'reprehensible. Ex post facto	Censurable.
40 laws are laws made after the 'act is done.	Deed.
By these a person might be 'punished for acts	Chastised.
which were lawful when 'committed. 'The ty-	Done.
ranny and injustice of these laws are 'apparent.	Obvious.
(§ 4.) "No tax or duty shall be laid on 'arti-	Goods.
45 cles exported from any State. No 'prefer-	Favor.
ence shall be given by any 'regulation of	Law.
commerce, or revenue to the 'ports of one	Harbors.
State over those of another; nor shall 'ves-	Ships.
sels, bound to or from one State, be 'obliged	Compelled.
50 to enter, clear, or pay 'duties, in another."	Taxes.
The 'design of these two clauses is similar;	Purpose.
it is to preserve the equal 'rights of the	Privileges.
states, and to 'prevent Congress from giving	Debar.
any 'undue preference to the interests and	Improper.
55 'pursuits of one state over those of another.	Engagements.
(§ 5.) "No money shall be 'drawn from	Taken.
the treasury, but 'in consequence of appro-	On account.
priations made by law. And a regular 'state-	Detail.
ment and account of the receipts and 'expen-	Disburse-
60 ditures of all public money shall be 'published	ments.
from time to time." Thus, the 'expenditures	Made known
of the 'president are made dependent upon	Expenses.
the 'appropriations of the people's representa-	Chief magis-
tatives. An 'account of the expenditures and	trate.
65 'receipts is to be published, that the people	Grants.
	Exhibit.
	Moneys re-
	ceived.

law? 11. What are *ex post facto* laws? (§ 4.) 12. What restriction in respect to taxes, commerce and revenue? 13. What is the purpose of these restrictions? (§ 5.) 14. In what manner, only, can money be drawn from the treasury? 15. Why should an account of expenditures be kept and published? 16. Why may not titles of nobility be granted? 17. Why may not an officer receive a present, office or title

<p>may be acquainted with the 'nature, extent, and 'authority of each. (§ 6.) A perfect 'equality, not only in rights and privileges, but in 'rank, among all citizens, being con- 70 templated by the 'Constitution, there would be manifest 'impropriety in allowing Congress to grant titles of 'nobility. To prevent 'bribery of national servants by foreign nations, officers of the government are 'pro- 75 hibited from accepting any present, 'emolument, office, or title. The tenth 'section of the first article contains the 'prohibitions 'upon the states.</p>	<p>Character. Force. Uniformity Standing. Charter of rights. Unsuitableness. Rank. Corruption. Debarred. Reward. Division. Interdictions On.</p>
<p>(§ 7.) "No State shall '<i>enter into</i> any treaty, 80 'alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque, or reprisal; or 'coin money." Such powers are 'reposed exclusively in the national government. 'They cannot be 'exercised by states of 'various local interests, and acting 85 from a different policy, without 'conflicting with each other, and with the 'general government. 'The "bills of credit" 'alluded to, are a denomination of paper money 'issued by the colonies 'before the revolution, and 90 afterwards by the states. No 'adequate funds were 'provided to redeem them, and they 'depreciated, until they became nearly or quite 'valueless. (§ 8.) From this example,</p>	<p>Become a party to. Compact. Stamp. Placed. Used. Numerous. Interfering. Main. Referred. Sent out. Previous to. Sufficient. Set apart. Lessened in value. Worthless.</p>

from any foreign government? (§ 6.) 18. Why are officers of the government prevented from accepting any present from foreign governments? (§ 7.) 19. Why is not a state allowed to make treaties, grant letters of marque, or coin money? 20. What are bills of credit?

See Article I. of the Constitution, section 70, page 129.

may be seen the propriety of 'prohibiting	Forbidding.
95 their 'emission. The making of anything but	Issue.
gold and silver coin ' <i>a tender</i> in payment of	An offer.
debts, has been 'found to be attended with	Discovered.
similar 'pernicious results, and is prohibited	Destructive.
for similar 'reasons. The power to pass	Causes.
100 "any 'bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or	Instrument.
law impairing the obligation of 'contracts,	Bonds.
or to grant any title of nobility," is 'denied to	Refused.
the states. The reasons why they are ' <i>de-</i>	Withheld from.
nied to the general government have been ' <i>al-</i>	Spoken of
105 luded to; and the same 'objections exist in	Reasons.
'regard to the states.	Relation.
(§ 9.) It will be 'seen that the powers here	Observed.
denied to the states, belong to, and are 'ex-	Used.
ercised by 'Congress. The same could not	The National Assembly.
110 be intrusted to the 'individual states, without	Separate.
'producing confusion, and engendering feuds	Generating.
'destructive of the prosperity, and dangerous	Detrimental to.
to the 'peace, of the Union. In case of ac-	Quietude.
tual 'invasion, when delay would be attended	Incursion.
115 with pernicious, if not 'fatal consequences,	Ruinous.
they have power to engage in 'defensive war.	Protective.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.*

(§ 10.) The second article 'relates to the	Refers.
structure, 'organization and powers of the	Regulation.
'Executive Department. Section first is as	Presidential.

(§ 8.) 21. Why may not the states pass bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, or grant any title of nobility? (§ 9.) 22. What restrictions are laid upon the states in respect to duties? 23. What, in respect to troops and ships of war, compacts with the other states or foreign powers, and engaging in war? 24. Why are these powers denied to the states? 25. In what case may a state engage in war? (§ 10.)

* See Article II. of the Constitution, section 1, page 130.

120	follows: "The executive 'power shall be vested in a President of the 'United States of America. He shall 'hold his office during the 'term of four years; and together with the Vice-President, 'chosen for the same term,	Authority.
		Confederated
		Retain.
		Period.
		Selected.
125	be elected as follows." *The 'executive power is 'vested in a single individual, to secure energy and 'promptitude in the administra-	Acting.
	tion. The 'term of four years is long enough to secure independence and 'firmness in the	Lodged.
		Despatch.
		Space.
		Steadiness.
130	'execution of his duties; but not so long as to remove a 'sense of responsibility to, and dependence upon, the 'people. In case of the vacancy of the 'office of President, by death, impeachment, or 'otherwise, the Vice-Presi-	Performance
		Feeling.
		Citizens.
		Place.
		In any other manner.
135	dent 'succeeds him in office. (§ 11.) The President and Vice-President 'commence their 'duties on the fourth day of March, 'succeeding their election. The first govern-	Follows.
	ment under the Constitution 'went into ope-	Begin.
		Functions.
		After.
		Commenced.
140	ration on the 4th of 'March, 1789. There-	Third month.
	fore it is on the 4th of this 'mo. that every 2d	Month.
	year a new House of Representatives is 'vested with 'official power, and one-third of the Se-	Clothed.
	nate is renewed. Hence the 'term new Con-	Delegated.
	gress. Representatives and Senators 'may	Phrase.
145	be 're-elected to office, and consequently con-	Can.
	tinue to be 'members of Congress as long as	Chosen.
		Delegates in

26. In whom is the executive power vested? 27. How long does the President hold his office? 28. The Vice-President? 29. Why is the executive power vested in a single individual? (§ 11.) 30. When did the first government go into operation under the Constitution?

* See Article II. of the Constitution, section 1, page 130, and 145.

	the citizens of their 'respective states see proper to keep them in the National 'Legislature.	Several.
		Council.
150	(§ 12.) The 'name of the Congress for any year may be found by '— 1789, the year the Congress first originated, from the 'current year, and 'dividing the remainder by two. If the 'result is an even number, it denotes the	Appellation.
		Subtracting.
		Present.
		÷
		Quotient.
155	'number of the Congress of the year; if there 'remains one, this last remainder is to be 'added to the quotient, and the result will be the Congress of the year.* 'Ex. 1848 —	Title.
		Is left.
		+
		For example.
		Equals.
160	the name of the new Congress, in 'session for the year 1848. (§ 13.) The 'people do not 'vote actually for President, but for electors; and these electors vote 'directly for President and Vice-President.† This 'plan,	Continuance.
		Citizens.
		Ballot.
		Expressly.
		Way.
165	it was thought, would be ' <i>attended with</i> less excitement than a 'purely popular election.	Accompanied by.
		Strictly.
	No ' <i>right hereditary</i> names the chief	Privilege of birth-right.
	Ordain'd our country's 'rugged sons to guide—	Nervous.
	No 'warrior famous, grasping as a thief,	Leader.
170	Can here 'through bayonets to power ride;—	On.
	Our law from all such 'despots gives relief,	Tyrants.
	And, 'as our freemen point to it with pride,	While.
	Kings tremble for their 'crowns, and see in grief,	Thrones.
	'Throngs move towards open polls with manly stride,	Crowds.
175	Where, free from 'sharpen'd sabres at their throats,	Keen-edged.
	They cast in peace their 'silent, mighty votes.	Quiet.

(§ 12.) 31. How are the different Congresses named? 32. How can you ascertain the name of each Congress? (§ 13.) 33. How many presidential electors are chosen from each state? 34. Do the people vote directly for President? 35. Why was the present mode of election preferred? 36. Give the last ten lines of this lesson in prose, and supply the ellipses if any.

* When the calculation is made in December following any short session 1 is also to be added. † See Article II. of the Constitution, page 130, and Art. XII., page 145.

LESSON XXXV.

<p>(§ 1.) ARTICLE 'XII. of the Amendments of the Constitution points out, in '<i>an explicit</i> manner, the duties of the electors in 'casting their votes. It gives such 'directions in regard to the signing, 'sealing, transmission, and 'opening of the certificates of the electors, as are 'necessary to prevent frauds or 'alterations. It also provides for an election of the President by the House of 'Representatives, and a 'Vice-President by the Senate, whenever the people fail to make a 'choice 'through their electors. They are, however, restricted in their 'choice to the three who have received the highest number of 'votes. Otherwise, a person having a 'small number of votes might be elected, 'against the wishes of a large 'majority of the people. (§ 2.) The design of making all the electors 'give their votes on the same day, is to 'prevent 'frauds or political combinations and intrigues among the 'colleges. Congress has still further provided against frauds in the 'migration of voters from one 'place to another, and double-voting, by 'causing the electors them-</p>	Twelve.
	A plain.
	Bestowing.
	Instructions
	Enclosing.
	Unsealing.
	Essential.
	Changes.
	Delegates.
	Second executive officer
	Selection.
	By.
	Choosing.
	Ballots.
	Trifling.
	Contrary to.
	Plurality.
	Cast.
	Avoid.
	Impositions.
	Electors of different states.
	Moving.
	Poll.
	Requiring.

(§ 1) 1. How do the electors proceed in the choice of President and Vice-President? 2 How is the President chosen, when the electors fail to make a choice? 3. How the Vice-President? 4. To what number is the House restricted in its choice? 5. To what number is the Senate limited? 6. Why are they thus limited? 7. To how many electors is each state entitled? 8. What persons are disqualified from being electors? (§ 2.) 9. How is the time of choosing electors, and

25	selves to be chosen 'upon the same day throughout the 'Union. By a law of Congress, the 'electors for President and Vice-President must be 'appointed on the 'Tuesday 'succeeding the first Monday in November.	On. United States Choosers. Designated. Following.
30	(§ 3.) The electors are 'required to vote for President and Vice-President 'on the first Wednesday in December, in 'every fourth year after the last 'election. The electors do not assemble at ' <i>the general seat of gov-</i>	Enjoined. During. Each. Choice of officers. Washington.
35	<i>ernment</i> , but 'usually at the capitals of their 'respective states. The electors in each 'state are required to make and sign three 'certificates of all the votes given by them, and to 'put the same under seal. One of the	Generally. Particular. Commonwealth. Attestations. Place.
40	'certificates is to be at once put into the post-office, 'directed to the President of the Senate at Washington. Another 'certificate is also to be 'sent by some responsible person, selected by the electors, to the 'President of the Se-	Authentications. Addressed. Testimonial. Conveyed. Chairman.
45	nate; and the last certificate is to be 'delivered to the judge of the 'district in which the electors shall have 'assembled. The day appointed for opening and 'counting the votes is the second Wednesday of the 'following	Committed. Precinct. Convened. Numbering. Succeeding

the day on which they shall give their votes, determined? 10. Why should the same day be fixed throughout the Union? (§ 3.) 11. Why is it necessary that the House of Representatives choose the President before the 4th of March? 12. In case it fails to elect a President, what is then done? 13. When are the electors chosen for President and Vice-President? 14. When are they required to vote for President and Vice-President? 15. How many distinct tickets are the electors of each state required to sign? 16. What do you suppose is the reason of this law? 17. When are the votes of the electors of all

50 'February. (§ 4.) Section first of Article II. also 'relates to the qualifications of the President. By the 'requirements of the Constitution, the 'qualifications of the Vice-President 'must be the same as those of the President.

55 The 'office of President being the highest post of 'honor in the United States, the greatest degree of 'attainment is required to render a person 'eligible to that office. As to the 'qualification in respect to age, the middle
60 period of life has been 'selected, when the characters of individuals are 'generally known, their talents fairly 'developed, and the faculties are fast ripening into 'maturity. No true 'lover of his country could see, with-
65 out fearful 'apprehensions, the highest office in his country's gift 'intrusted to any other than a citizen of the 'Union.

(§ 5.) 'Provision is made* for any possible 'contingency that might occur to pre-
70 vent 'a total suspension of the executive 'functions, which would be injurious, if not fatal, to the 'interest of the country. The 'salary of the President is twenty-five thousand dollars 'per annum; that of the Vice-
75 President, five thousand dollars. The 'salary of the President cannot be 'increased during

Second month.
Refers.
Requisitions.
Capabilities
Shall.
Situation.
Dignity.
Accomplish-
ment.
Qualified for.
Requirement
Chosen.
Commonly.
Formed.
Perfection.
Patriot.
Forebodings.
Given.
Confederacy.
Precaution.
Chance.
An entire.
Duties.
Welfare.
Stipend.
A year.
Emolument.
Enlarged.

the states counted? * In case of a removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and, in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall act as President of the United States, until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected. [Act

the 'period for which he shall have been elected."	Time.
This provision removes all 'temp-	Inducement.
tation to use his influence, or to 'intrigue	Plot.
80 for its increase during his 'administration.	Term of office.
It cannot be 'diminished, because this would	Lessened.
make him ' <i>dependent upon</i> Congress, or an	Subservient to.
humble 'suppliant for its favor. (§ 6.) No-	Petitioner.
thing has contributed so much to the 'sta-	Strength.
85 bility and 'unequalled prosperity of our	Unparalleled.
country, as the universal and abiding 'prin-	Doctrines.
ciples of Christianity. No 'witness, no jury-	Deponent.
man, no 'judge, no governor, no president	Justice.
can ever ' <i>enter upon</i> any duty, without first	Engage in.
90 being ' <i>placed under</i> oath or affirmation,	Bound by.
which 'implies a belief in a supreme being,	Involves.
who will 'reward the good and punish the	Requite.
'guilty. It is moreover an appeal to the	Bad.
Judge of all to bear witness to the 'purity of	Innocence.
95 the intentions of the person 'taking the oath	Receiving.
or affirmation, and is the strongest 'binding	Obligatory.
authority on the 'conscience.	Mind.
(§ 7.) Woe be to him who 'inculcates the	Enforces.
idea that these are vain and 'idle forms;	Unprofitable.
100 they were 'ordained by the founders of human	Established.
liberty in America, and no one can 'escape	Evade.
the retributive justice of 'Him whose name is	God.
idly invoked. Should any President 'violate his	Break.

of Congress March 1st, 1792.] In case the above offices all become vacant the power of filling them again reverts first to *Congress* and then to the PEOPLE. See Art. II. Const. Sec. 1. page 132. (§ 6). 18 What has contributed most to the stability of our form of government? 19. What is required from every public functionary on his initiation into office? (§ 7.) 20. What is the consequence of a violation of the so-

See Article II. of the Constitution, section 1, page 133.

solemn 'obligations of office; should he dare
 105 knowingly exclude honest merit, and 'pro-
 mote to office for dishonorable 'ends, the
 'fawning tools of party; he can only get the
 'outward and temporary applause of his ob-
 sequious 'sycophants. He must even by them
 110 be 'inwardly despised; his doings will pass
 the searching 'ordeal of an enlightened pos-
 terity, and his happiest 'fate on earth will be
 an early oblivion. No evasion can 'shield
 him, or any who 'pander for power, and
 115 barter principle for 'office, from the inevit-
 able 'retribution of heaven.

Promises.
 Elevate.
 Purposes.
 Cringing.
 External.
 Parasites.
 Secretly.
 Scrutiny.
 Lot.
 Protect.
 Cater.
 Place.
 Punishment.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.*

(§ 8.) The second 'section of the second
 article 'enumerates the powers and duties of
 the President. The 'command of the army,
 120 navy, and militia, 'obviously belongs to the
 executive 'department. In no other de-
 partment can we 'expect to find the quali-
 fications of 'promptitude of action and unity
 of design, 'indispensable to success in cases
 125 of war or 'rebellion. (§ 9.) The President
 has "power to grant 'reprieves and pardons."
 The 'unavoidable imperfections in human
 laws, the 'fallibility of human tribunals, and
 the possibility that new 'testimony may be
 130 brought to light, which might prove the 'inno-

Part.
 Recounts.
 Direction.
 Plainly.
 Branch.
 Look for.
 Quickness.
 Necessary.
 Insurrection.
 Temporary sus-
 pensions from
 punishment.
 Inevitable.
 Uncertainty.
 Evidence.
 Harmless-
 ness.

lemn obligation of the official oath by a public functionary? 21. What
 power have they to fear? (§ 8.) 22. Why is the command of the
 army, navy, and militia, given to the President? (§ 9.) 23. Why is
 the power to grant reprieves and pardons necessary and important?

* See Article II. of the Constitution, section 2, page 133.

	cence, or 'mitigate the crime of the offender,	Lessen.
	render this power 'highly important in the	Very.
	'administration of justice. Any criminal	Dispensation.
	'code, which provides no pardoning or miti-	System.
135	gating power, would justly be 'considered	Deemed.
	cruel and 'oppressive. The President cannot	Tyrannical.
	pardon in cases of impeachment; because	Remit pun- ishment.
	the 'convicted party might have been acting	Condemned.
	under his 'authority, or be one of his corrupt	Sanction.
140	favorites. In this 'case, there would be a	Instance.
	dangerous temptation to 'pardon the guilty.	Clear.
	(§ 10.) The 'treaty-making power is so	Negotiating.
	extensive, and so 'capable of abuse, that it is	Liable to.
	not 'confided to the President alone, but two-	Committed.
145	thirds of the Senate must 'concur with him.	Agree.
	Thus, a treaty receives the 'sanction of a	Approbation.
	sufficient number of public 'functionaries, to	Officers.
	give the surest 'guaranty of its utility or ne-	Warranty.
	cessity. The power of appointment 'fur-	Supplies.
150	nishes one of the greatest 'means for exert-	Facilities.
	ing influences, 'possessed by the executive.	Enjoyed.
	It is, however, guarded in some 'degree, by	Measure.
	making the appointment 'dependent upon the	Subject to.
	'concurrence of the Senate. (§ 11.) The Pre-	Approval.
155	sident 'removes the officers of his appointment	Displaces.
	without the 'assent of the Senate, and usage	Concurrence
	seems to have given the 'custom validity. It	Practice.
	has been 'maintained by some of the states-	Held.

24. Why may not the President pardon in cases of impeachment? (§ 10.) 25. What body must concur with the President in forming treaties? 26. What proportion? 27. What body must concur with him in the appointment of ambassadors and other public officers? 28. Why is the appointing power thus granted? (§ 11.) 29. Is the

men who 'assisted in framing the Constitu-
160 tion, that where the advice and 'consent of
the Senate are necessary to an 'appointment,
they are also 'necessary to a removal from
'office.

Aided.
Approval.
Investment
of office.
Requisite.
Employment

concurrence of the Senate necessary to removal from office? 30. What opinion has been held by some concerning this? 31. In what case has the President power to fill vacancies?

LESSON XXXVI.

(§ 1.) THE third section of the second article 'enumerates the duties of the President. From his general 'supervision of the 'affairs of the nation, foreign and domestic, 5 the President is 'peculiarly qualified to give "information of the 'state of the Union," and, from his '*large experience*, to recommend measures for the 'consideration of Congress. 'Occasions may arise, when the in- 10 terests or safety of the nation 'require immediate 'action. Hence the necessity of a power to 'convene Congress. He can adjourn Congress only in case of 'disagreement. "He shall take care that the 'laws 15 be 'faithfully executed." The great object in the establishment of the 'executive department is, to accomplish a 'faithful 'execution

Division.
Recounts.
Superintend-
ance.
Concerns.
Particularly.
Condition.
Extensive
knowledge.
Action.
Circumstances.
Demand.
Deliberation.
Convoke.
Dissension.
Enactments.
Justly.
Administer-
ing.
Performance.

(§ 1.) 1. Why is the president peculiarly qualified to give information and recommend measures to Congress? 2. Why is the power to convene Congress necessary? 3. When may the president adjourn Congress? 4. What was one of the principal objects in the establish-

of the laws. (§ 2.) It is a 'duty of the President to send 'annually to Congress, at the	Requirement
20 'opening of the session, a message, which should include 'a <i>synopsis</i> of all national	Yearly.
'matters of importance. Special messages are often sent to Congress, which have 'particular reference to one, or only a few 'sub-	Beginning.
25 jects. It is evident that the ' <i>chief magistrate</i> of the nation wields an 'immense and increasing 'influence through patronage. The number of postmasters alone, 'dependent on the	An epitome.
'executive, the eighth day of February 1851	Business.
30 was 19265; 'whereas, in 1790, one year after the 'Constitution went into operation, the 'number was only seventy-five. The 'office of the President ought always to be	Especial.
filled from the rank of the 'wisest and best	Matters.
35 statesmen of the 'nation.	President.
(§ 3.) The President 'occupies the most exalted office in the country, and as he 'receives all foreign 'ambassadors — who are the 'personal representatives of their sove-	Extensive.
40 reigns, as has been 'heretofore shown in the 'Laws of Nations, (page 66,)—he must necessarily have much 'weight with foreign powers. In cases of 'revolution, or divisions of other 'governments, much discrimi-	Power.
	Depending
	President.
	But.
	Government
	Amount.
	Station.
	Ablest.
	Country.
	Holds.
	Admits.
	Ministers.
	Peculiar.
	Previously.
	Regulations.
	Influence.
	Alterations.
	Realms.

ment of the executive department? (§ 2.) 5. What annual duty devolves on the president? 6. What are some of the causes that increase the influence of the president? 7. What number of post-offices was there in the United States in 1790? 8. What number in 1851? (§ 3.) 9. Who do you suppose occupies the most exalted office in the world? 10. What gives the president much weight with foreign

45	nation and wisdom is 'required on the part of the executive, inasmuch as the 'rejection of ambassadors 'usually produces hostility. (§ 4.) When treaties are 'violated by foreign nations, it devolves on the President to 'require their	Necessary.
		Repulsion.
		Generally.
		Infracted.
		Demand.
50	proper 'enforcement. When public officers 'neglect their business, or abuse their privileges, it is the duty of the President to 'remove them, and 'appoint in their places faithful and efficient 'agents. It may be proper	Execution
		Disregard.
		Discharge.
		Employ.
		Factors.
55	here to 'remark, that no member of Congress, no judge, no president, no 'officer whatever under the national government is 'honorable, in any titular way, by the 'authority of the Constitution. All titles are 'given as mat-	Observe.
		Functionary.
		Excellent.
		Sanction.
		Accorded.
60	ters of 'etiquette.	Courtesy.
	(§ 5.) The 'President, like the members of Congress, cannot be 'impeded in the discharge of his official duties, but is 'privileged from arrest in all civil cases. For any 'dereliction of 'duty, he may, in common with all the 'civil officers of the general government, be 'impeached. He is also held accountable to the 'courts of justice for any violation of the laws of the land, the same as any other 'citizen. Senators and 'Representatives hold their offices, and 'derive all their power to	Chief-magistrate.
		Hindered.
		Exempted.
		Desertion.
65		Office.
		Municipal.
		Arraigned.
		Tribunals.
		Subject.
70		Delegates.
		Obtain.

powers? (§ 4.) 11. What is the duty of the president when treaties with other nations are violated? 12. What is the duty of the president when any of the national officers neglect their duties or abuse the trusts confided to them? 13. Why are members of Congress called honorable? (§ 5.) 14. Illustrate the difference between *citizen* and *subject*, in the 69th line. (§ 6.) 15. Illustrate the difference be-

See Article II. of the Constitution, section 4, page 135.

act from their 'constituents in the several	Employers.
states, and consequently are 'exempted from	Freed.
'impeachment; but for misconduct, they are	Arraignment
75 liable to be summarily 'expelled from Con-	Ejected.
gress. (§ 6.) In the exercise of his 'preroga-	Right.
tive, the President 'pursues the course dic-	Follows.
tated to him by his 'conscience, and has the	Sense of jus-
power of 'contributing much to the prosperity	Adding.
80 or 'ruin of the republic. The President of	Destruction.
the nation should 'consider his own interest	Regard.
of secondary moment, and the 'welfare, not	Prosperity.
of any 'party or state, but of the whole	Clique.
Union, of paramount 'importance. His main	Weight.
85 'study should be, not to secure the temporary	Desire.
'eulogies of favorites, but to perform with	Praises.
'uprightness the functions of the most exalted	Probity.
office that can be 'committed to mortal man.	Entrusted.
By 'preserving the purity of republican insti-	Protecting.
90 tutions, he adds to the 'honor and prosperity	Dignity.
of the nation, and thereby 'promotes the civil	Forwards.
and religious 'liberties of the world.	Privileges.
(§ 7.) However 'excellent, patriotic, and	Eminent.
pure may have been the 'characters of Ame-	Reputations.
95 rican Presidents, the people should 'con-	Always.
stantly remember that no past 'excellence,	Worth.
no barriers of the Constitution, no 'restraints	Restrictions.
of law, can 'perpetuate liberty. They must	Preserve.
'inspect the conduct of their rulers, if they	Overlook.

tween *ruin* and *destruction*, in the 80th line. 16. What should be the main study of the president of the nation? (§ 7.) 17. What should the people constantly remember? 18. What are the extreme dangers of a republic? 19. Why should people inspect the conduct of their rulers? 20. What is requisite to sustain and perpetuate liberty? 21.

* See Article II. of the Constitution, section 1, page 130.

100	become ignorant of the 'requirements of the Constitution, political power must 'inevitably pass from the 'many to the few. A republic in name may become a 'despotism in reality, or be rent asunder by intestine 'broils and	Requisitions. Certainly. People. Tyranny. Tumults.
105	anarchy. Intelligence and vigilance are alike requisite to 'perpetuate liberty.	Knowledge Continue

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—TREASON.

110	(§ 8.) It is 'evident that government must possess ' <i>an administering tribunal</i> , to interpret the laws, decide 'controversies, punish offences, and enforce rights. 'Otherwise the government will be 'deficient and powerless, or this power will be 'usurped by the other departments, which would be 'fatal to liberty. The 'celebrated Montesquieu has said, that	Obvious. A judiciary. Disputes. Else. Imperfect. Assumed. Destructive. Famous. Freedom. Divided. Observation. Corrobor- ation. Function. Validity. Proceedings. Constitutional. Sanction. Co-extensive Division.
115	"there is no 'liberty, if the judiciary be not separated from the legislative and executive powers." And no 'remark receives stronger 'confirmation from experience, in all ages of the world. It is the 'duty of the judi-	
120	ciary to decide concerning the 'constitutionality of the 'acts of the legislature; to carry into effect 'established laws, and prevent the 'enforcement of those that are unconstitutional; its powers are ' <i>equally ex-</i>	
125	<i>tensive</i> with those of the legislative 'depart-	

Do wise and good rulers wish to keep their national or legislative proceedings from the knowledge of the people? (§ 8.) 22. For what purpose is a judiciary necessary? 23. Why should it be separated from the other departments? 24. With what are the judicial powers co-extensive? 25. Who was Montesquieu? (§ 9.) 26. In what is the

ment. (§ 9.) 'The third article 'relates to the judiciary. The judges, as we have 'seen, are 'appointed by the President, with the 'concurrence of the Senate. Were they	Refers. Observed. Deputed. Assent.
130 'elected by the people directly, they would be liable to have their feelings 'enlisted in favor of the party which 'elected them, and to be 'prejudiced against the party which opposed them. They would be more 'liable to be	Chosen. Engaged. Chose. Biased. Prone.
135 'swayed by faction, and to mould their decisions to suit the 'prevailing opinions of the day, in order to 'retain their places. The 'judges "hold their offices during good behavior." They can be 'removed only on	Influenced. Existing. Hold. Arbitrators Set aside.
140 impeachment. This 'secures firmness and independence, by removing all 'apprehensions of being displaced, so long as they 'discharge their duties with 'fidelity and integrity. A situation so 'permanent and independent,	Renders certain. Fears. Perform. Truth. Unchangeable.
145 so exalted above the hopes of higher 'aspirations, should awaken a 'laudable ambition to leave behind them a lasting 'fame, by a wise and faithful 'discharge of duty.	Wishes. Praiseworthy Renown. Performance
150 (§ 10.) Section second of Article III. 'refers to the 'jurisdiction and powers of the judiciary. The 'Supreme Court has jurisdiction in cases 'arising under the constitutional laws and 'treaties of the United States,	Relates Extent of authority. Highest. Coming up Compacts.

judicial power vested? 27. How long do the judges hold their offices? 28. Why should not the judges be elected by the people? 29. What is the probable effect of this term of office upon the judges? (§ 10.) 30 To what cases does the judicial power extend? 31. Why does it

	'because the judicial power must be co-ex-	For the reason that.
155	tensive with the 'legislative and executive,	Law-making.
	in order to 'insure uniformity in respect to	Secure.
	their 'operation. The other cases of juris-	Action.
	diction are too 'numerous to be particularly	Many.
	mentioned in a work of this 'kind. They	Character.
160	are such as obviously 'appertain to the juris-	Pertain.
	diction of the Supreme 'Court, and such as	Tribunal.
	could not 'properly belong to the courts of	Suitably.
	the states. (§ 11.) Foreign 'ministers are	Envoys.
	national 'officers. No tribunal can have	Functionaries.
165	'jurisdiction against such foreign officers, but	Legal power.
	the 'Supreme Court of the United States.	Highest.
	The Supreme Court has 'power over cases	Authority.
	of ' <i>admiralty and maritime</i> jurisdiction, be-	Naval.
	cause they are intimately 'connected with	United.
170	commerce, and the 'regulation of commerce	Management
	belongs to the national 'government. It has	Administration.
	power over 'controversies between states,	Disputations.
	and citizens of 'different states, because no	Various.
	state should be ' <i>a judge</i> in its own case, as it	An arbiter.
175	might be 'inclined to favor its own citizens.	Disposed.
	(§ 12.) A court is said to have 'original ju-	Primary.
	risdiction, when a party may 'commence a suit	Begin.
	before such court. 'Appellate jurisdiction is	Appealing.
	the right to 'revise and affirm or reverse the	Review.
180	decision made by 'some other court. The	Any.

extend to cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States? (§ 11.) 32. Why does the judicial power extend to cases affecting foreign ministers? 33. Why to cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction? 34. Why to controversies between the states and between citizens of the different states? (§ 12.) 35. In what cases has the Supreme Court *original* jurisdiction? 36. In what cases

right of trial by jury is 'esteemed one of the	Considered.
great 'bulwarks of human liberty. It se-	Barriers.
cures to every one who may be ' <i>accused of</i>	Charged with
crime, ' <i>an impartial</i> trial by his fellow-citi-	A just.
185 zens, who can have no interest in 'oppressing	Maltreating.
the 'suspected, and may have a common	Accused.
' <i>sympathy with</i> him if he be innocent. The	Affection for.
trial must "be held in the 'state where the	Commonwealth.
crime shall have been 'committed, that the	Perpetrated.
190 accused may not be removed from 'home,	Residence.
witnesses, and 'friends, to be tried by strang-	Associates.
ers, who can feel no 'sympathy for him,	Compassion.
and may be 'prejudiced against him.	Predisposed.

appellate jurisdiction? 37. What is meant by original jurisdiction? 38. What by appellate jurisdiction? 39. How must all crimes except impeachments be tried? 40. Where must it be? 41. What are the advantages of a trial by jury? 42. Why should the trial be held where the crime was committed?

LESSON XXXVII.

(§ 1.) SECTION third of Article 'III. relates	Three.
to 'treason. Treason is the highest crime	Rebellion.
known to human laws, as its aim is to 'over-	Subvert.
throw the 'government, and must generally	Administra tion.
5 be 'attended with more or less bloodshed.	Accompanied
So 'atrocious is the crime considered, that	Enormous.
even a 'suspicion of treason is likely to rouse	Distrust.
the public 'indignation against the suspected	Wrath.
person, to a 'degree that must operate to the	Height.
10 'prejudice of the accused, though he may	Injury.

(§ 1.) 1. In what does treason consist? 2. How many witnesses

See Article III. of the Constitution, page 137.

<p>be innocent. To prevent the 'innocent from suffering, treason is confined to 'overt acts of 'hostility against the government. For a like reason, two witnesses are 'required to</p>	<p>Guiltless. Public. War. Demanled.</p>
<p>15 'convict of treason, while in other cases only one is 'necessary. (§ 2.) "The Congress shall have 'power to declare the punishment of treason. But no 'attainder shall work corruption of blood, or 'forfeiture, ex-</p>	<p>Find guilty. Essential. Authority. Conviction. Confiscation.</p>
<p>20 cept during the life of the 'person attainted." 'According to the common law of England, treason was punished in the most 'cruel manner. The 'offender was drawn to the 'gallows in a hurdle. He was then hanged</p>	<p>Individual. Agreeable. Unfeeling. Criminal. Gibbet.</p>
<p>25 by the neck, cut down while 'yet alive, ²his head cut off, and his body quartered. The punishment 'declared by Congress is death by 'hanging. Under the common law, the person attainted 'forfeited all his estates, real</p>	<p>Still. 2Decapitated. Pronounced. Gibbeting. Lost.</p>
<p>30 and 'personal. His blood was also corrupted, so that his descendants were 'incapable of 'inheriting any of his property. Thus the 'innocent suffered for the crimes of their 'ancestors.</p>	<p>Moveable. Not capable Possessing. Harmless. Progenitors.</p>
<p>PUBLIC RECORDS—PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS—FUGITIVE CRIMINALS AND SLAVES—PUBLIC DEBT—SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS—RELIGIOUS TEST—OATH OF OFFICE—RATIFICATION, &c.</p>	
<p>35 (§ 3.) If a case which had been 'decided</p>	<p>Determined.</p>

are required to convict of treason? 3. Why is treason confined to overt acts? (§ 2.) 4. How is Congress restricted in regard to the punishment of treason? 5. How was treason punished under the

<p>in one state could 'afterwards be brought to trial in another state, it is 'evident that endless '<i>contests at law</i> might be produced by either party, and the 'ends of justice effectually 'defeated. Section second relates to the privileges of citizens, 'fugitive criminals and slaves. In 'regard to this subject there exists much animosity, and 'diversity of opinion.</p>	<p>Thereafter. Plain Litigation. Purposes.</p>
<p>40 ally 'defeated. Section second relates to the privileges of citizens, 'fugitive criminals and slaves. In 'regard to this subject there exists much animosity, and 'diversity of opinion.</p>	<p> Foiled. Runaway. Relation.</p>
<p>“ The citizens of each state shall '<i>be entitled</i></p>	<p>Contrariety. Have a claim</p>
<p>45 to all privileges and 'immunities of citizens in the 'several states.” The United States, though '<i>consisting of</i> many different states, as they are 'bound by the Constitution to the same 'national government, constitute one</p>	<p>Rights. Different. Comprising. United.</p>
<p>50 nation. 'Hence, a citizen of one part must be a citizen of any and every 'part. (§ 4.) This 'provision is designed for the mutual 'benefit and convenience of the states. It 'aids in carrying out the demands of justice,</p>	<p>General. Therefore. Portion. Measure.</p>
<p>55 and has a great tendency to 'suppress crime, by diminishing the 'chances of escaping its penalties. This 'enables the slave-holding states to 'reclaim slaves who may have 'escaped into the states where slavery is not</p>	<p>Advantage. Assists. Prevent. Probabilities.</p>
<p>60 'permitted. The third section of the fourth</p>	<p>Empowers. Recover. Fled. Allowed.</p>

common law? 6. How was an attainted person treated under the common law? 7. Who were thus made to suffer? (§ 3.) 8. Why should credit be given in each state to the judicial proceedings of every other? 9. To what are the citizens of each state entitled in every other state? 10. In what manner may fugitive criminals be reclaimed? 11. What is the tendency of this provision? 12. How may fugitive slaves be recovered? 13. What is the design of this provision? (§ 4.) 14. What power has Congress in relation to the admission of new states? 15. What in relation to forming new ones from the other states? 16. How many states were there when the

article relates to the 'admission of new states, and the government of 'territories. When the Constitution was 'formed, there were only thirteen states: '*since that time* the number of 'commonwealths has more than doubled.

(§ 5.) There is still remaining '*in the west* a 'vast amount of territory, which will probably be admitted at some future time, 'forming several states. But 'Congress has no power to form a new state within the 'jurisdiction of another state, or 'merge two in one, without the 'consent of the legislatures of the states 'concerned; for then, the states would no longer be 'independent, but hold their 'sovereignty at the will of Congress. It is but 'reasonable that Congress should have 'power to govern and control the territories, 'since they are the property of the United States. The 'territories generally have a governor 'appointed by the president, and a legislature, 'consisting of representatives, elected by the 'people of the territory. They also send a 'delegate to the House of Representatives at Washington, who 'may debate questions, but cannot vote. (§ 6.)

The fourth section of the fourth article 'guarantees a republican 'form of government to each of the states. Were a state 'allowed to

Entrance.
Districts.
Framed.
Subsequently
States.
Towards the Pacific.
Very large.
Constituting.
The national legislature.
Limits.
Involve.
Approval.
Interested.
Uncontrolled
Supremacy.
Just.
Authority.
Because.
Provinces.
Designated.
Composed.
Inhabitants.
Deputy.
Can.
Discuss.
Secures.
Mode.
Permitted.

Constitution was adopted? 17. How many have since been added? 18. Why may not Congress form new states from others without the consent of the states concerned? (§ 5.) 19. What control has Congress over the territories and other property of the United States? 20. How are the territories generally governed? (§ 6.) 21. What

See Article IV. of the Constitution, page 138.

'adopt a monarchical government, it would
 90 be 'dangerous to, and probably destruc-
 tive of, the Union. The 'duty of a govern-
 ment to 'protect all the people within the
 'limits of its jurisdiction, from domestic vio-
 lence, by 'insurrection, and from foreign in-
 95 vasion, cannot be 'reasonably doubted.

(§ 7.) The fifth article 'prescribes the
 manner in which 'amendments may be made
 to the Constitution. No Constitution is 'per-
 fect. No one can be so 'framed as to
 100 meet all the 'exigencies which may arise in
 different ages. *A total* change may in the
 'course of time take place in the character,
 or 'aims and pursuits of a people, which
 will require corresponding 'changes in the
 105 powers and 'operations of government, to
 suit their interests, conveniences, and 'ne-
 cessities. To guard against too 'frequent and
 easy 'changes is also highly important. A
 'changeable government cannot have a pros-
 110 perous people. Hence the 'propriety of
 making two-thirds of each 'House of Con-
 gress necessary to propose 'amendments, or
 'an *application* of the legislatures of two-
 thirds of the states, 'necessary to call a con-
 115 vention. (§ 8.) The sixth article is a 'decla-
 ration of an obligation which is 'morally

Receive.
 Detrimental.
 Obligation.
 Guard.
 Bounds.
 Rebellion.
 Candidly.
 Sets forth.
 Improvements.
 Complete.
 Formed.
 Emergencies
 An entire.
 Process.
 Designs.
 Alterations.
 Effects.
 Wants.
 Often recur-
 ing.
 Mutations
 Variable.
 Fitness.
 Branch.
 Alterations.
 A request.
 Essential.
 Proclamation
 Conscien-
 tiously.

must the United States guarantee to every state? 22. Why is this
 necessary? 23. Is it the duty of the general government to protect
 the states from invasion? (§ 7.) 24. How may amendments be made?
 25. Why are they sometimes necessary? 26. What should be guarded
 against? (§ 8.) 27. In what manner are all debts binding upon go-

	'binding upon every nation through all	Obligatory.
	'changes. The powers enumerated in the	Variations.
	Constitution would be 'utterly useless, if they	Entirely.
120	could not be 'exercised independent of any	Used.
	other power; or, in other 'words, if they	Language.
	were not 'supreme; and the Constitution it-	Paramount.
	self would be 'a nullity. The propriety of	Void.
	an oath on the part of public 'officers, in	Functiona-
125	every department, will hardly be 'doubted.	ries.
	The last part of this 'clause is, to prevent	Questioned.
	any 'alliance between church and state in	Article.
	the 'administration of the government. The	League.
	history of other countries 'affords examples	Management
130	of the 'mischievous effects of such a union,	Furnishes.
	amply sufficient to warn us against a 'like	Injurious.
	'experiment.	Similar.
		Trial.
	(§ 9.) Two of the 'states, North Carolina	Confedera-
	and Rhode Island, did not at first 'accede to	cies.
135	the Union, but they finally 'ratified it, when	Consent.
	they found that the national government 'con-	Confirmed.
	sidered them as foreign nations. At the 'close	Looked upon
	of the Constitution follow the 'names of the	End.
	'delegates* from the different states, most of	Cognomens.
140	whom are 'distinguished in history for their	Deputies.
	'wisdom and patriotic devotion to their coun-	Eminent.
	try. At their head, as President, and 'dele-	Discreetness
	gate from Virginia, 'stands the name of	Deputy.
		Is registered.

vernments in all circumstances? 28. What is declared to be the supreme law of the land? 29. Who are bound thereby? 30. What would the Constitution be without this provision? 31. What officers are bound by oath to support the Constitution? 32. Why is any religious test prohibited? (§ 9.) 33. How many states were required to

See Articles VI. and VII. of the Constitution, page 140.

* See Biographical Table.

of the Constitution, that no religious 'test	Pledge.
can be 'required, as a qualification for office.	Exacted.
The first clause here, is an 'extension of that	Enlargement
20 'prohibition, and is supported by the same	Interdiction.
reasons. It prevents all 'interference of go-	Intermed-
vernment in 'religious duties. Moreover,	dling.
this 'clause presents an insurmountable bar-	Pious.
rier to the 'union of church and state.	Passage.
25 Congress can never have any 'pretence for	Junction.
legislating on the 'various forms of religion.	Pretext.
' <i>At whatever time</i> a government has estab-	Different.
lished the 'form of belief of any sect, it has	Whenever.
usually 'patronised only those professing that	Creed.
30 belief, and placed 'grievous restrictions upon	Favored.
all other 'denominations.	Oppressive.
(§ 3.) It may be 'proper here to remark,	Sects.
that the Constitution makes no 'provision for	Suitable.
the support of 'Christianity, because it was	Arrangement
35 framed 'exclusively for civil purposes; and	The religion of Christ.
' <i>the Christian religion</i> formed no part of the	Altogether.
'agreement between the contracting parties.	Christianity.
Each of the states surrendered to the 'general	Bargain.
government a few of its 'political rights	National.
40 for the better 'protection of the rest; but	Public.
every state and every 'individual in the	Defence.
country 'retained untouched and unmolested,	Person.
all the principles of religious 'freedom. It	Kept.
	Liberty.

sents an insuperable barrier in this country to the union of church and state? 5. What has generally been the result whenever any government has adopted sectarian tenets? (§ 3.) 6. For what reason, in your opinion, was no provision made to support Christianity in the Constitution? 7. Why did the states cede to the national government any of their political rights? 8. What did every state and every individual

See Article I. of the Amendments to the Constitution, page 142.

would likewise have been 'impossible to
 45 introduce the 'subject of religion in such
 manner as to meet the 'approbation of the
 numerous 'sects of Christians. Though
 most agree on the 'fundamental doctrines of
 religion, yet there are various 'minor differ-
 50 ences. (§ 4.) Among the 'framers of the
 Constitution were men as 'eminent for their
 wisdom and 'piety, as they were for their
 patriotism. The 'history of our country
 has 'demonstrated that religion may flourish
 55 in its 'utmost vigor and purity, without the
 'aid of the national government. Further
 the universal 'dissemination of Christianity
 is best promoted, the highest 'happiness of
 society secured, and the most 'enduring glory
 60 of the nation 'attained, through the medium
 of 'schools.

(§ 5.) The 'freedom of speech and of the
 press is indispensable to the 'existence of a free
 government. The 'acts of the government
 65 are open to free 'discussion,—hence any
 'abuse of its powers may be exposed. This
 power is designed to 'shield the people from
 those tyrannical 'usurpations, which have so
 'wantonly deprived the world of some of the
 70 richest '*productions of the mind*. In despotic
 countries, no newspaper or book can be 'pub-
 lished, even of '*a scientific* or literary cha-

Impracticable.
 Matter.
 Sanction.
 Denomina-
 tions.
 Essential.
 Smaller.
 Founders.
 Distinguished.
 Religion.
 Chronicle.
 Proved.
 Greatest.
 Help.
 Diffusion.
 Felicity.
 Lasting.
 Reached.
 Seminaries.
 Liberty.
 Duration.
 Deeds.
 Debate.
 Ill-use.
 Guard.
 Assumptions.
 Wickedly.
 Literary works.
 Printed.
 An artistical.

retain? (§ 4.) 9. What does the history of our country demonstrate?
 10. How is the happiness of mankind best promoted? (§ 5.) 11. In
 what manner is free discussion useful? 12. What is the design of the
 first Article of the Amendments to the Constitution? (§ 6.) 13. What

racter, without the 'sanction of government.

—There are probably, '*at the present time*,
 75 in the United States, more 'newspaper presses
 than in all the rest of the 'world. (§ 6.)
 Despotism always 'fears the truth, and stifles
 public 'discussion; but our government being
 'instituted by the people for the benefit of the
 80 people, is interested in the 'universal disse-
 mination of knowledge. The 'purity of its
 objects and the 'ability of its administration,
 should ever be so manifest as to 'render the
 discussion of its affairs, and the 'dissemination
 85 of truth, its strongest 'bulwarks. It should,
 however, be 'distinctly understood, that this
 'power does not confer an unrestricted right
 of 'speech or publication.

(§ 7.) If that were the case, a 'citizen
 90 might 'vilify and abuse another with impu-
 nity, might destroy his reputation, and 'sac-
 rifice his 'happiness and dearest interests, from
 a mere 'wantonness, or to gratify a spirit of
 revenge. A man might even excite 'sedition,
 95 'rebellion, and treason against the govern-
 ment. It gives 'liberty to print or say any-
 thing that will not 'injure another in his rights,
 property, or 'reputation; or that will not dis-
 turb the public peace, or threaten the 'over-

Approval.
 Now.
 Gazette.
 Globe.
 Dreads.
 Examination
 Founded.
 General.
 Justness.
 Wisdom.
 Make.
 Diffusion.
 Barriers.
 Clearly.
 Privilege.
 Utterance.
 Denizen.
 Reproach.
 Immolate.
 Felicity.
 Sportiveness.
 Disaffection.
 Insurrection.
 Permission.
 Wrong.
 Character.
 Defeat.

are some of the restrictions upon knowledge in despotic countries?
 14. What does despotism always fear? 15. What are the strongest
 barriers of our government? 16. Has any one the right to say or
 print what he pleases? (§ 7.) 17. What is the real meaning of this
 phrase, "the freedom of speech and the press?" 18. What must be
 the condition of those who are denied the right of petition? (§ 8.)

100	throw of the 'government. The right of the people "peaceably to assemble and 'petition for a redress of 'grievances" is invaluable. (§ 8.) It is difficult to conceive of a more 'ab-	Administra- tion.
	ject state of slavery, or one more 'humiliating	Pray.
	to those who have even limited 'views of their	Wrongs.
	own 'rights, than where the people dare not	Despicable
	make known their grievances, and 'petition	Degrading.
105	for their 'redress. This right has often been	Ideas.
	denied in 'despotic governments, under a	Immunities.
	pretence of guarding against 'insurrections	Memorialize
	and 'conspiracies.	Relief.
110	(§ 9.) The second article is—"A well 're-	Tyrannical.
	gulated Militia being 'necessary to the secu-	Rebellions.
	rity of a free State, the 'right of the people to	Plots.
	keep and bear 'arms shall not be infringed."	Organized.
115	Some 'tyrannical governments resort to dis-	Needful.
	arming the people, and making it 'an offence	Liberty.
	to keep arms, or participate in military 'pa-	Weapons.
	rades. In all countries where despots 'rule	Imperious.
	with standing armies, the 'people are not	A crime.
	allowed to keep 'guns and other warlike	Drills.
	weapons. The true 'nature of a standing	Govern.
120	army was fully 'known by our forefathers;	Inhabitants.
	they had 'experienced its practical results	Muskets.
	before the 'revolution. It may indeed be	Character.
	a 'question, if England could have waged	Recognized.
125		Realized.
		Change.
		Doubt.

19. What is the most abject state of slavery to which man is subject?
 20. What right has been denied under despotic governments? (§ 9.)
 21. What is the condition of the people in despotic countries? 22.
 What is the difference between *guns* and *muskets*, in the 121st line?
 23. In what way had the republic of this country realized the evils
 of standing armies? 24. Are the citizens of a country easily made

any war of long duration against the 'colo-	Provinces.
nies, without its 'standing army. The citi-	Permanent.
zens of any country 'quickly perceive the	Soon.
130 injustice of despotic 'measures, and cannot	Proceedings.
generally be made the 'tools of oppression.	Hirelings.
(§ 10.) It is the 'extreme of folly for any	Height.
people to 'maintain a large standing army in	Support.
'times of peace. Almost every feature of a	Seasons.
135 free government is 'abolished in organized	Destroyed.
armies; the soldiers are not tried by 'juries	Equals.
for any real or 'supposed offence; they are	Imaginary.
at the mercy of their officers—in 'short, under	Fine.
the most 'absolute despotism. Denied the	Complete.
140 privileges of going out of 'prescribed limits,	Defined.
the endearments of ' <i>domestic life</i> , the freedom	Home.
of 'speech, or the enjoyments of the social	Discourse.
privileges of 'civil society, they are required	Free.
to move as 'puppets, to receive orders which	Automatons.
145 they must obey, to 'consider others as their	Deem.
superiors, and to 'pay homage to men.	Render.
(§ 11.) Thus, 'gradually led to be the ser-	Impercepti-
vants and slaves of power, to obey 'com-	bly.
mands, right or wrong, they are 'further lia-	Mandates.
150 ble, for 'offences which in civil society would	Moreover.
entail but slight punishment, to be 'court-	Derelictions
martialled, whipped, 'hung or shot. Thus	of duty.
a man of 'discretion, of wisdom, and of	Tried by mili-
	itary officers.
	Executed.
	Judgment.

the tools of oppression? (§ 10.) 25. What laws exist in established armies? 26. What is the tendency of long-continued surveillance upon men? 27. How must men in armies view their officers? 28. Do men in armies dare to go without the limits prescribed by their officers? 29. Name some other objections to permanent armies. 30. Do you suppose any people can lose their liberty without standing armies? (§ 11.) 31. What do you suppose is the difference between

	'years, may be hung, for refusing to obey, or	Advanced age.
155	'questioning the orders of some young and	Doubting.
	perhaps passionate and 'senseless upstart,	Foolish.
	whom chance, accident, or 'favoritism, has	Partiality.
	placed in 'command. It is well worthy of	Authority.
	remark, that the most 'illustrious generals of	Renowned.
160	the revolution were 'citizens and not soldiers	Civilians.
	by profession, and gave the strongest 'testi-	Evidence.
	mony against 'standing armies. (§ 12.) The	Permanent.
	whole 'revolutionary army were citizens be-	Continental.
	fore the war, and may justly be 'regarded as	Looked upon
165	citizen soldiers. The 'standing army of the	Regular.
	'king of England was the most oppressive and	Potentate.
	'hated instrument of his power. The princi-	Abhorred.
	pal officers, like Washington, 'resigned their	Relinquished
	posts, and assumed their 'places as citizens at	Positions.
170	the 'close of the war. Ambitious men may ad-	End.
	vocate the 'feigned glory achieved by stand-	False.
	ing 'armies: but the people should remember,	Forces.
	that as the soldier's 'profession is advanced,	Calling.
	their own 'calling is degraded. Make war the	Business.
175	most 'honorable of all callings, and every	Respected.
	one must 'bow to the nod of military despot-	Reverence.
	ism. Wherever the largest standing 'armies	Hosts.
	have 'been found, there also has existed the	Had sway.
	most oppressive and 'absolute despotism.	Uncontrolled

a trial by jury and a trial by court-martial? 32. Where is trial by jury prohibited? 33. Who were the illustrious generals of the revolution? (§ 12.) 34. Did the revolutionary generals resort to war as a profession? 35. In what light may the whole revolutionary army be regarded? 36. What was the most oppressive menial and tool of the king of Great Britain? 37. What effect has the exaltation of the soldier's profession upon the pursuits and calling of citizens? 38. Who must support soldiers? (§ 13.) 39. What are insuperable barriers to

180	(§ 13.) The 'great body of the people, the militia of a nation, presents 'insuperable barriers to the usurpation of power by 'artful and ambitious men; citizens and not 'standing armies, are the 'bulwarks of freedom.	Large. Invincible. Cunning. Established. Supporters.
185	Let then all 'knowledge and power be universally 'disseminated among the people, and all 'foes to liberty, whether domestic or foreign, will flee like " 'chaff before the wind." The 'political condition of the world is such,	Attainment. Spread. Enemies. Dust. National.
190	that the friends of human 'improvement should be constantly on the 'alert. If the history of the past is 'an <i>index</i> for the future, it 'admonishes the people of this country to 'countenance no system of policy that produces 'an <i>inequality</i> of its citizens. It shows	Advance- ment. Look-out. A director. Connells. Favor.
195	that arms, followed as a 'profession, have inevitably produced either the most 'abject slaves and absolute despotism, or a 'dissolute and 'disorderly soldiery, the bane of	A disparity. Vocation. Despicable. Depraved. Unruly.
200	civilization—both of which, though in 'opposite extremes, are alike 'ruinous to republics. (§ 14.) Let then each and every 'citizen throughout the land, 'participate in whatever of honor or of 'disgrace there may be at-	Different. Fatal. Inhabitant. Share. Ignominy.
205	tached to the 'profession of arms. Let not the 'preposterous idea that a standing army can effectually 'protect the country, ever be	Calling. Very absurd. Save.

the usurpation of power? 40. If military science is essential, who ought to possess it? 41. Do you suppose the tendency of keeping men constantly under military subjection, of requiring them to receive and obey orders, gradually renders them fit tools for tyrants? (§ 14.)

entertained. In cases of sudden 'invasions, as well as violent 'commotions, the country	Hostile entrances. Perturbations.
210 must be 'shielded by the great body of the people. Let then our 'chief reliance be upon	Protected. Individual.
the citizen soldiery so that in 'war every citizen may be a soldier, and in 'peace every soldier	Conflict. Quietude.
a citizen. Let not the 'military profession be	Warlike.
215 considered the 'requisite road to the highest honors, but as a necessary evil, 'produced by	Necessary. Generated.
the 'wickedness of tyrants, and the ignorance of their subjects. The third 'amendment is—	Unrighteousness. Addition.
“No soldier shall in time of peace be 'quartered	Lodged.
220 in any house without the 'consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a 'manner	Approbation. Way.
to be prescribed by law.” It was a 'custom in 'arbitrary times to lodge soldiers in the	Usage. Despotic.
houses of private citizens, without 'regard to	Respect for.
225 their interests, or to 'forms of law.	Regulations.

42. Can soldiers be quartered in any house? 43. In what manner only? 44. Has it ever been done without regard to forms of law? 45. Why should not *a*, in the 222d line, be changed to *an*, when you substitute usage for custom?

LESSON XXXIX.

§ 1.) THE fourth Article 'protects the citizens against unreasonable 'innovations and	Secures. Changes.
molestations by government 'officers. In 'former times, any house might be searched,	Officials. Past.
5 at the 'discretion of the officers of government, without any ground of 'accusation,	Option. Suspicion.

(§ 1.) 1. What rights of the people cannot be violated? 2. Upon what conditions may warrants for search be issued? (§ 2.) 3. What

See Articles III. and IV. of the Amendments to the Constitution, pages 142 and 143.

and many 'innocent persons suffered from such 'illegal acts. This Article renders searches of this kind 'impossible in this
 10 country. (§ 2.) The 'provisions of Articles five and six are very 'important. They prevent false 'accusations, by making an indictment necessary before the 'accused can be put upon his 'defence. They protect him
 15 from unnecessary 'oppression, before his guilt shall be 'established: he cannot be harassed by more than one 'trial, and cannot be 'compelled to self-accusation. His life, liberty, and property are all 'protected by
 20 law, unless he shall have 'forfeited them by crime; and his trial must be 'speedy and public, that he may be promptly 'acquitted, if innocent. (§ 3.) They also 'afford the accused every reasonable advantage for 'de-
 25 fence. He is to be informed of the 'nature of the 'accusation against him, that he may prepare his defence and 'refute the allegation; he is to be confronted with the 'witnesses against him, that he may 'question them; he is to have
 30 'process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his favor. He may have 'counsel to assist him in his defence. In 'arbitrary governments, many, and 'frequently all of these privileges are 'denied.

Guiltless.
 Unlawful.
 Impracticable.
 Stipulations
 Momentous.
 Charges.
 Charged.
 Justification.
 Severity.
 Confirmed.
 Ordeal.
 Forced.
 Guarded.
 Lost.
 Expeditionous.
 Exonerated.
 Give.
 Vindication.
 Character.
 Charge.
 Rebut.
 Deponents.
 Interrogate.
 Proceedings.
 Lawyers.
 Despotic.
 Often.
 Refused.

is necessary before a person can be brought to trial for an infamous crime? 4. In what other respects is the accused protected from inconvenience, injury, and oppression? 5. How are false accusations prevented? 6. Why should a trial be speedy? (§ 3.) 7. Why must the accused be informed of the accusations against him? 8. Why

See Articles V. and VI. of the Amendments to the Constitution, page 143.

35	(§ 4.) The seventh Article has 'reference to the 'extension of the right of trial by jury to civil as well as criminal cases. This 'relates only to the 'courts of the United States. This Article 'also prescribes the manner in	Allusion.
		Application.
		Pertains.
		Judiciary.
		Likewise.
40	which the Supreme Court shall 're-examine the facts in a 'cause tried by a jury. The eighth Article is—"Excessive 'bail shall not be required; nor excessive fines 'imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishments 'inflicted."	Review.
		Case.
		Security.
		Exacted.
		Executed.
45	Cruel and 'atrocious punishments, which might be inflicted from 'malice, or to gratify a feeling of 'revenge, are thus prevented. The history of past 'ages affords numerous examples of the 'disgraceful and tyrannical	Wicked.
		Malignity.
		Vindictive-ness.
		Times.
		Unworthy.
50	exercise of what is here 'prohibited. (§ 5.) The ninth Article is—"The 'enumeration in the Constitution of certain 'rights shall not be construed to deny or 'disparage others 'retained by the People." The tenth Article	Debarred.
		Specification
		Privileges.
		Undervalue.
		Kept.
55	is—"The powers not 'delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor 'prohibited by it to the States, are 'reserved to the States 'respectively, or to the People." These two Articles speak for themselves. It is 'evident	Given.
		Forbidden.
		Secured.
		Individually.
		Clear.
60	that the powers not 'delegated to the United States must 'belong to the States, except such as are prohibited to them or to the 'people.	Intrusted.
		Appertain.
		Citizens.

confronted with the witnesses against him? 9. Are any of these privileges ever denied to persons accused? (§ 4.) 10. To what civil cases is the right of trial by jury extended? 11. What is prevented by the prohibition of excessive bail and fines, and cruel punishments? (§ 5.) 12. What powers are reserved to the states respectively, or to

See Articles VII., VIII., IX., and X., of the Amendments to the Constitution, pages 141 and 145.

<p>(§ 6.) The eleventh Article is—"The 'judicial power of the United States shall not</p>	<p>Law administering. Authority.</p>
<p>65 be 'construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, 'commenced or prosecuted against</p>	<p>Interpreted. Begun.</p>
<p>one of the States by 'citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any 'foreign State." This is 'merely an additional</p>	<p>Denizens. Distant.</p>
<p>70 'specification of the prohibitions upon the 'Supreme Court, the powers of which have</p>	<p>Only. Notation.</p>
<p>been 'considered, in treating of Article III. of the Constitution.* (§ 7.) This 'amendment</p>	<p>Highest. Examined.</p>
<p>applies only to 'original suits against</p>	<p>Alteration. Commencing</p>
<p>75 the states, and does not 'exclude the Supreme 'Court from trying cases brought by appeal</p>	<p>Prevent. Tribunal.</p>
<p>or writ of error from any of the state 'tribunals. A <i>writ of error</i> is a 'writ founded</p>	<p>Courts Legal instrument.</p>
<p>on an alleged error in 'judgment, which carries the suit to some 'superior tribunal, and</p>	<p>Decision. Higher.</p>
<p>80 'authorizes the judges to examine the record on which 'judgment has been given in the</p>	<p>Empowers. Sentence.</p>
<p>inferior court, and to 'reverse or affirm the 'same.</p>	<p>Annul. Judgment.</p>
<p>85 (§ 8.) The twelfth and last 'Article of the Amendments has been 'inserted in the body</p>	<p>Clause. Placed.</p>
<p>of the 'Constitution.† It may, 'however, be here 'observed, that each and every Article</p>	<p>Nevertheless Remarked.</p>
<p>of the 'Amendments of the Constitution is</p>	<p>Improvements.</p>
<p>90 equally as 'binding as the original Constitu-</p>	<p>Obligatory.</p>

the people? (§ 6.) 13. To what suits cannot the judicial power of the United States be extended? (§ 7.) 14. Does the eleventh amendment prohibit the Supreme Court from trying causes that may commence in the state courts? 15. What is a *writ of error*? (§ 8.) 16.

* See page 200.

† See pages 131, 189, and 190.

See Articles XI. and XII. of the Amendments to the Constitution, page 145.

tion, and 'justly considered part and parcel of	Rightly.
that 'document. The 11th and 12th Amend-	Instrument.
ments are the only ones that 'alter, in any way,	Change.
the original Constitution. The 12th was 'pro-	Propounded.
95 posed in 1803, 'on account of the presidential	By reason.
contest of Aaron Burr and 'Thos. Jefferson.	Thomas.
On the return of the electoral 'vote, in 1801, it	Suffrage.
was 'found that each had seventy-three votes.	Ascertained.
(§ 9.) The House of Representatives 'pro-	Commenced.
100 ceeded, on the 11th of 'February, 1801, in	2d month.
the manner 'prescribed by the Constitution,	Ordained.
to elect a President of the 'U. S., and con-	United States
tinued to 'ballot during the business hours of	Vote.
each day, till the 17th of 'Feb. 1801, when	February.
105 Thomas Jefferson was 'elected, on the thirty-	Chosen.
sixth ballot, 'Chief-Magistrate of the Union.	President.
This amendment is, 'therefore, important,	Consequently.
inasmuch as it requires the electors 'ex-	Particularly.
pressly to designate the 'candidates for Pre-	Nominees.
110 sident and Vice-President; 'by that means	Thereby.
saving the nation from 'useless expense, and	Needless.
the animosity of party 'rancor.	Virulence.
(§ 10.) The Constitution has been in op-	Use.
eration 'for fifty-nine years. In peace and in	During.
115 war it has proved itself the 'guardian of the	Protector.
republic. In its 'infancy it was assailed with	Origin.
unparalleled 'vehemence: it was then a	Violence.
matter of 'theory, if the Constitution could	Conjecture.

Why was Article XII. of the Amendments inserted in the body of the Constitution? 17 What is peculiar of the twelfth amendment? (§ 9.) 18. Give an account of the presidential contest in 1801. 19. Why is the twelfth amendment important? (§ 10.) 20. How long has the Constitution been in force? 21. What has been the result of its operation? 22.

'bestow upon the country union, and its na-	Give to.
120 tural consequences, 'prosperity and power.	Success.
Experience, the infallible 'test of all human	Proof.
theories, has demonstrated the 'wisdom of	Sageness.
its arrangements, and the 'unequalled bless-	Unrivalled.
ings of its 'operation. Those who hereafter	Action.
125 attempt to 'weaken its bonds, must do so	Enfeeble.
against the 'weight of its own transcendent	Power.
'example to bless mankind, and the light of	Precedent.
all past 'experience. Nothing but the	Trial.
mental 'darkness of the people could ever	Blindness
130 give a chance of success to the 'schemes	Intrigues
of those 'unworthy Americans who would	Base.
wish to destroy this glorious 'confederacy.	Union.
(§ 11.) Every friend of 'liberty throughout	Freedom.
the world has felt a new 'impulse to duty by	Motive.
135 the unparalleled 'prosperity and happiness	Success.
'conferred by the American Constitution. It	Bestowed.
has proved the mightiest 'rampart against	Fortification.
those 'dreaded evils which its early but often	Feared.
patriotic 'opponents feared it might foster ; its	Adversaries.
140 fruits have surpassed the 'expectations of the	Hopes.
most 'sanguine of its framers. Let then every	Confident.
'honest person reflect upon the dangerous	Sincere.
doctrines of dissensions and 'disunion. Every	Separation.
one should 'remember that our bond of union	Recollect.
145 once 'broken, makes over 30 distinct but	Severed.

Why was the Constitution opposed in its infancy ? 23. What is the infallible test of all human theories ? (§ 11.) 24. What effect has the success of the American Constitution had on the friends of liberty throughout the world ? 25. What are its results upon the evils it was supposed it might foster ? 26. Is there any danger in disseminating doctrines of dissension and disunion ? 27. What wor'd result from the destruction of the Constitution ? 28. If the Union were destroyed,

150	'feeble nations, where now exist the most prosperous people of the world. 'Questions that are now debated and reasonably 'decided in the 'Halls of Congress, would then be 'decided by brute force in the field of 'battle.	He'pless. Subjects. Determined. Houses. Settled. Strife.
155	(§ 12.) Let 'disunion once take place, and who can tell where the 'line of division will 'end? Who could tell the number of unprin- ciple politicians and military 'adventurers that would spring up; the 'enormous taxes that would be 'exactd of the people to support armies for mutual 'aggression; the military despotism and the consequent 'misery that	Separation. Mark. Terminate. Desperadoes. Heavy. Required. Annoyances. Wretched- ness.
160	would 'inevitably follow? (§ 13.) But how can the Constitution be 'maintained, unless it is made known to the 'people, and how can it be made known if not 'taught in our schools? May the youth of our 'land	Certainly. Supported. Community. Inculcated.
165	learn to 'appreciate the security it gives to property, 'liberty, equal laws, and even life, and 'realize the truth that measures injurious to one section of our country must 'eventually destroy our glorious 'Union. Harmoniously	Country. Value. Freedom. Comprehend.
170	united, our country will not only 'stand, but take the 'lead of all others in the improvement of the 'social condition of man, and 'attain a degree of renown unequalled in the 'annals of the world. (§ 14.) For nearly	Finally. Confederacy. Exist. Advance. Domestic. Reach. Chronicles.

how would questions of sectional moment be then decided? (§ 12.) 29. Would the Union, once divided, continue without numerous subdivisions and distractions? (§ 13.) 30. What is the only effectual way to support the Constitution? 31. In what consists the strength of our country? 32. To what desirable position does the Constitution lead

175	' <i>six thousand</i> years has the world been created, yet during that 'time liberty has heretofore been 'pent up in narrow territories, and never before had 'dominion on such a 'magnificent scale as is now exhibited in	6000. Period. Shut. Predomi- nance. Grand.
180	America. Never before have 'knowledge and equal laws been 'extended to the million, and the highest 'offices of honor, of profit, and of 'usefulness, been given alike to the rich and the 'poor. Never before have the mightiest	Information. Offered. Places. Utility. Indigent.
185	men of a nation, the brightest 'names in the 'curriculum of fame, risen to immortal renown from 'obscurity, solely on the ground of 'merit.	Appellations. Cycle. Retirement. Ability.
	(§ 15.) The 'Constitution may justly be	Palladium.
190	'regarded as the promoter of universal knowledge and 'equality among men, the patron of 'letters, the fountain of justice and of 'order in human society; it is the strong bulwark of American 'freedom. It is a mag-	Looked upon Equal rights. Literature. System. Liberty.
195	nificent 'structure, reared with unequalled 'wisdom by the purest patriots, and the most successful 'benefactors of the human race. Its 'pillars are now the virtue and intelligence of the people; its 'keystone is <i>union</i> .	Edifice. Sagacity. Friends. Supports. Fastening.
200	Vice, immorality, and corruption may 'undermine the one; faction, 'sectional jealousies, and strife, may 'corrode and destroy the other. Let it be the 'care of every Ameri-	Sap. Local. Consume. Solicitude

our country? (§ 14.) 33. How long has the world continued under despotic rule? 34. What country set the example of freedom to all others? 35. Are poor men promoted to office under the Constitution? 36. For what reason? (§ 15.) 37. How may the Constitution be re-

can to 'comprehend the vastness of its bless-
 205 ings, and to 'guard it from all possible ²en-
 croachments.

(§ 16.) 'The 'legacy of the Father of his
 country sets forth alike the 'importance and
 the 'paramount claims of the Constitution.

210 They who 'revere the sage counsels of him,
 whose fame is 'co-extensive with the history
 of America, will 'coincide in the opinion, that
 the Constitution should be 'studied in all the
 'schools. "It is of infinite moment that you
 215 should 'properly estimate the immense value
 of your national union to your 'collective and
 individual 'happiness; that you should cherish
 a 'cordial, habitual, and immovable attach-
 ment to it; 'accustoming yourselves to think
 220 and speak of it as of the 'palladium of your
 'political safety and prosperity; watching for
 its preservation with jealous 'anxiety; dis-
 countenancing whatever may 'suggest even
 a 'suspicion that it can, in any event, be
 225 abandoned; and indignantly frowning 'upon
 the first 'dawning of every attempt to alienate
 any 'portion of our country from the rest, or
 to 'enfeeble the sacred ties which now link
 together the 'various parts."*

Understand.
 Protect.
²Intrusions.
 Farewell Ad-
 dress.
 Necessity
 Highest.
 Reverence.
 Co-existent.
 Agree.
 Learned.
 Seminaries.
 Adequately.
 Combined.
 Felicity.
 Heartfelt.
 Habituating.
 Shield.
 National.
 Solitude.
 Hint.
 Doubt.
 On.
 Appearance.
 Part.
 Weaken.
 Different.

garded? 38. What should be the care of every American? (§ 16.)
 39. What should be properly estimated? 40. Should all understand
 the Constitution? 41. Is it written so that all can understand it?
 42. Should each pupil in every school in the country understand it?
 43. Should every citizen study it? 44. How should all speak of
 it? 45. Would it be reasonable or safe to require persons to speak
 in a favorable manner of a document which they had never read?

* The entire Farewell Address is inserted in the "*Citizen's Manual*, by Joseph Bartlett
 Burleigh."

(§ 17.) Great were the hearts, and 'strong the minds, Of those who 'framed, in high debate, The 'immortal league of love that binds Our fair 'broad empire, state with state.	Stout. Made. Eternal. Wide.
235 And deep the 'gladness of the hour, When, as the 'auspicious task was done, In 'solemn trust, the sword of power Was given to GLORY'S 'UNSPOILED SON.	Pleasure. Prosperous. Awful. Unstained.
240 That 'noble race is gone; the suns Of sixty years have 'risen and set; But the bright 'links those chosen ones So strongly 'forged, are brighter yet.	Worthy. Soared. Rings. Formed.
Wide—as 'our own free race increase— Wide shall extend the 'elastic chain, And bind, in 'everlasting peace,	Americans. Stretching. Everduring.
245 State after state, a 'mighty train.—BRYANT.	Potent.

(§ 17.) 46. What were great? 47. What strong? 48. What was framed? 49. What was given? 50. To whom? 51. What is gone? 52. What are brighter yet? 53. What shall extend wide? 54. Should all endeavor to imitate the virtues of Washington, who endeavored never to tell a falsehood, violate an obligation, or be guilty of any other dishonorable act? 55. If we strive to attain the highest pinnacle, shall we be happier, and accomplish more good than we should otherwise? 56. Who do you suppose the happiest in this life, the wicked or the good?

LESSON XL.

THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF VOTERS.*

(§ 1.) THE impressions and 'prejudices imbibed in infancy—the 'infancy of a person or of a nation—and 'perpetuated in the use of 'terms and phrases which should vary 5 with changing circumstances, are, 'perhaps,	Prepos- sessions. Early exist- ence. Continued. Expressions. Probably.
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(§ 1.) 1. What can you say of impressions imbibed in early life?

* This subject is not deemed irrelevant to the education of females, inasmuch as they are naturally the first trainers of youth. Ladies should possess all information in reference to our social and political institutions.

in no instance more 'indelibly and injuriously	Permanently
fixed, than those relating to our 'social, poli-	Domestic.
tical, and 'national associations. Thus, the	Public.
phrases and the impressions 'incident to them,	Appertaining
10 "right of suffrage," which 'implies the grant	Means.
by the 'ruling power to the subject to exer-	Governing.
cise the elective 'franchise, and "govern-	Privilege.
ment," as applied to a 'detached body of	Separate.
men in power, are both rendered 'obsolete	Antiquated.
15 by the ' <i>peculiar character</i> of our republican	Genius.
institutions, and by the 'declaration that "all	Assertion.
men are 'created free and equal. Hence	Made.
society, as 'regards its organization and go-	Relates to.
vernment, is resolved into its 'original ele-	Primary.
20 ments; and man votes, and elects 'legislators	Law-makers.
and rulers, as a right, not as a 'privilege;	Favor.
government 'exists for man, not man for	Endures.
governors. (§ 2.) As then all men are 'po-	Nationally.
litically free and equal, the only 'operation	Thing.
25 necessary to 'constitute civil society is their	Form.
association for social enjoyment, the 'protec-	Defence
tion of the 'weak against the strong, the	Feeble.
'ignorant against the shrewd, the destitute	Illiterate.
against the wealthy, ' <i>and so forth</i> ; and in this	&c.
30 'compact each has equal liberty to partici-	Agreement.
pate and 'express his will. The united will	Declare.
of all the members 'constitutes the govern-	Makes.
ment of a republican 'community.	People.
(§ 3.) A 'republican government then, is	Free.
35 nothing more nor less than ' <i>a contract</i> formed	An agreement.

2. Do people derive the right to vote from their rulers? 3. For what does government exist? (§ 2.) 4. What are some of the advantages of society? (§ 3.) 5. What is a republican government? 6. What is

by the people for 'mutual protection, defence, and security of their 'inalienable rights. Hence the duty of every freeman is 'plain; his own interest and the 'interest of those
 40 dear to his heart, his family and his 'successors, require him to meet the 'assembled 'community and express his wish respecting measures 'proposed for the general 'weal, which will be found ultimately to
 45 'subserve his own self-interest. (§ 4.) But how, and where, shall a 'modest, humble individual, meet the 'assembled community, 'composing this great nation, to express his 'opinion fearlessly and efficiently? At the
 50 'polls. His diffidence is there at once relieved by the 'consciousness of his rights and the use of the 'ballot; and his vote, thus cast, may 'counterpoise that of the millionaire over his 'coffers, the judge on the bench, or
 55 the 'general in command.

(§ 5.) Except in very small 'communities, the direct 'agitation of the question under debate, cannot conveniently and 'simultaneously be discussed and decided by the 'united
 60 will of the nation. This 'circumstance gives rise to a representative republican 'government, in which the voter 'delegates to his representative the privilege of 'carrying his 'opinions to the legislature, and presenting

Reciprocal.
 Untransferable.
 Obvious.
 Welfare.
 Followers.
 Collected.
 Citizens.
 Suggested.
 Prosperity.
 Promote.
 Diffident.
 Gathered.
 Forming.
 Conviction.
 Place of election.
 Knowledge.
 Vote.
 Counterbalance.
 Treasures.
 High officer.
 Societies.
 Discussion.
 At the same time.
 Combined.
 Incident.
 Polity.
 Grants.
 Conveying.
 Views.

the duty of every freeman? (§ 4.) 7. How do voters express their opinions? 8. Is there any difference between the vote of the man that cannot read and that of the most learned man in the country? (§ 5.) 9. What gives rise to a representative government? (§ 6.) 10.

65	them for him. (§ 6.) But let the 'voter bear constantly in 'mind, that the ballot here cast, is his 'immediate opinion, expressed on the matter at issue, and such 'collateral points as are 'connected with it, to be immediately	Balloter. Memory. Direct. Indirect. United.
70	decided in the 'legislature by his agent. — No one should be so 'thoughtless as to consider the "election" merely an 'opportunity of expressing his 'partiality for a favorite aspirant, who has 'elicited admiration by a	Law making department. Unreflecting. Occasion. Favor. Called forth.
75	'facetious "stump speech," or for the gratification of 'personal feelings. The candid citizen will 'discard all unworthy motives; he will look with pureness of heart and 'sincerity of purpose, to the future 'effects of	Witty. Individual. Renounce. Honesty. Results.
80	the 'choice of officers. (§ 7.) He will neither be the 'tool of party, nor allow personal 'enmity or prejudice to sway his vote. He will 'participate with the pure patriotism of other ages in the self 'sacrifice of individual	Election. Instrument. Pique. Share. Immolation.
85	or party preferences, for the most 'meritorious and the ablest officers, and, 'governed by good common sense, and patriotic 'reflection, will select a faithful, 'efficient, and trusty 'agent, to convey and execute his will	Worthy. Directed. Meditation. Competent. Deputy.
90	on 'subjects connected with his interest, the interest of the nation, the well-being of 'Christianity and of the 'world.	Themes. Religion. Earth.
	(§ 8.) Thus, as so much 'importance is attached to the 'elective franchise, it appears	Value. Voting prerogative.

What should every voter bear in mind? 11. To what will every patriotic voter look? (§ 7.) 12. What should not sway the opinion of the voter? 13. What will govern every intelligent voter? (§ 8.) 14.

95	that the 'duty of a voter is one of great privilege to the freeman ; but its 'importance to the nation rests on the honesty, the 'candor, and 'intelligence of its several members. Hence the 'propriety and necessity of the exertions to 'disseminate, with other general	Business.
100	'topics of education, a knowledge of the principles of the government, and to 'inculcate morality and 'religion — the pillars on which rest the freedom, the 'permanency, and the entire value of our 'republican institutions. (§ 9.) Every 'voter is bound by self-interest, independent of the 'unerring commands of the scriptures, to 'support such measures as will 'contribute most to ameliorate the sufferings and 'distresses of society, to the general 'prosperity of his country, and, above all, to the 'perpetuity of its institutions. In the 'course of time, additions to and alterations of the Constitution must 'necessarily be	Consequence Sincerity. Enlightenment. Suitableness.
105	proposed for the 'consideration of the people, and even its very existence is 'committed to them ; hence the imperative 'injunction is placed upon all, to 'understand that document, which has conferred so many 'blessings upon mankind. <i>Inasmuch</i> as there are in our country about a million of 'adult white persons that cannot read, it is 'deemed important here to state 'briefly the necessity and	Diffuse. Branches. Infuse. Christianity. Duration. Liberal. Balloter. Undeviating. Maintain. Aid.
110		Adversities. Weal.
115		Duration. Progress. Of course.
120		Deliberation. Entrusted. Command. Comprehend. Benefits.
		Seeing that. Full-grown. Thought. Succinctly.

In what way does the elective franchise benefit the nation? 15. What are the pillars on which the permanency of republican institutions rest? (§ 9.) 16. What is every voter bound to do? 17. What must be proposed in the course of time? 18. Can persons unable to read be considered safe guardians of liberty? 19. Who direct the

<p>claims of sound instruction, to 'allude to the 125 duty of all to support 'measures for the general 'diffusion of knowledge, and especially of those who 'direct through the ballot-box the 'destiny of the nation.</p>	<p>Hint. Means. Dissemination. Guide. Fate.</p>
<p>(§ 10.) If a citizen neglects to 'vote, he 130 'relinquishes one of his most valuable privileges, and neglects an important 'duty. The 'boast of our republic is, its representative 'feature, and to carry out its plan, all ought to be represented. All 'ought to vote, for if 135 they do not, the 'object of government fails, the 'people are not wholly, but only in part, represented. Every good citizen who 'stays away from the polls, may be justly said to 'frustrate the plan of our institutions; and in 'case of 140 bad officers being elected, to support 'tacitly their election and its 'consequences. (§ 11.) In voting, a 'man is acting both for himself and his country, and is under 'obligation to use the utmost 'discrimination and sound 145 sense in the 'selection of public officers, and conduct himself on all 'occasions with coolness, 'candor, and kindness. There should never 'be any angry words, or imputations of bad 'motives. The display of ungovernable temper, or of rude and 'ungentlemanly 150 conduct, is 'beneath the dignity of freemen,</p>	<p>Ballot. Gives up. Obligation. Glory. Character. Should. Design. Inhabitants. Keeps. Baffle. The event. Silently Results Citizen. Responsibility. Judgment. Designation. Instances. Ingenuousness. Exist. Designs. Vulgar. Below.</p>

destiny of the political affairs of the nation? (§ 10.) 20. What does the man relinquish who neglects to vote? 21. Why should all vote in a republican government? (§ 11.) 22. Under what obligation is every man who votes? 23. What should never exist? 24. Do the best of men ever make mistakes? 25. Do instances occur in which men think profound statesmen wrong—in which, if they possessed

and totally 'unworthy of a citizen of the American 'republic. The best of men may sometimes 'think they are right, and yet be in the
 155 wrong. Persons often think 'profound statesmen in the wrong, when, if they 'enjoyed like advantages, all would 'know that they were in the 'right.

(§ 12.) In making political 'statements, it
 160 is 'incumbent on those who advance them to use much 'caution and inquiry' in reference to their 'validity. It is by fair and honorable 'discussion that the cause of human liberty is 'advanced; and the greatest folly any party
 165 or people can 'commit, is to 'cheat, 'dupe, and deceive each other; all honorable men will 'endeavor to support the cause of truth and justice. As 'treason is the worst crime known in civil society, so should political 'deceivers be 'ranked among the most heinous
 170 falsifiers of truth, and be '*dismissed from the society of* all 'honorable and respectable men. (§ 13.) Experience 'proves, that the more the human race are 'accustomed to reason and reflect upon their 'duties, the more pure and 'holy they become. A community that has for a 'series of centuries been oppressed by taxation, and made the 'cringing slaves of
 175 'despotism, are prone to run into the extremes
 180 of vice and folly when their 'shackles are

Undeserving.
 Commonwealth.
 Believe.
 Learned.
 Possessed.
 Understand.
 True way.
 Assertions.
 Obligatory.
 Discretion.
 Soundness.
 Argument.
 Promoted.
 Defraud.
 2Impose upon.
 Aim.
 Rebellion.
 Liars.
 Classed.
 Discarded by
 Magnanimous.
 Demonstrates.
 Habituated.
 Obligations.
 More sacred.
 Course.
 Bowing.
 Tyranny.
 Fetters.

proper information, they would find that they were right? (§ 12.) 26. What is the result of fair and honorable discussion? 27. How should political deceivers be regarded? (§ 13.) 28. What does experience prove? 29. In what way can you answer the objection that man is

	removed. They are sometimes 'led to believe	Induced.
	that " 'kings rule by divine right," and that	Monarchs.
	man is not 'capable of self-government. With-	Qualified for.
	out ever 'reflecting on the absurdity, that if	Pondering.
185	men, in the 'aggregate, cannot control their	Whole.
	own affairs, the 'baser class of men may	Inferior.
	seize the 'prerogative of heaven, and not	Exclusive privilege.
	only 'govern themselves, but also others; that	Direct.
	the 'greater number should be oppressed with	Majority.
190	taxes to support in sumptuousness the 'few;	Minority
	that they must have 'an imbecile race of	A weak
	kings, to force them to 'submit to law and	Yield.
	to do right. (§ 14.) The fact is, that 'in	Heretofore.
	times past, education has been 'denied to	Withheld from.
195	the mass of the people. Hence the most 'dis-	Unselfish.
	interested benefactors of 'our race,—those	Mankind.
	who 'disseminated most the fundamental	Diffused.
	principles of human 'equality—that the	Right.
	people should be free and 'enlightened—that	Educated.
200	'virtue and wisdom constituted the highest	Morality.
	'excellence of character—and that men should	Worth.
	be 'respected according to their personal merit	Esteemed.
	and the 'piety of their lives, have been sacri-	Sanctity.
	ficed by the 'illiterate multitude, who were	Ignorant.
205	'duped and made the tools of artful despots.	Deceived.
	(§ 15.) Recount the names of the most 're-	Celebrated.
	nowned 'philosophers of antiquity, the most	Sages.
	disinterested statesmen, the ablest 'orators,	Speakers.
	the purest 'philanthropists, even to him "who	Lovers of mankind.

incapable of self-government? (§ 14.) 30. What has heretofore been the state of education? 31. What has been the fate of those who have heretofore contributed most to human happiness? (§ 15.) 32. What are the names of the most distinguished philosophers of anti-

210	spake as never man spake," they have 'suffered the most 'excruciating pains, and death, through 'ignorance, by the hands of those whose best interests could alone be 'promoted by their existence. 'Providence will ever	Endured. Tormenting. Illiteracy. Advanced. God.
215	render the 'inevitable hour of death happy to those who live for the 'benefit of mankind. The dupes of tyrants have brought 'untold misery and wretchedness upon 'mankind, and their ignorance and 'subserviency have	Certain. Welfare. Unrevealed. Our race. Submission.
220	often 'clothed the world in mourning. (§16.) 'Ignorance then cannot be anything but a moral crime of the darkest 'dye to those who have 'imperishable education placed within their reach, and fail to take the 'prize. The	Habited. Want of know- ledge. Color. Enduring. Reward.
225	history of the world, the 'infallible index of future human action, 'shows that no people can remain free who are 'illiterate. Know-ledge, true knowledge, is 'indispensable to secure 'permanently in families even the ne-	Unerring. Proves. Uneducated. Requisite. Lastingly.
230	cessary 'riches of this world. Without it, in a republic, it is 'utterly impossible for wealth to continue in, and 'contribute happiness to a family; it becomes the 'putrid carcass that invites 'unseen vultures, which seize it, and	Wealth. Entirely. Administer. Corrupt. Unobserved.
235	bring either poverty or 'inevitable ruin on its 'possessors.	Unavoidable. Holders.

quity? 33. Name the most distinguished orators and philanthropists? 34. How, and for what did they suffer? (§ 16.) 35. Why is it a crime to be ignorant? 36. What is shown by the history of the world, on this subject? 37. Why is knowledge necessary to public and private prosperity? 38. What does wealth prove to its possessors without knowledge. 39. Do those who live for the benefit of mankind best advance the cause of Christianity?

LESSON XLI.

<p>(§ 1.) 'SELF-INTEREST alone, even for this world's 'enjoyment, renders moral intelligence 'indispensable. Let then no one rest 'satisfied whilst, within this Union, there are 5 hundreds of thousands who <i>'find it difficult</i> to 'discriminate between right and wrong. It is not 'enough that they know how to read and write; an 'enlightened man without probity, may become the more 'efficient tool for 10 mischief; but morality should be 'paramount to letters. Let the 'youthful mind be always 'impressed with moral examples in theory and 'practice, and so be fortified against the evil influences of after-life. (§ 2.) Let the 'in-</p> <p>15 structors of youth receive such 'remuneration, and such honor, that the 'profession may command the ablest 'talents of the land, and society will receive the rich 'rewards of the common harvest. 'Apathy to the vital sub-</p> <p>20 ject of the moral 'training of the young may be fatal; no citizen, however 'wealthy, or however 'exalted, can escape the evils of surrounding and 'depraved ignorance. Let none 'imagine themselves in permanent secu-</p>	<p>Individual gain.</p> <p>Pleasure.</p> <p>Necessary.</p> <p>Contented.</p> <p>Are puzzled.</p> <p>Discern.</p> <p>Sufficient.</p> <p>Educated.</p> <p>Effectual.</p> <p>Superior.</p> <p>Young.</p> <p>Stamped.</p> <p>Performance.</p> <p>Teachers.</p> <p>Compensation.</p> <p>Calling.</p> <p>Capacities.</p> <p>Compensations.</p> <p>Indifference.</p> <p>Guidance.</p> <p>Opulent.</p> <p>Elevated.</p> <p>Corrupting.</p> <p>Suppose.</p>
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(§ 1.) 1. What renders moral intelligence indispensable? 2. Can the morals of children, or the property of individuals, remain safe among ignorant and corrupt communities? 3. What may an enlightened man without morality become? 4. What examples are requisite to enforce morality? (§ 2.) 5. Who will reap the benefits of having good instructors? 6. What is necessary to have a good school besides good teachers? 7. Are any so wealthy or so exalted, that they may be shielded from surrounding ignorance? 8. Who have a

25	rity, surrounded by 'mental darkness, or im-	Ignorance.
	moral 'mental illumination; all have a part	Intellectual.
	to 'perform—the richest and the poorest, the	Fulfil.
	'mightiest men of the nation, and the feeblest	Most influen-
	women of the land. No 'citizen should be	tial.
		Voter.
30	'destitute of feeling for the mental distresses,	Insensible of.
	'sufferings, and perishing wants of the multi-	Endurances.
	tudes within this republic. (§ 3.) May no 'le-	Deathly.
	thecan stupor overtake, or contracted 'personal	Individual.
	views 'engross the attention of the citizens	Monopolize.
35	of America, till, revelling in the 'fruits of	Productions.
	others' labors, and claiming part of the 're-	Fame.
	nown of their ancestors, the hand of 'barba-	Ferocious.
	rian 'ignorance writes "mene, mene, tekell,	Illiterancè.
	upharsin," on the walls of the 'republic, and	Nation.
40	the tide of 'brutal force, guided by mental	Depraved.
	'depravity, sweeps liberty for ever from the	Recklessness
	'shores of America. Let then every one re-	Coasts.
	member that here the people rule, that the 'mi-	Smallest number
	nority must always 'submit to the majority,	Yield.
45	whether their 'political measures savor of	Nationa..
	vice or virtue, of folly or 'wisdom. The vigi-	Discretion.
	lance of all should be used, that the 'eloquence	Oratory.
	of leaders, the 'zeal for party may not cause	Devotion.
	them to 'forget either the rights or mental	Overlook.
50	wants of their 'country.	Nation.
	(§ 4.) All minorities in a 'republic are en-	Commonwealth.
	titled to equal rights and 'protection with the	Security.
	majority, and any 'violation of the just rights	Infraction.

part to perform in the univereal dissemination of knowledge? 9. Who founded those republican institutions, the blessings of which we now enjoy? (§ 3.) 10. To what has "mene, mene, tekell, upharsin," reference? 11. What is the expression, "walls of the republic," called?

of any minority, however 'small, would be	Diminutive.
55 'despotic oppression in a republic. The	Tyrannical.
worst of all despotisms has been 'exercised	Wielded.
by ignorant 'multitudes, over the wisest and	Masses.
best citizens. The man that 'votes for an	Supports.
evil person, for any office, commits a 'hei-	Flagrant.
60 nous 'offence against his country and human	Crime.
liberty; he does all in his power to 'disgrace	Defame.
and 'ruin the republic. But the cause of	Destroy.
liberty is ever 'onward, and though often be-	Progressive.
trayed, it cannot be kept down. 'Apparently	Seemingly.
65 crushed and entirely 'consumed, it will rise	Destroyed.
in some other land, and like the 'fabled phœ-	Feigned.
nix, will revive from its 'ashes with renewed	Dust.
youth and 'vigor. (§ 5.) The great majority	Strength.
of the 'people of the American republic will	Inhabitants.
70 never knowingly pursue a course 'fatal to	Ruinous.
liberty. Education, 'moral education, is the	Correct.
sole 'foundation on which the perpetuity of	Basis.
our institutions 'depends; upon it alone is	Rests.
centered the future 'renown of America.	Fame.
75 'Greece, Carthage, Rome, Poland, Switzer-	lonia.
land, Holland, and 'France, those attempted	Gaul.
nurseries of republics, where the 'embers of	Cinders.
liberty are still 'glowing, are now to look to	Burning.
the 'eyry of the eagle of freedom in the New	Home.
80 World. The countries of the 'Old World,	Eastern Con- tinent.

(§ 4.) 12. Under what circumstances may despotism exist in a republic? 13. What does a man do who votes for a wicked officer? 14. Have there been times when there appeared to be no rational liberty in the world? 15. What has taken place on such occasions? (§ 5.) 16. Will the majority of the American people knowingly pursue a wrong course? 17. What is then the only security for the perpetuity of our institutions? 18. What countries are now to become disciples

that formerly contained all that was 'considered 'of <i>surpassing splendor</i> in the productions of man and of 'nature, are now to become the 'pupils of America. — If we per-	Deemed. Magnificent. Creation. Disciples.
85 form our duty with the 'fidelity of our ancestors, our country will attain 'enduring greatness, and receive, 'through all time, the enviable appellation of the ' <i>Alma Mater</i> of rational 'liberty.	Integrity. Permanent. During. Cherishing mother. Freedom.
90 (§ 6.) In 'conclusion, it may be well to remind all 'voters, that we enjoy more liberty and are 'subject to more sudden and intense 'discussions than any other people on the globe. Every 'citizen is a voter and a law-	Closing. Citizens. Liable. Controversies. Individual.
95 maker, 'almost every one is a politician, warmly 'attached to his party. The opposite views and interests of 'parties engender controversies. There is 'imminent danger that the 'ascendency over an opponent may	Nearly. United. Sects. Threatening Power.
100 be too often the aim, ' <i>when, on the contrary</i> , the discovery of truth should 'alone be the object of 'investigation. (§ 7.) Party contest, even with a small number of 'uninformed voters, may endanger the 'tranquillity of the nation	Whereas. Only. Search. Ignorant. Peace.
105 by a 'struggle for power among ambitious leaders. Political questions in this 'country will 'test the virtue and intelligence of the people, and the 'discretion, moderation, and	Contest. Nation. Prove. Judgment.

of America? 19. What may be the enviable title of America? 20. What is requisite on our part? (§ 6.) 21. What are the people of this country subject to? 22. What is each voter? 23. What causes controversies? 24. What should be the object of all discussion? (§ 7.) 25. What may endanger the liberties of the nation? 26. Upon whom

	'integrity of American politicians. Upon the	Uprightness.
110	present generation devolves the 'momentous	Important.
	question of republican government. If 'suc-	Prosperous.
	cessful, we shall 'recommend our institutions	Commend.
	to the 'esteem, the admiration, and the imita-	Regard.
	tion of the 'civilized world.	Enlightened.
115	(§ 8.) It is believed that no 'secular know-	Worldly.
	ledge can 'contribute so much to the stabi-	Conduce.
	lity, perpetuity, and 'grandeur of our insti-	Splendor.
	tutions, and so well 'prepare voters to dis-	Qualify.
	charge their 'duties, as a familiar acquaint-	Obligations.
120	ance with the Constitution. The 'converse	Familiarity.
	of the present and the 'rising generation should	Coming.
	be alike with its 'principles and the causes,	Doctrines.
	the motives, the forbearance, the 'unwearied	Indefatigable
	labor in its production, and the 'unparalleled	Unequalled.
125	wisdom and 'sagacity of its framers. The	Quick dis-
	daily and domestic 'intercourse with that	cernment.
	'hallowed instrument, and the pure spirit of	Communica-
	its authors, must promote 'harmony and	tion.
	union, and 'inspire every one with patriotism,	Consecrated.
	and 'an ardent desire faithfully and effi-	Concord.
130	ciently to 'perform his duty. Voters are the	Enliven.
	protectors of the 'charter of freedom; the	A warm.
	children of the 'poorest may yet enjoy some	Discharge.
	of its highest 'honors, and, like its framers,	Constitution.
	by patriotism and merit 'engrave their names	Most obscure
135	on the pillars of 'immortality. Let then every	Rewards.
	one, 'severing the chains of prejudice, select	Write.
	the best men for office, that the 'duration of	Eternity.
	the republic may be 'co-extensive with time.	Cutting.
		Continuance.
		Of equal du-
		ration.

devolves the momentous question of republican government? (§ 8.)
 27. What is believed to best prepare voters to discharge their duties?

LESSON XLII.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF JURORS.

(§ 1.) THE right of trial by 'jury was justly
 'considered by our ancestors as one of the
 most 'inestimable privileges of freemen, and
 the 'violation of this prerogative was one of
 5 the causes* of the revolution. No 'citizen†
 of the United States, 'excepting those in the
 'regular army, and civil officers under the
 'general government, can ever be deprived of
 this natural 'birthright. Jury trials in civil
 10 suits, when the amount in 'controversy ex-
 ceeds twenty dollars, are also 'guaranteed to
 every citizen in this country. (§ 2.) 'Though
 the trial by jury has in all 'ages been highly
 prized, and is justly considered the 'palladium
 15 of liberty, yet 'comparatively little has hereto-
 fore been done 'duly to discipline the mind,
 or to impress the responsibility of the 'under-
 taking on the minds of those who are to 'sit
 as 'judges, and decide on matters affecting
 20 not only the fortunes, the 'reputations, and

Equals.
 Regarded.
 Invaluable.
 Infringement
 Denizen.
 Reserving.
 Standing.
 National.
 Inheritance.
 Dispute.
 Secured.
 Notwithstanding
 Periods.
 Bulwark.
 Relatively.
 Properly.
 Duty.
 Preside.
 Arbiters.
 Characters.

(§ 1.) 1. How was the trial by jury regarded by our ancestors?
 2. What is your opinion of the trial by jury? 3. What are your rea-
 sons for this opinion? 4. What is the difference between *denizen* and
citizen, in the 5th line? 5. What persons in the United States are not
 tried by jury? 6. Can civil officers, after being impeached, be tried
 by jury? 7. Why does not this conflict with Article V. of the Amend-
 ments of the Constitution? 8. Can the members of the established
 army be tried by a jury? 9. By whom must they be tried? (§ 2.)
 10. Can any abuses result from trial by jury? 11. What has hereto-
 fore been done to discipline the minds of the majority of the people

* See Declaration of Independence, page 94.

† See Articles V., VI., and VII., of the Amendments to the Constitution, pages 143 and 144.
 Also Article III., section second, of the Constitution, page 136.

the lives of their 'fellow-citizens, but even the	Countrymen.
'well-being of society, and the permanency	Welfare.
of our institutions of 'justice. (§ 3.) 'The	Judicature.
object of juries is 'thwarted, if men, from	Obstructed.
25 deficient or 'improper mental training, are	Unsuitable.
incapable of listening to 'evidence, and rea-	Testimony.
soning and 'discriminating between direct	Discerning.
and 'irrelevant testimony. It is well known	Not appli-
that men who have never formed the 'habit	cable.
30 of attention, of investigating and 'reasoning	Custom.
for themselves, after 'listening for a few	Ratiocinating
days to evidence, become totally 'bewildered	Hearkening.
with regard to the 'matter in controversy.	Confused.
Hence, it is 'evident that well-meaning men	Subject.
35 may often be called upon to 'discharge duties	Plain.
for which they are totally 'unprepared, and	Perform.
if not suitably 'qualified by mental training,	Incompetent.
they may become the instruments of 'de-	Fitted.
priving their fellow-citizens of their 'most	Bereaving
40 valuable 'rights.	Dearest.
(§ 4.) It is a prominent 'object of this book	Privileges.
to impart a 'zest for critical, accurate, and	Design.
'continued attention, and the most extended	Relish.
examination of any 'subject that may come	Protracted.
45 under consideration, to strengthen and 'dis-	Questions.
cipline the mind, and awaken that 'com-	Regulate.
mendable spirit of self 'reliance and self per-	Praiseworthy
severance, which is 'essential to the highest	Dependence.
'success in any calling. This plan constantly	Necessary.
	Prosperity.

while at school, to act as jurors? (§ 3.) 12. What may thwart the object of juries? 13. What is necessary for one properly to discharge any duty which involves testimony, and affects the property or lives of persons? (§ 4.) 14. What is the difference between *object* and *design*, in the 41st line? 15. What is necessary to the highest success

50	'affords renewed and increased pleasure, in the most 'intense thought and the most unwearied 'application. (§ 5.) It is believed that no youth can study this book 'thoroughly without being better 'prepared in due time to	Bestows.
		Ardent.
		Diligence.
		Accurately.
		Fitted.
55	discharge 'efficiently, not only the office of a juror, but all the varied 'duties of life. Its judicious use will 'indelibly impress on the minds of all, the importance of the proper 'discipline of the ' <i>mental powers</i> . Youths, actuated	Effectually
		Avocations.
		Permanently
		Culture.
		Intellect.
60	by the purest 'philanthropy, and the loftiest 'patriotism, as well as the consciousness that their own private interest and 'immediate personal 'happiness are inseparably linked with their 'social duties, will surely be-	Benevolence
		Love of country.
		Direct.
		Enjoyment.
		Domestic.
65	come the enlightened, the efficient, the 'vigilant 'guardians of justice. Thus, while each receives new 'impulses to cultivate, in the best possible 'manner, the immortal mind, an imperishable 'foundation is laid, on which to	Watchful.
		Protectors.
		Incentives.
		Way.
		Basis.
70	'rear the inseparable superstructures of domestic bliss and national 'greatness.	Erect.
		Power.
		Serve.
		A degree.
		Succeeding.
75	'briefly considered. The manner of the organization of juries; the nature and 'character of their duties; the 'extent of their power; the 'correct way of doing business; their respon-	Concisely.
		Description.
		Boundaries.
		Right.

in any calling? (§ 5.) 16. What effect is it hoped the use of this book will have upon the minds of the young? 17. What is the result of impulses to cultivate the undying mind? (§ 6.) 18. What is the object of this work? 19. What subjects is it proposed to consider? (§ 7.)

sibilities, and 'influence on the social and	Power over
80 political 'institutions of our country. (§ 7.)	Regulations.
A jury is a 'certain number of citizens, se-	Particular.
lected at 'stated periods, and in the manner	Specified.
'prescribed by the laws of the various states,	Directed.
whose 'business it is to decide some question	Duty.
85 of 'controversy, or legal case. Juries are of	Dispute.
two kinds; the grand jury and the 'petit	Traverse.
jury. In whatever 'manner the jurors may	Mode.
be 'selected from the people, it is the duty of	Taken.
the sheriff of the county or 'district, to re-	Precinct.
90 turn 'their names, on a piece of paper, to the	The panel.
court, previous to the 'appointed day for	Designated.
opening. Grand 'jurors must be selected	Arbiters.
from the county or 'district over which the	Bailiwick.
court has 'jurisdiction. Twenty-four men	Legal autho- rity.
95 are 'summoned to attend court, but not more	Notified.
than twenty-three are ever 'entered upon	Sworn.
duty. (§ 8.) This prevents 'a contingency	An occurrence.
that might otherwise 'take place, of having	Arise.
twelve 'men in favor of arraigning a party	Jurors.
100 for trial, 'opposed to the other twelve, who	Contrary.
might wish to 'ignore the indictment. Not	Make invalid
less than twelve men can 'serve on any grand	Act.
jury in any state; and 'generally some odd	Usually.
number, 'between twelve and twenty-four, is	Betwixt.

20. What is a jury? 21. How are juries selected? 22. Do all the states have the same laws in reference to juries? 23. How many kinds of juries are there? 24. What is a sheriff? 25. What is the duty of the sheriff? 26. What is a panel? 27. What is the difference between *panel* and *pannel*? 28. What is the largest number of grand jurors ever sworn? (§ 8.) 29. Why is not a larger number sworn? 30. What is the smallest number of men that can ever serve on a grand jury? 31. What number is usually selected? 32. What is an odd number? 33. How is the foreman usually selected? (§ 9.) 34.

105	'selected. After they are called to the side of the court-room 'appropriated for the jury, they are generally 'permitted to choose their own 'foreman. But the judges can appoint, or rather nominate a 'foreman for them.	Taken. Set apart. Allowed. Spokesman. Chief.
110	(§ 9.) The foreman is then required to 'take the following oath or 'affirmation, which is 'administered by some authorized person. "You, A. B., do 'solemnly swear (or affirm), that you will 'diligently inquire, and true	Subscribe to. Averment. Given. Seriously. Attentively.
115	'presentments make, of all such articles, 'matters and things, as shall be given to you in 'charge, or otherwise come to your know- ledge, touching the present 'service; the commonwealth's counsel, your 'fellows', and	Indictments. Subjects. Keeping. Session. Associates'.
120	your own, you shall ' <i>keep secret</i> ; you shall present no one for 'envy, hatred, or malice, nor shall you leave any one 'unpresented, for fear, favor, 'affection, or hope of reward or 'gain; but shall present all things truly, as	Not reveal. Antipathy. Unindicted. Love. Emolument.
125	they come to your 'knowledge, according to the 'best of your understanding, so help you God." (§ 10.) After the 'foreman has taken the above 'official oath, the grand jurors are 'sworn according to the following precedent.	Information. Utmost. Leader Legal. Affirmed.
130	"You and 'each of you do solemnly swear (or affirm), that the same 'oath (or affirma- tion) which your foreman has taken 'on his part, you and 'every one of you shall well	Every one. Invocation. For himself. Each.

What is the foreman and each of the jurors required to do before pro- ceeding to business? (§ 10.) 35. What is the difference between *sworn* and *affirmed*, in the 129th line? 36. After the grand jury are sworn, what should be done? 37. May the powers of the grand jury

	and truly 'observe on your part." The grand	Keep.
135	jurors, after being thus ' <i>sworn or affirmed</i> ,	Qualified.
	should be informed by the 'presiding judge	Chief.
	of the 'nature of their business and the	Character.
	extent of their 'jurisdiction, which some-	Power.
	times may be 'permitted to extend beyond	Allowed.
140	the 'limits of their county. He should also	Bounds.
	'briefly allude to all the offences, and other	Succinctly.
	matters, which it is their duty to 'investigate.	Examine.
	(§ 11.) It is the duty of the jury then to 're-	Go.
	tire to a room appropriated 'solely to their use,	Exclusively.
145	and sit in secret as a jury of 'accusation. The	Arraignment
	foreman acts as 'chairman, and the jury should	President.
	appoint one of their number to 'perform the	Execute.
	duties of 'secretary; but no records should	Scribe.
	be kept of their 'proceedings, except those	Doings.
150	that are 'essential for the transaction of their	Requisite.
	own business in order, and for their 'official	Legal.
	use. (§ 12.) After the grand jury is 'organ-	Regulated.
	ized, the 'Attorney-general usually supplies	Lawyer for the State.
	them with bills of 'indictment, which should	Accusation.
155	'specify the allegations against offenders. On	Enumerate.
	these bills are 'written the names of the wit-	Endorsed.
	nesses by whose 'evidence they are supported.	Testimony.
	The witnesses, before the jury ' <i>proceed to</i>	Enter upon.
	business, should be in 'attendance at court,	Waiting.
160	and should be 'carefully examined, with the	Attentively.
	utmost 'scrutiny, and in such manner as in	Carefulness.

ever extend beyond their own county? 38. When? (§ 11.) 39. What should the grand jury do after receiving the directions of the judge? 40. Should they have any officer besides the foreman? 41. Why? 42. Why should they not keep permanent records of their proceedings? (§ 12.) 43. Who usually draws up the bills of indictment for the jury? 44. What should the indictment contain? 45.

165	the 'judgment of the jury will best elicit the whole truth in 'reference to the pending indictment. The 'object of the grand jury	Opinion.
	is, to secure the 'punishment of the guilty,	Relation.
	and to 'protect the innocent; to prevent the commission of 'crime, and lead all to reve-	Purpose.
	170	Correction.
	rence and obey the laws of the 'land; to show that the way of the 'transgressor is	Guard.
	hard, and that the only 'path of safety is the	Wickedness.
	path of 'duty.	Country.
		Criminal.
		Road.
		Well-doing.

Why should witnesses be in attendance at court? 46. How should they be examined? 47. What should be the object of every grand juror?

LESSON XLIII.

5	(§ 1.) THE grand jury should 'always examine witnesses under oath, and 'proceed with the utmost 'vigilance and caution.—	Invariably.
	When twelve jurors have 'agreed that the	Act.
	accused party 'ought to be placed upon trial,	Watchful-
	it is their duty at once to 'find a true bill, and	ness.
	any 'further delay on their part is merely	Decided.
	a waste of time, and of the public 'money.	Should.
	When the grand jury 'find a true bill against	Bring in.
	10 an 'accused party, on the testimony of others,	Longer.
	it is 'called an indictment. (§ 2.) When	Treasure.
	twelve or more jurors 'know of any public	Return.
	offence 'within their jurisdiction, or if even	Impeached.
		Named.
		Are aware.
		In.

(§ 1.) 1. In whatmanner should grand jurors examine evidence? 2. What is their duty, when twelve have decided to put the accused on trial? (§ 2.) 3. What may be done when twelve or more jurors know of any public offence? 4. What when one juror knows of any crime?

one or more 'jurors, less than twelve, know
 15 of any libel, 'nuisance, or public offence, he or
 they may be 'placed on oath, and examined
 in the same way as any other 'witnesses, and
 after such 'examination, if twelve jurors shall
 agree that the 'allegations are just, they may
 20 find a true bill, and cause the 'authors or
 offenders to be brought to 'trial. When a
 bill is found in this 'manner, it is usually
 called a presentment. It should be '*drawn*
up in 'legal form, describing the alleged
 25 offence, with all the proper 'accompaniments
 of time, and 'circumstances, and certainty
 of the libel, 'nuisance, or crime. The word
 presentment, in the jurors' oath, 'compre-
 hends all bills, and is 'consequently used in
 30 its '*most extended* application.

(§ 3.) No '*indictment or presentment* can
 be made, except by the 'agreement of at least
 twelve jurors. When a 'true bill is found, it
 is '*the duty of* the foreman to write on the
 35 'back of the indictment, "a true bill," with
 the 'date, and sign his name as foreman.
 The bill should be 'presented to the court
 publicly, and '*in the presence of* all the jurors.
 When an indictment is not 'proved to the
 40 satisfaction of twelve 'jurors, it is the duty
 of the 'foreman to write on the back of the
 bill, with the date, "*we are ignorant,*" or

Triers.
 Pest.
 Put.
 Testifiers.
 Investigation
 Accusations.
 Originators.
 Adjudication
 Way.
 Written.
 Proper.
 Adjuncts.
 Particulars.
 Annoyance.
 Includes.
 Therefore.
 Widest.
 True Bill.
 Concurrence
 Real.
 Incumbent
 on.
 Outside.
 Time.
 Handed.
 Before.
 Verified.
 Arbiters.
 Moderator.
 Ignoramus.

5. What is the difference between a *presentment* and an *indictment*?
 6. How should a *presentment* be made? (§ 3.) 7. What number of
 jurors must concur, to bring in a true bill? 8. After the jury have
 concluded to find a true bill, what is the duty of the foreman? 9.

“not a 'true bill,” or “not found.” When	Vera.
there is not sufficient evidence to 'authorize	Empower.
45 the jury to 'find a true bill, and they express	Bring in.
a doubt as above 'described, the indictment	Named.
is said to be “'made null and void.” The	Ignored.
indictments, 'instead of being signed by the	In place.
foreman, may be signed by 'all the jurors, in	Each of.
50 which 'case the foreman's name should be at	Instance.
the head of the 'list of names. (§ 4.) In re-	Panel.
ference to 'indictments, the jury must depend	Accusations
'entirely on the testimony of others, and their	Solely.
own 'judgments. When a disinterested wit-	Opinions.
55 ness, of good moral 'character, has been in	Reputation.
a position to 'know all the facts about which	Ascertain.
evidence is 'required, and has sufficient abi-	Requisite.
lity to testify in 'courts of justice, the jury	Halls.
are legally bound to place implicit 'credence	Belief.
60 in such evidence, 'provided there is no	If.
'motive for telling a false or exaggerated	Cause.
story. It requires the closest 'discrimina-	Scrutiny.
tion and 'judgment on the part of each juror,	Discretion.
to detect the 'fallacies of evidence, inasmuch	Deceptions.
65 as the 'accused party can never be present.	Criminated.
(§ 5.) It is 'incumbent on every juror to	Obligatory.
use his own 'opinion and good sense in	Judgment.
these 'matters, as well as all others. Any	Subjects.
one who is 'swayed by the suggestions of	Moved.
70 others, against the 'dictates of his own con-	Impulses.
science, is 'recreant to the trust reposed in	False.

What would be the difference if *and* should be substituted for *or*, in the 42d and 43d lines? 10. When is a bill said to be *ignored*? 11. How should all ignored bills be signed? (§ 4.) 12. On what must the jury depend in indictments? 13. What is required of each juror? (§ 5.) 14. When may a juror be said to be recreant to the trust reposed

him. Every public 'offence within the county	Crime.
may be considered a 'legitimate subject of	Lawful.
'indictment by the grand jury; 'but they can	Accusation.
75 never try the 'accused party. Their business	Arraigned.
is 'simply to investigate the case, so far as	Merely.
to 'see if the criminated party ought to be	Ascertain.
put on trial. Hence they are 'debarred	Prevented.
from examining any witness in his 'favor.	Behalf
80 (§ 6.) In 'concluding this subject, it may be	Closing
well to 'remark, that grand jurors are justly	Observe
bound to 'secrecy; for if they were not, the	Silence.
'imprudent remarks of jurors, that bills had	Careless.
been 'found against accused persons, might	Sanctioned.
85 enable the 'guilty to escape, and thereby	Criminals.
'thwart the ends of justice. It would also	Defeat.
hold out an 'inducement for persons guilty of	Incentive.
'crimes to inquire of jurors respecting the	Offences.
accused, and 'consequently facilitate their	Therefore.
90 escape. The certainty of 'punishment is the	Retribution.
surest 'preventive of crime.	Hindrance.
(§ 7.) The 'duration of secrecy is not in	Continuance.
all cases 'permanent. If a witness should	Lasting.
'swear in open court directly opposite to the	Take oath.
95 evidence given in by him 'before the grand	In presence of.
jury, the 'injunction of secrecy in reference	Obligation.
to the witness would 'be at an end. Any of	Terminate.
the jurors might be 'put on oath, to show	Sworn.
that the witness was not 'worthy of credit,	Entitled to.
100 and was guilty of 'testifying to a falsehood.	Perjury.

in him? 15. Can the grand jury ever try the accused party? (§ 6.)
 16. Assign a few reasons why grand jurors should be bound to secrecy?
 17 What is the surest preventive of crime? (§ 7.) 18. Is the injunction of secrecy on the part of grand jurors always permanent? 19.

'From these reasons it appears, that the grand jury may be justly 'considered the vigilant and efficient guardians of public 'virtue.

Hence.
Regarded.
Morality.

JURY OF TRIALS.

(§ 8.) To the 'petit jury are committed all
105 'trials, both civil and criminal. Petit jurors must be 'selected from the citizens residing within the 'jurisdiction of the court. The form of the 'petit jurors' oath varies in the 'different states of the Union. The following
110 'form is in substance generally used: " You and each of you 'solemnly swear, to try the 'matter at issue between the parties, and a true 'verdict to give, according to law and the 'evidence." As the grand jury was con-
115 sidered the jury of 'accusation, the petit may be 'regarded as the jury of conviction; hence their 'qualifications should be of an equally high order, and every one should be 'im-
120 bued with a sincere 'desire to render strict justice to 'all the parties concerned, without 'partiality or hope of reward. (§ 9.) A petit jury 'consists of twelve persons, and unlike the grand jury, it requires 'perfect unanimity to enable them to render a 'judgment against
125 any party. When the 'litigant parties, in

Small
Issues.
Picked out.
Bounds.
Traverse.
Several
Phrase.
Sincerely.
Question.
Judgment.
Testimony.
Arraignment
Considered.
Attainments.
Impressed.
Wish.
Every one.
Favor.
Comprises.
Complete.
Verdict.
Persons at law.

In what light may grand jurors be always regarded? (§ 8.) 20. What is committed to the petit jury? 21. In what way must the petit jury be selected? 22. Do the local customs of this country vary in the selection of petit jurors? 23. What is required of each juror before he enters on duty? 24. What was the grand jury considered? 25. What may the petit jury be considered? 26. What should be the qualifications of the petit juror? (§ 9.) 27. Of how many persons must a petit jury always consist? 28. What is always necessary to

	their 'allegation, come to a fact which is	Statement.
	'affirmed on the one side, and denied on the	Alleged.
	other, the cause is at 'issue. The jury are	Trial.
	the 'sole judges of the matter in controversy.	Only.
130	To insure 'uprightness, the trial by jury	Fairness.
	should always be 'in open court. The wit-	Public.
	nesses should be 'sworn in the presence of	Affirmed.
	the judges, the 'counsel on each side, and	Lawyers.
	all the 'spectators.	Bystanders.
135	(§ 10.) The 'evidence should then be given	Testimony.
	by the party on whom 'rests the burden of	Devolves.
	proof. After the 'witnesses called by a party	Deponents.
	are examined, the privilege of 're-examin-	Cross-exam-
	ing them is 'allowed to the opposite party.	ining.
		Granted.
140	Whenever a question is 'asked which is	Propounded.
	'considered improper by either of the liti-	Deemed.
	gants, the 'judges decide upon the propriety	Court.
	of the admission. 'Generally, before any	Commonly.
	'evidence is offered, the counsel who open the	Proof.
145	cause on each side, make a short 'speech,	Address.
	in which they 'state the case, the matter in	Name.
	'suit, and the facts which they expect to prove,	Litigation.
	'in order that the jury may better understand	So.
	the evidence. (§ 11.) After the 'party who	Plaintiff.
150	supports the affirmative of the issue has 'ex-	Questioned
	amined all his witnesses, the 'opposite party	Adverse.
	then calls evidence to 'support his side of the	Maintain.
	'question. The parties sometimes try to re-	Controversy.

enable a petit jury to render a verdict? 29. Who are the sole judges of the matter in controversy? 30. Why should all trials be in public? (§ 10.) 31. What is done when an objectionable question is asked? 32. What is usually done before any evidence is offered? (§ 11.) 33. What is done after the evidence for the prosecution is examined? 34. What should determine in cases of conflicting testimony? 35. What is done

	but the testimony 'produced by each other.	Offered.
155	— Whenever 'conflicting testimony is produced, neither the judges, nor any 'authority	Contradicting.
	'but the jury have a right to decide which is	Legal Power
	'right. After all the witnesses have been	Except.
	'examined, the counsel for the plaintiff ad-	Correct.
160	dresses the jury, ' <i>sums up</i> the evidence in his	Heard.
	own favor, 'shows all the strong points in his	Recapitulates.
	case, and insists upon a 'judgment in favor	Exhibits.
	of his 'client.	Verdict.
	(§ 12.) The opposite 'counsel then addresses	Patron.
165	the jury, and ' <i>in like manner</i> claims all the	Attorney.
	facts and the law ' <i>on his side of the question</i> .	Also.
	A ' <i>reply of the plaintiff's counsel to the argu-</i>	In his favor.
	<i>ments of the counsel of the defendant</i> may 'fol-	Replication.
	low, and then ' <i>the answer of the counsel of</i>	Succeed.
170	<i>the defendant</i> to the plaintiff's 'replication.	A rejoinder.
	According to 'custom, the counsel for the	Reply.
	plaintiff has the privilege of ' <i>speaking last</i> .	Usage.
	After the 'arguments on both sides are	Surrejoinder
	'finished, the presiding judge proceeds to	Pleas.
175	' <i>sum up</i> the reliable evidence on both sides,	Closed.
	and 'explains to the jury so much of it as	Collect.
	he 'deems correct. The opinion of the judge	Expounds.
	should contain a clear and 'explicit exposi-	Thinks.
	tion of the law, but the 'judge should never	Succinct.
180	'undertake to decide the facts, for these are	Expounder of law.
		Endeavor.

after all the evidence has been produced? 36. What part of speech is *but*, in the 157th line? 37. How many different parts of speech may *but* be? 38. When is it always a preposition? 39. When an adverb? 40. When a conjunction? 41. What is the difference between the Roman and the modern English meaning of *client*, in the 163d line? (§ 12.) 42. What is a Replication?—A Rejoinder? 43. Whose counsel has the privilege of addressing the jury last? 44. After the

committed to the jury. It is generally 'conceded that the 'judges are the proper interpreters of the law. But the 'jury should for ever 'retain inviolable the right of deciding upon the 'validity of testimony.	Acknowledged.
	Justices.
	Arbiters.
	Keep sacred.
185	Truth.

arguments on both sides have been closed, what is then done? 45. What should the judge not do? 46. If he should decide the facts of the case, would the jury be bound to coincide with his views? 47. What evils might result, if a judge decided upon the merits of the evidence? 48. What is generally conceded to the judge? 49. What to the jury? 50. What are the advantages of this plan?

LESSON XLIV.

(§ 1.) AFTER the 'judge has 'summed up the evidence on both sides, and elucidated the points of the law, the jury should 'retire to some room appropriated 'solely to their use, and consider 'critically and exclusively the subject in 'litigation. Much reliance as to the 'meaning of the law may generally be placed in the 'explanation of the judge. — In this as well as all other matters 'at issue, each juror is bound to 'use his own good sense, with the utmost 'prudence and discrimination, lest some 'fallacy of judgment, from which the 'wisest and best of men are not at all times 'exempt, should sway the opinions of the 'court. (§ 2.) Should a juror at any time	Legal expounder.
	² Given his charge.
	Withdraw.
	Entirely.
	Closely.
	Controversy.
	Signification.
	Elucidation.
	On trial.
	Exert.
5	Caution
10	Error.
	Ablest.
	Free.
15	Bench.

(§ 1.) 1. What is meant by the judge's charge to the jury? 2. What shou'd engross the attention of the jury after they receive the charge of the judge? 3. What are some of the important duties of the judges? 4. What are some of the essential duties of each juror? 5. Are all men liable to err in opinion? 6. Why should *court*, which implies several judges, be used in the 15th line, when *judge* was used in the 1st line?

'honestly believe that the judge had mistaken the 'application of the law, it is his duty to 'mention such instances in the jury-room. —

If no juror 'is able to explain the same so as
20 to show that the 'bench was right, they should
'at once inform the presiding judge of the
doubt. For no man 'does his duty as a juror,
or fulfils his obligations to 'society and his
country, who follows blindly the '*ipse dixit*
25 of any man, or any 'body of men.*

(§ 3.) No one should ever 'consent to serve
on a jury who is 'conscious of being unable
to draw just 'conclusions from statements
which have before been made; of 'discrimi-
30 nating between 'specious eloquence and plain
evidence. For if a jury may be 'swayed by
the enchantment of 'oratory, the lawyer who
is the most 'eloquent, or perhaps the one who
speaks last, will always have an 'undue influ-
35 ence. — An 'ignorant and incompetent jury
may then as often be 'arrayed on the side of

Sincerely.
Precedents.
Name.
Can.
Court.
Immediately
Fulfils.
The commu-
nity.
Mere asser-
tion.
Number.
Agree.
Sensible.
Inferences.
Judging
Showy.
Moved.
Declamation.
Gifted.
Unwarranted
Illiterate.
Marshalled.

(§ 2.) 7. What is the duty of any juror when he thinks the judge has erred? 8. Is it the duty of a juror to follow blindly the opinions of others? 9. When you substitute *community* for *society*, in the 23d line, why is it necessary in the former instance to prefix the article *the*? (§ 3.) 10. Who should not serve as a juror? 11. What may an ignorant and incompetent jury do? (§ 4.) 12. How should a jury regard

* The following brief extract from Vaughan's Reports will show the independence of English juries, and their sacred adherence to conscience, even in the infamous and despotic reign of Charles II. The illustrious William Penn was put on trial in London, in 1670, charged with trespass, contempt, unlawful assembly, and tumult, but was acquitted by a jury, against, what the bench considered "full and clear evidence, given in open court, and also against the charge of the judges in points of law." For this offence the jury were fined and imprisoned; but by the habeas corpus were brought before a higher tribunal, and acquitted, for the following reasons: 'That how manifest soever the evidence might have been to the judges, it was not plain to the jurors, for they did not believe it, and consequently they were not deserving of fine and imprisonment.

"If the meaning of these words, '*finding against the direction of the court*, in matter of law,' be, that if the judge, having heard the evidence given in court, shall tell the jury, upon this evidence, the law is for the plaintiff, or for the defendant, and you are under the pain of fine and imprisonment to find accordingly, and the jury ought of duty so to do, then every man sees that the jury is but a troublesome delay, great charge, and of no use in determining right and wrong; and therefore the trials by them may be better abolished than continued."

error as on that of 'justice. (§ 4.) The opinions	Right.
of the 'court are entitled to much and care-	Judges.
ful 'consideration, yet if a jury were to fol-	Deliberation.
40 low 'implicitly such directions, they would	Strictly.
not comply with the 'requisitions of their	Demands.
oath, which 'enjoins them to act according to	Requires.
the 'best of their own knowledge. They are	Utmost.
not to 'see with "another's eye, nor hear with	View.
45 another's ear," but to 'perform their duty	Discharge.
according to the 'dictates of an approving	Monition.
'conscience, with an abiding remembrance of	Sense of right
the omniscience and 'omnipresence of God.	Continual pre-
	sence.
(§ 5.) 'Sometimes a case is so plain that	Now and
50 the jury may 'render a verdict without leav-	then.
ing the 'court-room. When the matter in	Bring in.
'controversy is involved in much obscurity,	Jury-box.
they should 'retire to the juror's room, and	Suit.
there freely 'interchange views on the various	Withdraw.
55 points at issue. It is 'unlawful for any juror	Give and take
to have 'communication with any but his	mutually.
'fellow-jurors and the proper officers of the	Illegal.
'court. By the *common law, jurors were	Intercourse.
kept without 'food, drink, candles, or fire,	Co-laborers.
	Judicial tri-
	bunal.
	Sustenance.

the opinions of the court? 13. How should jurors endeavor to discharge their duties? (§ 5.) 14. What may be done by the jury when the case is plain? 15. When there is much obscurity in the evidence what should be done? 16. What is unlawful for jurors to do? 17. What is the common law? 18. Wherein does the common law differ from the statute law? 19. What was a regulation of the common law? 20. Where is the common law in all its essential points in

* As the term, "common, or unwritten law," is in general use, it may be proper here to observe, that the term is used in contradistinction to written or statute law, which is a rule of action prescribed or enacted by the legislative power, and promulgated and recorded in writing. But the common law is a rule of action which derives its authority from long usage or established custom, which has been immemorially received and recognized by judicial tribunals. As this law can be traced to no positive statutes, its rules or principles are to be found only in the records of courts, and in the reports of judicial proceedings. The common law is in force in England, and its essential features are recognized by the supreme courts of every state in the Union, as well as by the supreme court of the United States.

60	until they rendered a 'verdict, unless the court directed 'otherwise. (§6.) But juries in ' <i>modern times</i> are not bound to such exact rules, and instances 'frequently occur in which they do not come to any 'agreement, and	Decision. To the contrary. This age. Often.
65	are 'dismissed by the court: the case must then be tried ' <i>de novo</i> . At other times, when they find it 'difficult to determine all the points in dispute, from the 'perplexity of evidence, and the 'obscurity of law, they may	Verdict. Discharged. Anew. Troublesome
70	render a 'special verdict. This is done, either by 'stating all the evidence in general terms, and requesting the 'court to decide the case for them, or by finding the 'facts of the case for the 'plaintiff or defendant, but	Entanglement. Unintelligibility. Peculiar. Recounting.
75	requesting the 'judges to decide the case according to 'law.	Justices. Truth. Prosecutor.
	(§ 7.) Criminal prosecutions 'require of jurors the most 'unwavering firmness; they are selected as 'impartial judges, and should	Court. Legal principles. Demand.
80	not 'incline either to the side of leniency towards the 'criminals, or on the other hand be unjustly anxious for 'conviction. In the United States, the 'tendency of juries is probably always to favor the side of the 'guilty,	Steady. Correct. Lean.
85	and consequently it is this 'weakness of our 'nature that jurors have most to guard against.	Misdoers. Condemnation. Inclination.
	(§ 8.) The certainty of immediate 'punish-	Criminals. Infirmity. Disposition. Suffering.

force? (§ 6.) 21. What can you say of jurors in modern times? 22. What instances occur? 23. When the jury are dismissed by the court, what must be done? 24. What is a special verdict? 25. In what two ways may a jury find a special verdict? (§ 7.) 26. What is the duty of jurors in criminal prosecutions? (§ 8.) 27. What is the surest pre-

ment is the surest preventive of 'crime. The	Wickedness.
inadequacy of law, or the 'laxity of juries	Looseness.
90 towards criminals, has a strong 'tendency	Influence.
to lead the injured parties to take 'justice into	The law.
their own hands, and 'summarily avenge	Quickly.
their real or supposed 'wrongs. This state of	Injuries.
society is the more to be 'dreaded, as all law	Feared.
95 is thus trampled on, and 'anarchy, one of the	Want of justice.
'hideous monsters that have crushed all other	Frightful.
republics, is thereby 'fostered. (§ 9.) It re-	Cherished.
quires but little 'acquaintance with human na-	Insight into.
ture to know, that wherever 'crime can be	Misdemeanors.
100 committed with the greatest 'impunity, there	Exemption from punishment.
both property and life are the most 'insecure.	Unsafe.
It is, however, 'natural for those who are	Usual.
'interested, or expect so to be, to "declaim	Concerned.
'eloquently against the horrid law," and dwell	Fluently.
105 most 'pathetically upon the claims of hu-	Feelingly.
- manity. Jurors should however 'remember,	Bear in mind.
that the 'purest principles of true humanity	Most genuine.
require them to 'protect the innocent and	Shield.
punish the guilty. The 'amount of human	Sum.
110 'suffering is infinitely less, confined to one	Misery.
criminal, than extended to many 'victims.	Sufferers.
Further the " 'horrid law" has made the fol-	Cruel.
lowing most 'humane provisions in reference	Benevolent.
to criminal 'prosecutions. (§ 10.) In cases	Arraignment.

ventive of crime? 28. What has a tendency to lead persons to become avengers of their own real or supposed wrongs? 29. Why is this state of society to be dreaded? 30. What part of speech is *that*, in the 96th line? 31. When is *that* a relative pronoun? 32. When is it an adjective pronoun? 33. When is it a conjunction? (§ 9.) 34. What is it natural to expect from those directly or indirectly interested in criminal cases? 35. What is the most com-

115	of 'offences against government, the accused at trial has the right to 'exclude thirty-five jurors, without 'assigning any reason, and also the privilege of 'preventing any man from 'serving as a juror, who is supposed to be	Treason. Reject. Giving. Hindering. Acting.
120	unfriendly or 'incompetent. In all other criminal 'cases, the accused or his counsel, at trial, may object to and 'exclude twenty men, without 'assigning any cause whatever for so doing. The accused also has the 'pri-	Unfit. Suits. Shut out. Rendering. Right.
125	vilege of 'challenging the whole panel of jurors for any just cause, or he may 'challenge "to the polls." Or if the accused can make it appear that the community are 'pre-	Excluding. Object to. Any particu- lar jurors. Biassed.
130	judiced, the trial must be 'removed to some other 'place.	Changed. Situation.
	(§ 11.) The number of names of 'jurors 'returned to court varies; there are usually forty-eight or seventy-two, whose 'names are written on 'tickets, and generally put	Triers. Given. Appellations. Papers.
135	into a small 'receptacle. When a cause is called, the first twelve of those 'persons whose names shall be 'drawn from the box, serve as jurors, unless 'challenged or excused; but in criminal 'cases it frequently happens	Box. Individuals. Taken. Objected to. Suits.
140	that the 'entire number of names is drawn without obtaining 'the requisite number. The 'deficiency is then supplied by summoning	Whole. Twelve suit- able jurors. Want.

mendable humanity? (§ 10.) 36. What humane provisions have been made by the law? 37. What is the meaning of the prefix *in* before *punish*, in the 100th line? 38. What is the meaning of the prefix *in* before *secure*, in the 101st line; before *nocent*, in the 108th line; before *finitely*, in the 110th line; before *competent*, in the 120th line? (§ 11.) 39. What words are neither definitions nor synonyms in section 11?

'men to act as jurors from the spectators in court. (§ 12.) There are two 'methods of	Talesmen.
145 determining whether the juror 'challenged is	Ways.
competent, and has no 'partiality for either	Excluded.
of the parties. First the court may 'appoint	Bias.
two indifferent 'persons, who must be sworn	Name.
to 'try the first two jurors, who, when found	Individuals.
150 capable by the first triers, are 'sworn and be-	Examine.
come the sole 'triers of all the other jurors for	Affirmed.
that case; this is the plan of the 'common law.	Judges.
Secondly, the 'judges may themselves be the	Unwritten.
triers of the jury; this is the ' <i>more expedi-</i>	Court.
155 <i>tious</i> way, and is 'sanctioned by several of	Quickest.
the states of our 'country.	Approved.
(§ 13.) There are also other 'lenient pro-	Nation.
visions of law in favor of 'accused persons.	Kind.
The 'impeached party must be made ac-	Indicted.
160 quainted with the 'charges, in writing, pre-	Arraigned.
vious to the day of 'trial. He must have	Allegations.
a 'panel of the jurors, their business and	Test.
residence; also ' <i>a list</i> of all the witnesses	List.
who are 'summoned to appear in the case.	The names.
165 The law also 'provides that the accused may	Notified.
'summon witnesses to prove either innocence,	Enacts.
or the 'mitigation of the alleged offence, and	Cite.
further that the 'accused party may have the	Alleviation.
'selection of counsel for assisting in making	Suspected.
170 the 'best possible defence. Again, no one	Choice.
	Strongest.

40. How many jurors' names are usually returned to court? 41. Who serve as jurors on any case that is called? 42. What are *talesmen*? (§ 12.) 43. What methods are there of determining whether a juror that is challenged is capable of serving? (§ 13.) 44. What are some of the lenient provisions of the law in favor of criminals? 45. What must be done before any one can be put on trial for any heinous of-

can be 'put on trial for any heinous offence,	Placed.
until 'thought guilty by at least twelve disinter-	Considered.
ested men on the grand jury, and in 'cases	Finding a true bill.
of indictment the grand jury must be 'sus-	Upheld.
175 tained by 'respectable sworn witnesses.	Reputable.
(§ 14.) If a jury has 'found a verdict against	Declared.
any one, and there has been any 'transac-	Proceeding.
tion whatever during the trial, 'prejudicial	Injurious.
to the prisoner, the 'judges by law are bound	Bench.
180 to grant a new 'trial. But if the party is	Hearing.
once 'acquitted, there can be no new trial,	Set free.
however 'fraudulent may have been the	Illegal.
means by which he 'obtained his acquittal.*	Acquired.
Again, in 'doubtful cases, the law commands	Uncertain.
185 the accused to be 'acquitted. No prisoner	Released.
can ever be 'convicted, if eleven jurors con-	Found guilty.
sider him 'guilty, and only one is in his favor,	In fault.
'i. e., no one can be convicted, until at least	That is.
twelve grand jurors and twelve 'petit jurors	Traverse.
190 have, on oath, 'declared to that effect, accord-	Averred.
ing to the 'evidence and the best of their	Testimony.
'judgment. Moreover, in addition to the	Opinion.
perfect 'unanimity of twenty-four sworn ju-	Agreement.
rors, must be added also the 'assent of sworn	Unanimity.
195 witnesses, and the 'concurrence of the court.	Approval.

fence? 46. By what must the grand jury be sustained in cases of indictment? (§ 14.) 47. What is done when an unfair verdict is rendered against any criminal? 48. What is done when an unfair verdict is given in a felon's favor? 49. When eleven jurors are for conviction, and one against it, what is then done? 50. Before any punishment can be inflicted upon any criminal, how many honorable and disinterested men must consider him guilty? 51. Who besides the at-least twenty-four jurors must also concur in opinion that he deserves punishment? 52. Are convictions generally sanctioned by more than twenty-four jurors?

* See Article V., Amendments of the Constitution, page 113.

LESSON XLV.

<p>(§ 1.) THE 'remarks in this book have no reference 'whatever to the propriety or impropriety of 'continuing existing modes of punishment. They are 'intended to show that the 5 regulations of society should be 'infallibly put in force, for so long as juries 'efficiently and 'properly perform their duties, there is no danger of 'convicting innocent persons. The innocent, and society '<i>in the aggregate</i>, have 10 rights as well as 'felons. As long as laws exist, they should be 'administered with certainty, scrupulous justice, and 'impartiality, by those who have charge of their 'execution.</p>	<p>Observations At all. Perpetuating Designed. Invariably. Well. Faithfully. Condemning. As one body. Ruffians. Enforced. Rectitude. Application.</p>
<p>(§ 2.) It has been intended to 'prove that 15 our 'laws are reasonable and humane, in giving 'alleged criminals an ample chance of 'justification; that no one can ever be 'condemned without a fair hearing. It may be demonstrated that they 'emanate from 20 the people, and should be 'administered for the 'good of the people, and not rendered 'null for the temporary benefit of individuals. A constant desire for 'change is agitating the minds of the community in 'reference to 25 our laws. Hence they must 'inevitably 'change either for the better or for the worse.</p>	<p>Demonstrate Statutes. Supposed. Defence. Convicted. Proceed. Put in force. Advantage. Void. Alteration. Relation. Certainly. Be altered.</p>

(§ 1.) 1. What is the purport of the remarks in this book upon the laws? 2. Why ought laws to be impartially executed? (§ 2.) 3. What is the character of our laws in reference to alleged criminals? 4. From whom do laws emanate? 5. Should the people be afraid of laws of their own making? 6. If the representatives of the people make a bad law, what may be done? 7. What is a strong argument

Our only safety is 'universal moral education. (§ 3.) There is reason to 'apprehend that, from the eloquence of lawyers, the 'neg-
30 lligence of juries, and the 'clemency of executives, a great many dangerous 'offenders are 'annually let loose, to prey upon society.— It is to be feared that the 'loop-holes for the escape of 'criminals are annually increas-
35 ing; that the 'punishment of crime by human law is more and more 'uncertain; that the law is 'reverenced less and less; that gilded 'crimes and moneyed offenders frequently go unpunished; and that the most 'atrocious have
40 at their 'mercy the property, the morals, and the lives of the 'innocent, whose numbers alone form a barrier to their 'rapacity.

(§ 4.) Is there no danger that 'degeneracy and corruption, 'mob law and anarchy, will
45 'inevitably overrun the country; that the hands of ignorance, and the tools of 'tyrants will 'insidiously disseminate throughout this Union the fatal error, that the 'punishment of criminals is 'oppression, and their indiscri-
50 nate acquittal philanthropy. The masked 'meandering train to a 'mammoth powder-magazine may be lighted without 'warning the people of the danger of an 'overwhelming explosion. (§ 5.) The more 'critically and exten-
55 sively our laws are examined, in 'reference to

General.
Fear.
Inattention.
Favor.
Depredators.
Yearly.
Avenues.
The guilty.
Correction.
Doubtful.
Regarded.
Offences.
Wicked.
Disposal.
Unoffending.
Devastation.
Deterioration
Lynch.
Certainly.
Kings.
Cunningly.
Chastisement
Despotism.
Winding.
Huge.
Notifying.
Irresistible.
Accurately.
Relation.

in favor of universal moral education? (§ 3.) 8. What is there reason to apprehend? (§ 4) 9. What follow degeneracy and corruption? 10. What dangerous and fatal opinions may be insidiously disseminated? 11. To what will this opinion, if allowed to prevail, lead? (§ 5.) 12. What effect has a critical examination of our laws?

the trials of criminals, the more 'transcendent will their 'wisdom and humanity appear, compared with those of other 'countries. Indeed, so perfect are they in this 'respect, that it seems
 60 impossible that 'an *innocent* person could ever be 'convicted. It should, however, be 'borne in mind, that any law which, while it professes to 'protect the property and lives of citizens, 'permits reckless persons to burn their
 65 houses, 'seize their property, or take their lives; and then, out of 'professed philanthropy, lets them escape or 'pardons them, 'sanctions the most oppressive despotism.

(§ 6.) The law in its 'administration grows
 70 either better or worse; the trial by 'jury must make either a 'progressive advancement, or 'decline in its power to protect and bless the larger and better 'portion of mankind. To the juries of the country is 'committed the
 75 correct administration of 'justice; they are equally bound to 'convict the guilty and protect the innocent. 'Consequently, they should exercise their utmost 'sagacity, and have patience to enter into the minutest 'details. They
 80 should be slow to convict on the 'testimony of dissolute and 'immoral witnesses, slow to convict persons known for 'probity of character, and for leading 'exemplary lives, still slower to 'acquit infamous persons, whom

Superior.
 Justness.
 Nations.
 Regard.
 A guiltless.
 Condemned.
 Kept.
 Guard.
 Allows.
 Steal.
 Pretended.
 Forgives.
 Sustains.
 Dispensation
 Citizens.
 Constant.
 Grow weaker.
 Part.
 Entrusted.
 Law.
 Condemn.
 Hence.
 Penetration.
 Particulars.
 Evidence.
 Vicious.
 Integrity.
 Praiseworthy
 Set at liberty.

13. What seems impossible? 14. What is every law that without reason acquits or pardons convicts? (§ 6.) 15. How does the law in its administration grow? 16. What are your reasons for this opinion? 17. What is the difference between *voters*, and *juries*, in the 74th line?

85 they believe 'guilty, with the evidence preponderating against them. (§ 7.) 'Sometimes jurors do 'honestly differ from the judges; they may even know what is 'deposed in court to be absolutely 'false, when such evidence	Criminal. Occasionally. Sincerely. Sworn to. Untrue.
90 may be alike unknown to the 'counsel and the court. They should endeavor to 'divest themselves of every particle of 'prejudice—to act as the impartial 'arbiters between man and man, 'irrespective of personal fear or	Lawyers. Free. Bias. Judges.
95 personal favor, popular 'applause or popular 'indignation. 'The turning of a ravening beast into the fold is as much to be 'dreaded, as the 'possibility of cruelly confining an 'innocent sheep in the 'guise of a wolf.	Without regard to. Praise. Censure. Feared.
100 (§ 8.) We may confide in the 'general excellence of our laws, the 'wisdom and spotless 'integrity of the American judiciary as a 'body, and the ample provision already made to 'befriend criminals. Moreover, it is a	Likelihood. Clothing. Humanity Prudence. Purity. Class.
105 great 'pecuniary advantage to the lawyers who are 'selected to defend them to procure their 'acquittal. In the United States nothing is to be feared from the 'oppression of law, administered as it always must be, in all its	Aid. Profit. Chosen. Liberty. Grievance.
110 essential features, by jurors selected from the	Dispensed. Important.

18. Repeat the substance of section six. (§ 7.) 19. May any juror ever honestly differ from the judges? 20. What are your reasons for this opinion? 21. What is the difference between *counsel* and *lawyers*, in the 90th line? 22. What should all jurors endeavour to do? (§ 8.) 23. What is there peculiar in parsing *sheep*? 24. Is *humanity*, in the 100th line, either a definition or synonym of *general excellence*? 25. What are your reasons for this opinion? 26. Are *liberty* and *acquittal*, in the 107th line, either synonyms or definitions? 27. What is most to be feared in criminal prosecutions? 28. Why should *Executives* be

	mass of the people. The 'danger then rests	Risk.
	with the improper 'management of jurors	Conduct.
	themselves, and the ' <i>Pardoning Power</i> . (§ 9.)	Executives.
	Independent of these, and many other 'ra-	Reasonable.
115	tional and kind privileges 'allowed by law,	Granted.
	criminals, who are ever 'vigilant to destroy	Watchful.
	the 'peace of society, and the lives of its in-	Welfare.
	nocent members, 'resort to the most artful,	Have recourse.
	fraudulent, and 'untiring means to get their	Indefatigable
120	friends 'placed on the juries. They set forth,	Put.
	in the most 'pathetic appeals by counsel, or	Feeling.
	otherwise, the cruelty of inflicting 'pain when	Torment.
	it cannot restore the 'dead to life. By the	Deceased.
	'mazes of the law, the conscientious scruples	Intricacies.
125	of those who lose sight of the 'welfare of the	Good.
	many, and look solely to the present 'grati-	Indulgence.
	fication of the individual, they 'adopt many	Put in requi-
	devices that are never ' <i>resorted to</i> on the	sition.
	part of the ' <i>agents of the innocent</i> .	Embraced.
130	(§ 10.) To such ' <i>an ascendancy</i> has the	States-Attor-
	'eloquence and the skill of some lawyers	neys.
	'attained in some sections of the country,	A pitch.
	that it is often remarked by the 'people, that	Oratory.
	if a 'criminal, no matter how aggravated	Reached.
	135 may be his crime, can 'secure the services	Inhabitants.
	of certain lawyers, he is 'sure of an acquittal.	Misdoer.
	It is a happy and 'just feeling of our nature	Obtain.
		Certain.
		Right.

the marginal word for *Pardoning Power*, when it is neither a definition nor a synonym? (§ 9.) 29. Do criminals resort to any but legal means to obtain exemption from punishment? 30. What are some of the arguments used by those who wish to obtain the acquittal of felons? (§ 10.) 31. What is often remarked in some sections of the country? 32. Should we generally sympathize with the oppressed and distressed? 33. When a person is robbed, or has his dwelling burned

to ' <i>sympathize with</i> the sufferings and afflictions of the oppressed. And this is, 'per-	Feel for. Probably.
140 haps, the most effective weapon used in 'oratorical dexterity, to 'captivate and win the verdict of an 'unreflecting jury. It is the business of the 'lawyer to use every argument in favor of his side of the 'question ;	Rhetorical. Fascinate.
his 'pecuniary interest and his professional reputation, alike 'demand it. (§ 11.) If a	Unreasoning. Jurist.
145 party ' <i>is really guilty</i> , it is he, and not the law that is the 'oppressor. He, and not the law, 'should suffer. He, and not the whole com-	Issue. Monetary.
munity, should endure the 'penalty of its violation. Any one guilty of a 'revolting crime, though in a more 'obscure or limited way, is as much the 'usurper of the rights of man, the oppressor of the innocent, the 'viola-	Require. Has violated the law.
150 tor and destroyer of law and 'rational liberty, as a Tarquin, a Caligula, or a Nero. 'Any juror, in criminal 'prosecutions, who allows the eloquence of 'counsel on either side to sway his better judgment, who 'entertains	Tyrant. Ought to.
155 prejudice against, or false 'sympathy for, either the 'prosecution or defence, is throwing his 'influence against the purity and the 'sanctity of the law. If the accused is guilty, and a juror by any means ' <i>contributes to</i> his	Privations. Horrible.
	Humble. Assailant.
	Breaker. Reasonable.
	Every. Arraignments.
	Attorneys. Cherishes.
160	Kindness.
	State. Power.
	Holiness. Countenances.

by another, who is the oppressed, the unfortunate person who sustains such losses, or the one who commits such aggressions? 34. Are heinous felons then oppressors, or are they oppressed by the law? (§ 11.) 35. Who should suffer when a crime is committed? 36. Who should always suffer for the violation of the law? 37. Is there more than one authorized way to spell *defence*, in the 161st line? 38. What does every juror who countenances the escape of criminals? 39. Does

165	escape, he 'aids the worst of despots, who	Assists.
	totally disregards 'suffering and oppressed	Distressed.
	innocence. He is the actual 'abettor of crime;	Aider.
	he throws his 'weight in favor of one who	Influence.
	aims to 'destroy the peace and harmony of	Subvert.
170	society, and the laws of this free 'republic.	Country.
	(§ 12.) Any juror who 'lends his influence	Gives.
	to set at liberty the 'prowling robber, and	Plundering.
	the midnight murderer, is equally 'recreant	False.
	to his duty, as he would be if he 'knowingly	Intentionally
175	aided in 'convicting an innocent man. The	Condemning.
	'saying which has filled so many lawyers'	Adage.
	pockets with gold to the 'contrary notwith-	Opposite.
	standing, "that it is 'better that ninety-nine	Preferable.
	'guilty persons should escape, than that one	Criminal.
180	innocent person should 'suffer." The fact is,	Be condemn-
	this saying originated in a 'monarchical	ed.
	country. It is totally 'inapplicable to the	Tyrannical.
	soil of a free republic, whose 'laws are infi-	Foreign.
	nately more 'lenient, and ought always to	Statutes.
185	detect and punish. It was 'undoubtedly	Mild.
	'intended to minister to the unbridled pas-	Certainly.
	sions and 'unhallowed crimes of royal princes,	Designed.
	dukes, marquises, 'earls, viscounts, and ba-	Wicked.
	rons. All the 'nobility of England have more	Counts.
	or less escaped ' <i>unwhipped of justice</i> , from	Hereditary
190	this saying, uttered by a 'pampered pet of	ranks.
	royal 'favor. (§ 13.) But where and when	With impu-
		nity.
		Nourished.
		Partiality.

every one who indirectly aids in the escape of criminals contribute to the ruin or the support of our free institutions? (§ 12.) 40. Is it right or wrong to aid criminals to escape the penalty of the law? 41. What are your reasons for this opinion? 42. What saying has contributed most to this effect? 43. Whence did this adage originate? (§ 13.)

has it ever 'protected poverty and innocence?	Shielded.
'Certainly not in our country, for in cases of	Surely
195 'doubt, the law requires the jury to acquit,	Uncertainty.
and the 'conviction of the innocent is next to	Condemna- tion.
an impossibility. If there is no 'doubt,	Question.
the acquittal of a criminal is 'upholding des-	Sustaining.
potism, it is 'giving the few — those "who	Bestowing upon.
300 fear not God, nor 'regard man"—the privi-	Respect.
lege to 'revel on the fruits of the labors, and	Feast.
trample upon the 'happiness and the lives of	Comforts.
the many with 'impunity. He who counte-	Exemption from punishment.
nances criminals, the 'enemies of rational	Opponents.
205 freedom, upholds them in 'setting at defiance	Putting.
the infallible laws of 'God.	The Deity.
(§ 14.) It is therefore 'incumbent on all	Especially the duty of.
jurors in the Union to use their 'utmost saga-	Greatest.
city and discrimination, alike for the 'plain-	Prosecution.
210 tiff' and 'defendant, in civil suits as well as	Defence.
criminal, to 'view the cases before them in	Examine.
all their 'bearings, to reason, to think, and	Variations.
'investigate for themselves, and with an en-	Inquire.
lightened and 'unduped zeal to pursue their	Undeceived.
215 course with 'unwavering rectitude. Be it re-	Undeviating.
membered that jurors are the most 'efficient	Effective.
judicial officers of the 'country, that upon	Land.
them 'depend the honor and the dignity of	Rest.
our lenient and 'humane laws, and the en-	Benevolent.
220 during glory of our 'unequalled institutions.	Incomparable.
Every 'unjust verdict of an American jury,	Illegal.

44. Do the innocent in our country stand in need of this saying? 45. Is there any danger with us the innocent will be punished? 46. What may the unjust acquittal of criminals be rightly termed? 47. Who support criminals? 48. Who support tyrants? (§ 14.) 49. What is incumbent on every juror in the Union? 50. What is the difference

from criminal 'suits, however aggravated, to	Cases.
'civil suits, however trifling, is the sapper's	Pecuniary.
blow at the 'foundation of the Temple of	Base.
225 'Liberty.	Freedom.

between *unjust* and *illegal* in the 221st line? 51. What bad effect have the unjust verdicts of juries even in trifling pecuniary cases?

LESSON XLVI.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CIVIL MAGISTRATES.

(§ 1.) A 'civil magistrate* is a public	Civic.
officer, 'charged with some executive part	Intrusted.
of the government. In ' <i>treating</i> of the duties	Discoursing on.
and responsibilities of civil 'magistrates in	Rulers.
5 this book, 'reference will be had solely to	Allusion.
their connection with juries, in 'relation to	Respect.
'culprits; duties which it is deemed impor-	Convicts.
tant that every citizen 'throughout the coun-	All over.
try should understand. In the 'outset it may	Beginning
10 be observed, that the 'pardoning power of	Remitting.
executives in the United States is 'co-exten-	Equally unli-
sive with that of the most 'absolute despot	limited.
in the world. (§ 2.) The 'presidents and go-	Unlimited.
vernors of these United States, 'have now	Chief officers.
15 the same unlimited power to 'pardon that	Possess.
was exercised by kings in 'by-gone centu-	Forgive.
	Past.

(§ 1.) 1. Parse *duties*, in the 7th line. 2. Also *which*. 3. Where are *who*, *which* and *what*, in the objective case, always placed? 4. What is always the form of *who*, in the objective case? (§ 2.) 5. What is the difference between *pardon* and *forgive*, in the 15th line? 6. What

* A full illustration of the powers and extent of the judicial, financial, and other incorporated institutions of the United States, is contained in the *Citizen's Manual*, by Joseph Bartlett Burleigh.

ries, when the world was just 'emerging	Issuing.
from barbarian 'darkness, when hundreds of	Gloom.
thousands of 'innocent persons suffered the	Unoffending.
20 most 'revolting tortures for no crime whatever,	Abhorrent.
and were even 'burned alive at the stake by	Consumed
the hands of 'deluded ignorance.* No longer	Blind.
'ago than the middle of the seventeenth cen-	Past.
tury, it was deemed a reproach to the 'Turks	Moslems.
25 that they had neither witches nor 'demoniacs	Possessed persons.
among them, and urged as a 'decisive proof	Conclusive.
of the falsity of their 'religion.† (§ 3.) How	Faith.
'wonderful, how incredible, has been the	Marvellous.
'improvement of human society! for in every	Advancement.
30 'country where then such savage cruelties,	Land.
such horrible excesses against 'reason, against	Justice.
'humanity, and the religion of the Bible,	Benevolence
were 'committed, the enlightened principles	Perpetrated.
of 'true Christianity are now beginning to	Time-honor-
35 bless 'mankind.	ed.
	Man.
(§ 4.) It must not, however, be 'understood	Imagined.
that the 'banishment of those barbarian cus-	Expulsion.
oms was 'owing to the wisdom and human-	Due.
ity of the 'civil magistrates of those coun-	Rulers.
40 tries.—The history of the world 'shows,	Proves.
that wherever man has been found 'incapable	Uncapable.

is meant by the phrase, "burned alive at the stake," in the 21st line? 7. Near the middle of what century are we now living? 8. How do we find the distinctive name of any century? 9. Explain the reason of this. 10. What is the difference between *Turks* and *Moslems*, in the 24th line? 11. Is the word *demoniacs*, in the 25th line, correctly defined by the term, *possessed persons*? (§ 3.) 12. What are the improvements of society to be attributed to? (§ 4.) 13. To what was the banishment of these barbarian customs owing? 14. Are those

* It is estimated that upwards of one hundred thousand innocent persons have been condemned to death for witchcraft.

† Essay on Crimes and Punishments: translated from the French, by Edward D. Ingraham

of self-government, there 'also has been	Too.
exhibited in the 'most glaring light his total	Clearest.
'incapacity to govern others. This remark-	Unfitness.
45 able improvement in human 'society has been	Intercourse.
brought about by the 'enlightening influence	Illuminating.
of wide-spread 'education, and the humane	Instruction
effect of the 'religion of Christ on the minds	Doctrines.
of society. No people have ever'main-	Sustained.
50 tained for any 'length of time their national	Extent.
liberties, who did not 'understand the duties	Comprehend
and 'responsibilities of their civil magistrates.	Accounta- bility.
(§ 5.) Even Greece, once the 'cradle of the	Dwelling- place.
arts and sciences, the 'fountain of whatever	Source.
55 was considered 'grand and noble among men,	Great.
by 'withholding proper education from the	Keeping back
'mass of the people and keeping them igno-	Bulk.
rant of the 'duties and responsibilities of their	Obligations.
civil 'magistrates, lost its liberty. For the wise	Officers.
60 were 'immolated or banished from the re-	Sacrificed.
public, because they were honest, and 'ex-	Laid bare.
posed the follies of the 'age, whereas those	Times.
who 'wheedled and 'cajoled the most, that	Flattered.
they might aggrandize themselves by pleasing	2Deceived.
65 the people, were most 'applauded, and reached	Commended.
the highest 'posts of honor and power. It	Places.
'should never be forgotten that our own coun-	Must.
try once 'enjoyed less liberty than England	Had.
on account of being 'deprived of the liber-	Debarred.

who are unable to govern themselves fit to rule others? 15. Have an ignorant people ever maintained their liberties for any length of time? (§ 5.) 16. Why is *cradle*, in the 53d line, defined by *dwelling-place*? 17. What term was used by the Greeks to denote banishment? 18. For what reason? 19. When did our country enjoy less liberty than

70 ties* which the 'great charter secured to all	Magna Charta.
Englishmen as an 'inalienable right ; and that	Inborn.
this deprivation 'caused the revolutionary	Produced.
war. (§ 6.) Our ancestors in England 'knew	Understood.
the duties and responsibilities of 'civil magis-	Rulers.
75 trates, and when the British 'governor attempt-	King.
ed to take the trial by jury 'out of the hands	From.
of the American people,† when he 'pardoned ‡	Forgave.
his 'menials and profligate nobles, for ag-	Tools.
gressions on the people, and 'violated the	Invaded.
80 Declaration of Rights, he was 'proclaimed	Declared.

England? 20. What is the meaning of *Magna Charta*? 21. From what king of England was it extorted? (§ 6.) 22. What caused the revolutionary war? 23. What did our ancestors know? 24. What should we understand? 25. What is meant by the phrase "our ancestors in England?" 26. Did the patriots of the revolution prize the liberties of their English ancestors? 27. What were some of the acts of ancient Englishmen in favor of liberty? (§ 7.) 28. Give a

* The principles of these liberties are set forth, often nearly verbatim, in the Declaration of Rights. (See Lesson XX., page 86.)

† Extract from *Magna Charta*, confirmed by King Edward I., in the five-and-twentieth year of his reign, A. D., 1297, chap. xxix. "*None shall be condemned without trial. Justice shall not be sold or deferred.*—No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or be disseized of his freehold, or liberties, or free customs, or be outlawed, or exiled, or any otherwise destroyed, nor will we not pass upon him, nor condemn him, but by lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny, or defer to any man either justice or right."

(Also see section 7, page 97, *American Manual*.)
‡ From the English Statutes, enacted the second year of the reign of Edward III.:—"In what cases only pardon of felony shall be granted.—Whereas, offenders have been greatly encouraged, because the charters of pardon have been so easily granted in times past, of manslaughters, robberies, felonies, and other trespasses against the peace. It is ordained and enacted, That such charters shall not be granted, but only where the king may do it by his oath, that is to say, where a man slays another in his own defence, or by misfortune.

"In case of death of man, robberies, and felonies against the peace, divers acts of parliament have restrained the power of granting Charters of pardons. First, That no such Charters shall be granted, but in case where the king may do it by his oath. Secondly, That no man shall obtain Charters out of Parliament, Stat. 4 Edw. 3, c. 13.

"And accordingly in a parliament roll it is said, [for the peace of the land it would be much help, if good justices were appointed in every county, if such as be let to mainprize do put in good sureties, as esquires, or gentlemen : And that no pardon were granted, but by parliament.] Thirdly, For that the king hath granted pardons of felonies upon false suggestions ; it is provided, That every Charter of felony which shall be granted at the suggestion of any, the name of him that maketh the suggestion shall be comprised in the Charter ; and if the suggestion be found untrue, the Charter shall be disallowed.

"By the ancient and constant rule of law, *Non poterit rex gratiam facere cum injuria et damno aliorum ; quod autem alienum est, dare non potest per suam gratiam*. In an appeal of death, robbery, violence, &c., the king cannot pardon the defendant, for the appeal is the suit of the party, &c., and whether the defendant be attainted by judgment, &c., or by outlawry, the pardon of the king shall not discharge him."

Lord Coke says, "These statutes are excellent instructions for a religious and prudent king to follow, for in these cases, *Ut summe potestatis Regiæ est posse quantum vellet sic magnitudinis est velle quantum possit*, (as it is the highest kingly power to be able to act what he wills ; so it is his greatness and nobleness to will only what he lawfully can.)"

Thus, it appears, that our English ancestors found it necessary to limit the pardoning power of their monarchs.—They found it unsafe to have the pardoning power solely in the hands of their sovereigns. Hence it seems that many Republican Executives may exercise greater pardoning powers than hereditary kings.

<p>a 'tyrant.* When it was found that the English king would not keep within the 'bounds their English brethren had '<i>prescribed</i> to him, they 'resolved to shake off' this power, as 85 their 'ancestors had done.†</p>	<p>Usurper. Limits. Established for. Determined. Forefathers.</p>
<p>(§ 7.) It is 'deemed not inappropriate to give here an extract from Locke's 'Essay on Civil Government: "This holds 'true also concerning the supreme 'executor, who hav- 90 ing a double 'trust put in him, both to have a 'part in the legislative and the supreme 'execution of the law, acts also against both, when he sets up his own 'arbitrary will as the 'law of the society. He acts contrary 95 to his trust, when he 'employs the force, 'treasure, and offices of the society, to corrupt the representatives, and 'gain them to his 'purposes. When he openly pre-engages the 'electors, and prescribes to their choice— 100 those whom he has by 'solicitations, threats, promises, or 'otherwise, won to his designs—and 'employs them to bring in those who have 'promised beforehand what to vote, and what to 'enact. (§ 8.) Thus to regulate candi- 105 dates and electors, and '<i>new-model</i> the ways</p>	<p>Considered. Treatise. Good. Ruler. Confidence. Share. Enforcement Absolute. Regulation. Uses. Wealth. Win. Designs. Voters. Entreaties. In any other manner. Uses. Agreed. Decree. Change.</p>

synopsis of section seven? 29. What is the difference between *trust* and *confidence*, in the 90th line? 30. What is here said of those who pervert to a bad use the power entrusted to them by the people? 31. What bearing have the remarks concerning the abuse of the elective franchise, on the conduct of political parties in the United States? (§ 8.) 32. What is the difference between *tear* and *cut*, in the

* See Lesson XXI. page 94.

† By the Magna Charta forced from King John, 1215, the Great Charter made by King Henry III., and confirmed by Edward I., various acts of Parliament, and the Revolution of 1688, the principles of liberty were secured to the people, and acknowledged by all succeeding sovereigns.

of election, what is it but to 'cut up the go-	Tear.
vernment by the 'roots, and poison the very	Foundation.
'fountain of public security. For the people,	Source.
having 'reserved to themselves the choice of	Kept.
110 their representatives, as the 'fence to their	Barrier.
properties, could do it for no other 'end, but	Purpose.
that they might always be freely 'chosen;	Selected.
and so chosen, freely act and 'advise, as the	Counsel.
'necessity of the commonwealth, and the	Need.
115 public 'good, should, upon examination and	Welfare.
mature 'debate, be judged to require. This,	Discussion.
those who 'give <i>their votes</i> before they hear	Are pledged.
the debate, and have weighed the 'reasons	Arguments.
on all sides, are not capable of 'doing. (§ 9.)	Performing.
120 To prepare such ' <i>an assembly</i> as this, and	A legislature
endeavor to set up the declared 'abettors of	Aiders.
his own will, for the 'true representatives of	Faithful.
the people, and the 'lawmakers of the so-	Legislators.
ciety, is certainly as great a 'breach of trust,	Violation.
125 and as perfect a 'declaration of a design to	Promulga- tion.
'subvert the government, as is possible to be	Overthrow.
met with. To which, if 'one shall add re-	A person.
wards and 'punishments visibly employed to	Privations.
the same end, and all the arts of 'perverted	Misused.
130 law made use of to ' <i>take off</i> and destroy all	Put away.
that stand in the way of such a 'design, and	Plot.
will not comply and consent to 'betray the	Subvert.
liberties of their country, it will be ' <i>past</i>	Certain.

106th line? 33. Why should the purity of legislation be an especial object of our care? 34. Why are pledged representatives unfit to transact public business? (§ 9.) 35. What is the difference between *true* and *faithful*, in the 122d line? 36. Illustrate the meaning of these words in sentences. 37. Why is the word *one*, in the 127th line, defined by *a person*? 38. Give some examples. (§ 10.) 39. Why

	<i>doubt</i> what is doing. What 'power they	Place.
135	ought to have in the 'society, who thus em-	Community.
	ploy it ' <i>contrary to</i> the trust that went along	Against.
	with it in its first institution, is easy to 'de-	Settle.
	termine; and one cannot but 'see, that he	Observe.
	who has once 'attempted any such thing as	Tried.
140	this, cannot longer be 'trusted.	Confided in.
	(§ 10.) Again, as to ' <i>judicial ministers</i> ,	Justices.
	according to the 'observation made by ' <i>the</i>	Remark.
	<i>Father of Candor</i> , 'Should any one in that	² Locke.
	'station of high trust and dignity temporize,	Post.
145	or ever 'join those in power, he must be	Unite with.
	'despised by every one, as it is the power,	Hated.
	not the person, he 'courts.'	Solicits.
	(§ 11.) "Suppose any man 'base enough,	Unworthy.
	for ' <i>a pecuniary satisfaction</i> , or dishonorable	Money.
150	'title, to concur in the introduction of arbi-	Rank.
	trary power into a free 'state. By what	Commonwealth.
	'tenure will he hold his illegal acquisitions?	Title.
	What reasonable hope can he 'entertain	Feel.
	that his 'posterity will enjoy the acquisition	Descendants.
155	which he would 'transmit? Will he leave	Pass down.
	his children 'tenants at will to his hereditary	Occupiers.
	and acquired 'fortune? It is said, the proflig-	Possessions.
	ate and the needy have not any 'reflection:	Thought.
	true. But will Britons ' <i>make choice of</i> such	Select.
160	to be the 'guardians of their property, their	Keepers.
	lives, and their 'liberties?"	Freedom.
	(§ 12.) "Liberty receives 'strength and	Power.

should a minister of the law refrain from interfering in political matters? (§ 11.) 40. Repeat section eleven. 41. What is said of those who, through motives of gain, deliver the liberties of their country into the hands of tyrants? 42. Who are destitute of reflection? 43.

	vigor by wholesome laws, and 'a <i>punctual</i>	An exact.
	observance of them; not by 'contemning or	Despising.
165	'treading them under foot. Justice, equity,	Trampling.
	and regularity, are all friends to 'liberty: she	Freedom.
	cannot 'subsist without them; and in a word,	Exist.
	courts Virtue as her 'chief and bosom friend,	Greatest.
	and 'abhors Vice as her greatest enemy.	Detests.
170	(§ 13.) "When honors of any 'sort are	Kind.
	'prostituted, they are changed into marks of	Basely used.
	infamy and 'disgrace, and will be looked upon	Reproach.
	by every honest mind with horror and 'dis-	Contempt.
	dain. They are no longer 'badges of dignity,	Marks.
175	but yokes of 'servitude; no longer the price	Slavery.
	of virtue, but the 'bribes of vice. They de-	Inducements
	generate into the 'accoutrements of knaves	Equipments.
	and fools, and become the ' <i>signs and tokens</i>	Marks.
	to distinguish the corrupt from the 'incorrupt,	Pure.
180	the 'Catilines from the ² Catos. But on the	Traitors.
	other hand, when honors, as in the days of	² Patriots.
	Trajan, flow in a pure 'channel, and spring	Course.
	from a 'fountain that is clear and unsullied,	Source.
	who is not glad to 'approach the stream?"	Near.
185	(§ 14.) Another writer 'justly remarks: *	Properly.
	"In governments where 'liberty is held in	Freedom.
	'regard, great precaution should be taken that	Esteem.
	the power of pardon be not rendered 'detrimental,	Injurious.
	and that it 'shall not become a privi-	May.

Why is this the case? (§ 12.) 44. What is the difference between *detests* and *abhors*, in the 169th line? 45. Illustrate the meaning of these words in sentences? (§ 13.) 46. To what does the prostitution of honors to base purposes lead? 47. Why is a course of honesty recommended to all public functionaries? 48. What is the difference between *badges* and *marks*, in the 174th line? (§ 14.) 49. What should

* Commentary and review of Montesquieu's Spirit of the Laws.

190	lege to 'certain persons or classes for the	Particular.
	'perpetration of crimes with impunity, as too	Commission.
	often 'happens in monarchies." "It is cer-	Occurs.
	tain, governments which 'support themselves	Sustain.
	by 'false ideas, do not venture to give their	Spurious.
195	subjects a very 'solid education. That those	Substantial.
	which require to keep certain 'classes in a	Orders.
	state of 'degradation and oppression, do not	Wretched-
	permit them to obtain 'instruction; and that	ness.
	those governments only which are 'founded	Knowledge.
	on reason, can 'desire that education should	Established.
200	be 'solid, profound, and generally diffused."	Hope.
		Correct.

be done in governments where liberty is held in regard? 50. What attention do corrupt governments pay to education? 51. What do good governments desire?

LESSON XLVII.

(§ 1.)	Such are the opinions of the 'ardent	Zealous.
	friends of liberty in other 'countries, and of	Lands.
	other ages; of those whom our 'forefathers	Ancestors.
	reverenced, and from whom the 'framers of	Fabricators.
5	the Constitution 'derived much instruction;	Received.
	and such are the 'sources to which we may	Fountains.
	trace the origin of some of our 'best laws.	Wiseest.
	From those 'fountains of wisdom we may	Springs.
	learn, that there is less danger from 'vigilance	Watchful-
10	than from 'lethargy; less danger in watching	ness.
	our rulers too closely, than in relying 'implicitly	Stupor.
	on their patriotism and 'professions. (§ 2.) Is	Blindly.
		Declarations.

(§ 1.) 1. From what sources did our fathers derive much benefit?
2. Should the people look to more than the mere professions of their rulers? 3. What are your reasons for this opinion? (§ 2.) 4. What

there no 'danger at the present time lest the	Fear.
law, the 'rampart of our liberties, be perfo-	Protecting wall.
15 rated by false 'sentinels, who, while working	Watchers.
for pecuniary 'benefit and personal aggran-	Gain.
dizement, may let in a 'torrent of vice to over-	Flood.
whelm the liberties of the 'country? How	Nation.
many secret 'loop-holes does every year's ex-	Apertures.
20 perience 'show there are, through which	Prove.
the most atrocious criminals 'escape by in-	Slip.
trigue, gold, or the 'pardoning power of exe-	Remitting.
cutives!* (§ 3.) The criminal 'calendar of	Register.
our country merits the closest 'scrutiny on the	Examination
25 part, not only of juries, but of the 'people of	Citizens.
the whole country. If the 'governors of	Executives.
several states, each for a single 'term of	Period.
office, may of their own free will 'pardon hun-	Forgive.
dreds of 'criminals who have been, by the	Culprits.
30 'all-protecting care of the law, and against	Guardian.
the skill of 'able counsel, found guilty by	Efficient.
hundreds of different juries of the 'country,	Union.
is there not just 'apprehension that the law	Dread.
may become a 'dead letter, and be totally	Silent.
35 'disregarded. May it not blind the innocent,	Unheeded.
and render them more likely to be ' <i>preyed</i>	Seized.
<i>upon</i> by the 'wicked?	Guilty.
(§ 4.) Is there not reason to 'fear that the	Apprehend.

danger exists at the present time? 5. What does every year's experience exhibit? (§ 3.) 6. Why does the criminal calendar of our country deserve careful examination? 7. What do you suppose would result from the total disregard of law? 8. What has always followed

* Owing to the fallibility of all human institutions, the pardoning power might undoubtedly to exist somewhere. Might it not, with more reverence to the law, and greater safety to the republic, be entrusted to the State and National Legislatures, and limited to instances in which the convicting power had palpably erred? In some states the pardoning power is not entrusted alone to the Governors. In New Jersey it is vested in the Governor and Council. In Connecticut the pardoning power is vested in the Legislature. In Louisiana the Governor pardons with the assent of the Senate.

'trial by jury is becoming a mere mockery?	Examination
40 Is there not a confident 'hope on the part of	Expectation.
the 'criminal, that if found out, he will not	Trespasser.
be 'convicted; if convicted, he will easily	Pronounced
receive a pardon? Does he not feel 'assured	guilty.
that it is the 'easiest thing in the world to	Confident.
45 obtain the 'executive clemency? Is there	Most facile.
no danger that 'a wholesale pardoning power	Governor's.
will aid 'practised felons to entrap the young?	Extensive.
Is it not an 'incentive to crime?—an im-	Old.
putation on the intelligence and 'candor of	Encourage-
50 the jury, and 'consequently upon the people?	ment.
Is not the power 'gradually sliding away	Fairness.
from the many into the hands of the 'few?	Of course.
Does it not denote that the 'sanctity of the	By degrees.
law is less 'revered? (§ 5.) Every unjust	Rulers.
55 pardon or acquittal tends to weaken the 'con-	Sacredness.
fidence of the people in the law, tends to 'en-	Respected.
courage mob-law, tends to make 'honest peo-	Reliance.
ple look for 'safety, not to tribunals of justice,	Foster.
but to weapons of steel and 'missiles of lead;	Upright.
60 tends to encourage 'crime and depress virtue;	Security.
tends to weaken republican 'institutions, and	Bullets.
strengthen despotism. One of the 'fruitful	Wickedness.
sources of the 'ruin of other republics has	Establish-
been the 'connivance at gilded crime, the de-	ments.
65 generacy and corruption of 'rulers, and the	Prolific.
'disregard of the public good.	Destruction.
	Winking.
	Governors.
	Neglect.

anarchy? (§ 4.) 9. Give a synopsis of section 4. 10. Do hardened felons ever endeavor to entrap youth? 11. What are some of your reasons for this opinion? (§ 5.) 12. What is the effect of every unjust pardon or acquittal? 13. What has been one of the fruitful sources of the ruin of other republics? 14. What is the difference between *ruin* and *destruction*, in the 63d line? (§ 6.) 15. What im-

(§ 6.) Let not the 'delusive hope that moral
'suation can take the place of law, be enter-
tained, while our country 'numbers nearly a
70 million of 'adult white inhabitants that cannot
read and write; while the 'aggregate official
'term of office of the rulers of the Union,
throws upon the people 'thousands of par-
doned convicts. Moral 'suation, holy as it
75 is, without the certain 'chastening hand of
'law, has no more power over many hardened
and reckless criminals than 'ropes of tow to
bind the raging 'flames. (§ 7.) What object
has the pardoning power, which 'seems to be
80 spreading over several states in this 'Union?
'*Has it come to this*, that hundreds of Ameri-
can juries annually render 'erroneous ver-
dicts? Do the American 'judges, during
their official terms of office, 'pass thousands
85 of oppressive 'sentences? If not, the par-
doning power seems 'imperfect, inasmuch as
it does not include all 'criminals. But some
assert that it 'includes only those who have
reformed: and who is to be the 'judge of this?
90 Cannot a person who is guilty of '*an atrocious*
crime tell '*a falsehood*? Is a man too good to
'deceive, who is vile enough to wield the
midnight torch, to rob, and 'murder?

Vain.
Expostula-
tion.
Contains.
Grown up.
Whole.
Period.
Multitudes.
Reason.
Correcting.
Authority.
Strands.
Fire.
Appears.
Country.
Is it possible.
Wrong.
Law-officers.
Pronounce.
Judgments.
Defective.
Convicts.
Embraces.
Decider.
A revolting.
An untruth.
Beguile.
Kill.

pediments are there to prevent the full power of moral suasion?
16. What effect has moral suasion on many hardened convicts? (§ 7.)
17. Do you suppose there are hundreds of American juries that annu-
ally render erroneous verdicts? 18. What does *this* imply, in the 89th
line? 19. If felons are pardoned when they profess to be reformed,
do you suppose their keepers would ever be deceived? 20. What are
your reasons for this opinion? (§ 8.) 21. If a criminal has really re-

	(§ 8.) If truly 'reformed, would not a con-	Regenerated.
95	vict 'cheerfully comply with the laws of the	Willingly.
	land, which 'assign to certain crimes certain	Allot.
	'punishments? shall any one, under feigned or	Penalties.
	even real reformation, 'evade them? If a	Shun.
	man 'suffers innocently, may he not suffer	Endures.
100	for the 'good of his country? May there	Welfare.
	not be 'patriotism in prison as well as in the	Love of coun-
	field of battle? May not a man 'receive	Get.
	credit for 'sustaining the majesty of the law,	Upholding.
	and the honor of his country in the 'former,	Cell.
105	as well as in ' <i>the latter</i> . (§ 9.) What right	War.
	has one man to 'pardon without assigning	Free.
	any 'valid reason, a few hundred criminals,	Sound.
	within his 'jurisdiction, and not all? Was	Territory.
	the pardoning power 'designed especially to	Intended.
110	protect the 'wealthy and the intelligent, and	Rich.
	not the poor and the 'ignorant? Was it de-	Illiterate.
	signed to favor 'hypocrisy—to hire conver-	Deceit.
	sion, by offering the 'reward of freedom, and	Price.
	the 'revelling on the earnings, and taking the	Feasting.
115	lives of others—to free from the 'confinement	Incarceration
	of the prison, and its plain fare, for 'feigned	Spurious.
	'reformation? (§ 10.) Was it designed to	Amendment.
	put the people to 'enormous costs to support	Heavy.
	'courts of justice, and render null and void,	Tribunals.
120	at the will of executives, hundreds of 'right-	Correct.
	eous 'verdicts of juries? Is the liberty of the	Decisions.

formed, what is it reasonable to suppose he ought willingly to comply with? 22. What can you say of a person who suffers innocently? 23. What is the duty of every citizen? (§ 9.) 24. What do you suppose was the object of the pardoning power? 25. What is the difference between *illiterate* and *ignorant*, in the 111th line? (§ 10.) 26. Who support courts of justice? 27. What is the object of courts? 28.

vultures to take precedence of the 'safety of the doves? Is the 'happiness of the many to be sacrificed to the 'unrestrained inclinations of the few? Let the 'people look well to the safety, the honor, the 'dignity of the law, so that no power can either open '*Pandora's box*, or 'render the verdicts of republican juries a 'bye-word and a farce among the nations of the 'earth.

(§ 11.) The lion, o'er his '*wild domains*,

Rules with the 'terror of his eye;

The eagle of the 'rock maintains

By 'force his empire in the sky;

135 The shark, 'the tyrant of the flood,

Reigns through the deep with 'quenchless rage;

Parent and 'young, unweaned from blood,

Are still '*the same* from age to age.

Of all that live, '*and move*, and breathe,

140 Man only '*rises o'er* his birth;

He looks 'above, around, beneath,

At once the 'heir of heaven and earth:

Force, 'cunning, speed, which Nature gave

The 'various tribes throughout her plan,

145 'Life to enjoy, from death to save,—

These are the 'lowest powers of man.

(§ 12.) From strength to strength he 'travels on;

He leaves the 'lingering brute behind;

And when a few 'short years are gone,

150 He 'soars, a disembodied mind:

Beyond the 'grave, his course sublime,

Destined through 'nobler paths to run,

In his 'career the end of time

Is '*but eternity* begun.

Security.

Welfare.

Licentious.

Citizens.

Respect.

The casket of ruin.

Make.

Reproach.

World.

Sun-scorch'd plains.

Fire-glare.

Crag.

Might.

Fell.

Sateless.

Child.

Alike.

Change place

Soars above.

On high.

Ward.

Slyness.

Numerous.

Health.

Humblest.

Journeys.

Tardy.

Brief

Tow'rs.

Tomb.

Higher.

Bright course

Immortality.

What evils do you suppose would result from not enforcing the laws? 29. What do you suppose is the object of law? (§ 11.) 30. Who possesses ascendancy over all created things? 31. To what is man the heir? 32. What are the attributes of man? 33. For what end

155	What guides him in his 'high pursuit, Opens, illumines, 'cheers his way, 'Discerns the immortal from the brute, God's 'image from the mould of clay? 'Tis 'knowledge :—knowledge to the soul	Great. Smoothes. Describes. Likeness. Learning.
160	Is 'power, and liberty, and peace; And while celestial 'ages roll, The joys of 'knowledge shall increase.	Potence. Seasons. Wisdom.
	Hail to the 'glorious plan, that spread The 'light with universal beams,	Noble. Dawn.
165	And through the human 'desert led Truth's living, pure, 'perpetual streams. Behold a 'new creation rise, New 'spirit breathed into the clod.	Barren. Unfailing. Fresh. Ardor.
	Where'er the 'voice of Wisdom cries,	Tongue.
170	"Man, 'know thyself, and fear thy God."	Scan.
MONTGOMERY.		

is he created? (§ 12.) 34. What is the destination of man beyond the grave? 35. How is knowledge the guiding star of man? 36. Is there any limit to the increase of knowledge? 37. What are your reasons for this opinion? 38. What are the teachings of wisdom?

LESSON XLVIII.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

(§ 1.) WHEN the most 'renowned re-	Famous.
publics* were deprived of their 'liberty,	Freedom.
mankind were oppressed either by 'military	Warlike.

(§ 1.) 1. How have the most renowned republics of antiquity lost

* "The generals, having armies and kingdoms at their disposal, were sensible of their own strength, and could no longer obey. The soldiers therefore began to acknowledge no superior but their general; to found their hopes on him only, and to view the city as from a great distance; they were no longer the soldiers of the republic, but of Sylla, of Marius, of Pompey, and of Cæsar. The Romans could no longer tell, whether the person who headed an army in a province was their general or their enemy.

"So long as the people of Rome were corrupted by their tribunes only, on whom they could bestow nothing but their power, the senate could easily defend themselves, because they acted consistently and with one regular tenor; whereas the common people were continually shifting from the extremes of fury to the extremes of cowardice; but when they were enabled to invest their favorites with a formidable exterior authority, the whole wisdom of the senate was baffled, and the commonwealth was undone.

"A wise republic ought not to run any hazard which may expose it to good or ill fortune; the only happiness the several individuals of it should aspire after is, to give perpetuity to their state."—*Montesquieu's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.*

despots, or by degenerate and 'corrupt rulers,*	Wicked.
5 who silently 'vitiated the majority of the people. The most 'unbridled crimes went unpunished : 'anarchy then prevailed, and as a resort from its horrors, the people took 'refuge under 'despotism. Should the civil	Tainted.
10 magistrates of our own 'country ever become 'insensible to their just responsibilities--should they ever 'neglect to sustain, by appeals to 'enlightened reason, the righteous verdicts of juries, and the wise 'decisions of the courts	Unrestrained
15 of 'justice, the people may justly regard the 'boasted institutions of the republic as on the 'verge of ruin. (§ 2.) We may then have, as now, the 'name of a republic, but all the 'evils of despotism will stride through the	Disorder
20 land. Instead of 'encouraging the patriot and the 'philanthropist, our history, like that of the French 'republic of 1793, will convey no 'cheering hopes to the oppressed of other countries, but will only 'transmit the wreck	Shelter.
25 of our 'temple of liberty down the current	Tyranny.
	Nation.
	Unmindful of
	Forget.
	Unobscured.
	Judgments.
	Law.
	Vaunted.
	Brink.
	Title.
	Horrors.
	Stimulating.
	Lover of man
	Commonwealth.
	Animating.
	Float.
	Fane.

their liberties? 2. What usually precedes despotism? 3. Can despotism ever exist in an intelligent and virtuous community? 4. What may the people justly apprehend when the laws are violated with impunity? (§ 2.) 5. Can a government ever exercise the power of tyranny under the name of a republic? 6. What was the power that existed in France in 1793 called? 7. Why? (§ 3.) 8. What does the

* "Cities and nations were now invited to Rome by the ambitious, to disconcert the suffrages, or influence them in their own favor; the public assemblies were so many conspiracies against the state, and a tumultuous crowd of seditious wretches were dignified with the title of Comitia. The authority of the people and their laws, nay that people themselves, were no more than so many chimæras, and so universal was the anarchy of those times, that it was not possible to determine whether the people had made a law or not.

"The grandeur of the republic was the only source of that calamity, and exasperated popular tumults into civil wars. Dissensions were not to be prevented, and those martial spirits, which were so fierce and formidable abroad, could not be habituated to any considerable moderation at home."—*Causes of the Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire.*

"Athens fell, because the errors of the people appeared so lovely in their own eyes, that they would not be cured of them."—*Ibid.*

of time, a mournful and 'melancholy memento of human 'wisdom.

(§ 3.) It is possible in a 'republic for mob-law and anarchy to prevail 'during the ad-
 30 ministration of 'virtuous and wise rulers, but whenever such is the 'case, it infallibly denotes previous 'mal-administration. Good rulers countenance and 'support wise and 'virtuous laws. Good rulers raise nations to
 35 the 'palmiest heights of prosperity, power, and happiness. Bad rulers 'depress them to the lowest depths of corruption, 'depravity, and 'misery. (§ 4.) In our country, then, how 'important is it that the people should
 40 be 'thoroughly educated, that they may select good rulers, and 'cause wise laws to be 'enacted and sustained. It is indispensable for every one to 'understand the elements of 'political science, and possess a
 45 knowledge of the laws which are 'designed alike to 'govern and protect the rich and the poor, the 'ruled and the rulers. "Sine lege, est sine ratione, modo, ordine."* 'Every one 'ought to know something of the duties
 50 and 'responsibilities of civil magistrates, to know whether their 'influence be exerted in favor of 'learning and virtue, or whether they are the 'abettors of vice and crime.

Gloomy.
 Sagacity.
 Free country
 Continuing.
 Correct.
 Fact.
 Bad govern-
 ment.
 Sustain.
 Pious.
 Loftiest.
 Sink.
 Vileness.
 Wretched-
 ness.
 Essential
 Correctly.
 Occasion.
 Made.
 Comprehend.
 Government-
 al.
 Intended.
 Control.
 People.
 Each.
 Should.
 Powers.
 Weight.
 Intelligence.
 Encouragers

existence of mob law denote? 9. What is produced by good rulers?
 10. What by wicked rulers? 11. What is requisite to secure good
 rulers (§ 4.) 12. Why should every one know something of political
 science? 13. Why should all understand the duties of civil ma-

* "To be without law, is to be without reason, order, and safety."

<p>(§ 5.) The 'chronicles of the day disclose</p>	Newspapers.
<p>55 the existence of 'crime, and violations of the</p>	Wickedness.
<p>laws to an alarming 'extent in our beloved</p>	Degree.
<p>country. Frauds, breaches of public 'trust,</p>	Confidence.
<p>thefts, incendiarism, 'mobs, robberies, mur-</p>	Tumults.
<p>ders, and other 'revolting affairs have arrived</p>	Horrible.
<p>60 to a 'pitch, at which all patriots may be justly</p>	Height.
<p>'alarmed. We are all perhaps too certain</p>	Frightened.
<p>that our country is 'rapidly advancing to</p>	Speedily.
<p>power and 'renown—too insensible of the</p>	Glory.
<p>'accumulating growth of ignorance and</p>	Increasing.
<p>65 'immorality, and too indifferent to the gradual</p>	Vice.
<p>but 'silent progress they are making towards</p>	Insidious.
<p>sapping the 'foundation of our laws, and</p>	Basis.
<p>'overwhelming the institutions of the republic.</p>	Overthrowing.
<p>Let all be aroused to constant 'vigilance. (§ 6.)</p>	Watchfulness.
<p>70 At the present day a contest is 'commencing,</p>	Beginning.
<p>'mightier than ever before was waged—the</p>	Vaster.
<p>'strife of reason against error—the contest</p>	Contest.
<p>of the 'friends of republican liberty against</p>	Advocates.
<p>the benighted and 'interested friends of here-</p>	Selfish.
<p>75 ditary kings and 'nobles. Our forefathers</p>	Lords.
<p>'fought with perishable steel for the liberty</p>	Contended.
<p>of a single country. We fight with 'impe-</p>	Indestructible.
<p>rishable reason to 'sustain what they won,</p>	Uphold.
<p>and for the rational liberty of the 'whole</p>	Entire.
<p>80 world. Let correct education 'pervade our</p>	Permeate.
<p>land—let the people, 'legislators, and rulers,</p>	Law-makers.

gistrates? (§ 5.) 14. What may justly alarm all good citizens? 15. Of what are we all probably too certain? 16. What are gradually undermining the institutions of our country? (§ 6.) 17. What is commencing at the present day? 18. For what did our forefathers fight? 19. For what do we contend? 20. What will correct education pro-

	bestow upon it their utmost 'aid, then tyranny	Support.
	in every part of the world will 'give place to	Yield.
	wise laws and 'enduring liberty, and all	Permanent.
85	will attain the Christian's highest 'reward.	Recompense.
	(§ 7.) The 'echo of the voice of liberty	Reverberation.
	has reached every 'monarchy in the world.	Kingdom.
	The 'embers of the ruins of former republics,	Cinders.
	'consumed by the arts and arms of des-	Desolated.
90	potism, are still 'glowing on European soil.	Burning.
	All the 'potentates of the earth, their nobles,	Sovereigns.
	their 'menials, and their tools, see in the pro-	Underlings.
	mulgation of sound education and the 'rights	Privileges.
	of man, their 'utter ruin, and their irretrievable	Total.
95	'ignominy. Europe may boast of her splen-	Shame.
	did cities, her 'stately palaces, her magnifi-	Towering.
	cent temples. The Pyramids, all the 'gigantic	Stupendous.
	monuments of the East, the 'herculean works	Alcidean.
	of art, remain alike to show their 'inutility,	Uselessness.
100	and the 'effects of despotism—how the few	Results.
	may gradually 'possess supreme power, and	Enjoy.
	make the many their 'subservient tools. The	Slavish.
	monuments of the 'East are the works of	Oriental world.
	despots and 'tyrants. (§ 8.) But in America	Oppressors.
105	is reared a 'mightier monument than has	Greater.
	ever before claimed the 'admiration of man.	Wonder.
	It is the monument of the 'intellect, the work	Mind.
	of patriots and philanthropists, the 'charter	Constitution.

duce? (§ 7.) 21. What has reached every monarchy in the world? 22. What will inevitably follow the promulgation of sound education and the rights of man? 23. Of what may Europe boast? 24. Of what may the East boast? 25. What is meant by the East? (§ 8.) 26. What has been reared in America? 27. What is constantly held out to all industrious citizens in America? 28. What secures this privilege? 29. Among what classes were most of the framers of

	of rational liberty. It holds out a constant 'in-	Stimulant.
110	centive to merit, for it 'guarantees equal pri-	Secures.
	vileges to all: its 'framers rose from the in-	Formers.
	dustrious 'classes of the citizens of the	Ranks.
	country. The two most 'prominent cha-	Eminent.
	racters in its 'origin were both, in their early	Foundation.
115	'career, numbered among the mass of the	Life.
	laboring people. (§ 9.) <i>'The first</i> , possessing	Washington.
	limited 'advantages in early life, inferior to	Means.
	those enjoyed by the 'youth of the present	Young.
	day at our 'common schools, was, when	Public.
120	twenty years 'old, without classic knowledge,	Of age.
	'laboring at days' works in the wilderness,	Toiling.
	as a common 'surveyor of land. He had no	Measurer.
	badge, no claim to 'distinction, other than an	Honor.
	'honest heart, and a sincere desire to promote	Open.
125	the welfare of his fellow-men. <i>'The other</i> ,	Franklin.
	at the age of twenty-four, was 'toiling at the	Laboring.
	printer's press, in Philadelphia, and 'some-	Occasionally.
	times working at the 'wheelbarrow in the	Go-cart.
	'streets.	Public ways.
130	(§ 10.) Who then would have 'thought,	Imagined.
	that the names of these young 'men would	Laborers.
	have been known out of the 'limits of their	Bounds.
	own 'neighborhood, and even there but for a	Vicinity.
	'brief period? Yet, by unwearied industry,	Short
135	by well-meant 'exertions, they outlived the	Efforts

the Constitution? (§ 9.) 30. What were the early advantages of Washington? 31. How did he improve them? 32. What claim had he to distinction? 33. What claim has he to our regard? 34. What can you say of Franklin? 35. Can you name any other distinguished men who contributed largely in framing the Constitution? 36. Are not your advantages of education better? (§ 10.) 37. How do you suppose people looked upon young Washington and Franklin? 38.

	opposition incident to all 'meritorious efforts.	Deserving.
	Their names will glow with 'perennial bright-	Ever-bloom-
	ness, when the names of the 'kingly office-	ing.
	holders, those clothed with the 'robes of	Royal.
	power in their day, will moulder in 'oblivion.	Panoply.
140	But let it not be 'supposed that they gained	Forgetful-
	their 'fame, or reared those enduring mental	ness.
	monuments that will bless the latest 'posterity,	Presumed.
	without 'opposition. (§ 11.) Washington was	Renown.
	'bitterly denounced, as being unfit to com-	Generations.
145	mand the American army, a 'faction was	Resistance.
	organized to ruin his fame and blast his 'cha-	Fiercely.
	acter. Franklin was 'hurled from office,	Party.
	and more than once 'seemed to be on the	Reputation.
	'brink of ruin. Yet for their country they	Ejected.
150	forgot their personal ease and 'comfort—	Appeared.
	they sought not the 'praises of men, but the	Verge.
	path of 'duty, and the sanction of an approv-	Enjoyment.
	ing conscience. Let every one 'study well	Adulations.
	the patriotism, the 'philanthropy, the piety	Rectitude.
155	of past 'ages, not only of our own, but of	Examine.
	other countries, that 'actuated by those pure	Benevolence
	examples, each may be 'sustained in pursu-	Epochs.
	ing 'unwaveringly, through every change of	Moved.
	fortune, the path of 'rectitude. It is by cease-	Borne up.
160	less 'exertion, in imitating the great and good,	Undeviat-
	that we best promote our own 'happiness, and	ingly.
	advance the cause of our 'holy religion.	Uprightness
		Effort.
		Welfare.
		Pure.

What did they do when surrounded by difficulties? 39. Was their cause just? 40. Should every one strive to be engaged in a good calling? 41. What should you do when encompassed by opposition? (§ 11.) 42. What can you say of some of the difficulties Washington encountered? 43. What obstacles did Franklin encounter? 44. What did they do when surrounded by troubles? 45. Do all persons encoun-

<p>(§ 12.) If this 'work shall tend in the slight-</p>	Book.
<p>165 est degree to 'awaken the dormant talent of</p>	Arouse.
<p>the land; if it shall in any manner 'call to</p>	Summon.
<p>the 'safety of the Union some Cincinnatus</p>	Security.
<p>from '<i>the plough</i>, some Sherman, Franklin,</p>	Husbandry.
<p>or Washington from '<i>manual labor</i>, to the</p>	Labor of the hands.
<p>170 affairs of state and the cause of 'education,</p>	Instruction.
<p>the 'object of the author will be realized.</p>	Design.
<p>If 'diffusing political science shall, in the</p>	Disseminating.
<p>most 'remote way tend to awaken the minds</p>	Distant.
<p>of the community to the 'superior subject of</p>	Paramount.
<p>175 the sound and 'efficient education of the</p>	Adequate.
<p>females of the 'land; if it shall, in the small-</p>	Country.
<p>est 'degree, call attention to the fact, that the</p>	Extent.
<p>'invisible influence of woman is paramount to</p>	Unseen.
<p>all others; the principles of 'patriotism and</p>	Philanthropy. ²
<p>180 christianity will be 'better disseminated.</p>	Sooner.
<p>Ladies 'wield a lever, whose prop is youth,</p>	Move.
<p>whose length is all time, whose 'weight is the</p>	Object.
<p>world, and whose 'sweep is eternity. (§ 13)</p>	Extent.
<p>Let woman be 'soundly educated; let no art,</p>	Thoroughly.
<p>185 however skilful, no science, however 'intricate,</p>	Difficult.
<p>no 'knowledge, however profound, be</p>	Attainment.
<p>'withheld from her grasp; let woman be properly</p>	Kept.
<p>educated, and 'enlisted in the cause of</p>	Engaged.
<p>'<i>common school</i> education. Let the natural</p>	General.
<p>190 'trainers of the young come to the rescue,</p>	Directors.
<p>and all will be 'safe. The portentous cloud</p>	Secure.
<p>of ignorance and of 'delusion, that now over-</p>	Error
<p>shadows our country, will 'disappear like</p>	Vanish.

ter troubles? 46. What should all do? (§ 12.) 47. What subject is of paramount importance? 48. What power does woman exert? 49. What is the difference between *fulcrum* and *prop*, in the 181st

	mist before the rising sun. 'Education may	Knowledge.
195	then be ' <i>placed within reach of</i> all—man will	Extended to.
	learn his 'duty to himself, his fellow-crea-	Obligation.
	tures, and his 'Creator. The powerful will	Maker.
	not 'pounce upon the defenceless, like ti-	Spring.
	gers, nor marshal armies and 'ravage the	Desolate.
200	earth, like 'famished wolves. Men will no	Starving.
	longer fawn like spaniels in the 'courts of	Palaces.
	kings, nor 'crawl in the dust like serpents.	Creep.
	Guided by the 'hands of gentleness and of	Influence.
	kindness in childhood, to the 'perennial founts	Ever gushing
205	of literature, they will attain 'manhood with	Maturity.
	a better 'relish for knowledge. All raised	Taste
	and honored by the 'purest moral education,	Holiest.
	will become the 'fit recipients, and the effi-	Suitable.
	cient 'protectors of civil and religious liberty.	Guardians.

line? (§ 13.) 50. Why should woman be educated? 51. Repeat the substance of section nine.

LESSON XLIX.

FINAL.

AN EXTENSION OF THE AUTHOR'S SYSTEM OF MARGINAL EXERCISES.

Curious.	(§ 1.) 'UNIQUE as the pages of	Singular.
Seemed.	this book must have 'appeared to	Looked.
Glanced at.	the reader when he first 'saw them,	Perceived.
Undoubtedly	the one he now beholds is 'surely	Certainly.
Bizarre.	5 much more 'so. At this stage of	Outre.
Needful.	the work it can hardly be 'neces-	Requisite.

1. What do you suppose is the design of the double column of marginal words? 2. Is either *bizarre* or *outré* in the 5th line a definition or a synonym of *so*? 3. Why may *bizarre* and *outré* be used?

Dilate.	sary for the author to 'expatiate	Enlarge.
Multiplied.	upon the 'many advantages of the	Multitudi- nous.
Certain.	marginal exercises, and their 'in-	Sure.
Procure.	10 evitable tendency to 'secure marked	Obtain.
Stir up.	attention from, and 'excite intense	Incite.
Study.	thought in the mind of the pupil.	Reflection.
Is left.	It only 'remains for him here to	Rests.
Exhibit.	'display and explain an extension of	Show.
Scheme.	15 his own 'system. With the privi-	Plan.
Granted.	lege already 'accorded to the read-	Given.
Employing.	er, of 'giving either the marked	Using.
Expression.	'word in the body of the page, its	Term.
Relation.	'relative in the margin, or a word	Connection.
Advancing.	20 of his own, nearly 'approaching in	Approximat- ing.
Signification.	'sense to both or either, it might be	Meaning.
Conceived.	'supposed that the variety of ex-	Thought.
Gained.	pression thereby 'attained would be	Reached.
Competent.	'sufficient for all educational pur-	Ample.
The more so.	25 poses, 'especially since the learner	Particularly.
Frame.	would naturally be led to 'form for	Make.
Sentences.	himself corresponding 'examples of	Phrases.
Kind.	every 'description, when the idea	Sort.
Found place in.	had once 'entered his mind.	Taken root in.
Sated.	30 (§ 2.) But the writer is not 'satis-	Contented.
Descried.	fied with having 'discovered and	Found.
Cleared.	'opened a new road through the	Cut.
Pointed.	'sharp rocks and tangled under-	Angular.
Make up.	brush, which 'constitute so much	Comprise.
Novitiate.	35 of what is to a 'tyro the hither	Beginner.

4. Miss ———, will you name some *definitions*, in the marginal columns? 5. Miss ———, will you name some *synonyms*? 6. Miss ———, will you name some words which are neither *definitions* nor *synonyms*? 7. What terms are *opposite in meaning* to the words indicated by the ('), Miss ———?

Division.	portion of the unexplored region of	Part.
Convinced	learning; for, being fully 'aware	Assured.
Road.	that, take it as we will, the 'way is	Path.
Tiresome.	long and 'toilsome enough, he can-	Weary.
Halt.	40 not 'rest without making it, so far	Stop.
Rectilinear.	as in him lies, as 'straight, smooth,	Direct.
Practicable.	level, and perfect as 'possible.—	Can be.
Once.	Having 'already acted as pioneer,	Before.
Desirous.	he is now 'anxious to leave nothing	Solicitous.
Amended.	45 to be 'bettered, in the way of plan	Improved upon.
Succeed.	or system, by those who may 'fol-	Come after.
Relation.	low him. With 'respect to execu-	Regard.
Cognizant.	tion, he is fully 'sensible of his ma-	Aware.
Benefit.	nifold deficiencies. However, 'use-	Utility.
Clearness.	50 fulness and 'perspicuity having been	Plainness.
Principal.	his 'main objects, he can scarcely	Chief.
Blamed.	be 'censured for want of elegance	Condemned.
Ascertained.	in style, when it is 'known that he	Understood.
Adorned.	did not aim at the 'ornate. He has	Ornamental.
Usual.	55 availed himself of the 'common	Universal.
Searching.	privilege of 'consulting the various	Examining.
Authors.	law and other 'authorities, on the	Standard books.
Affairs.	'subjects of which he has treated,	Matters.
Avowal.	and deems this a sufficient 'acknow-	Admission.
Specification.	60 ledgement, without 'particulariza-	Enumeration
Versified.	tion.* For the 'metrical scraps	Rhythmical.

8. Master ———, will you name three *definitions*, three *synonyms*, and three words which are neither? 9. What terms are *opposite in meaning* to the words indicated by the ('), Master ———?

* The Author has spoken freely of threatening evils in our republican institutions, yet he hopes none will consider that he entertains the least feeling of disregard towards those of his fellow citizens who are members of the standing army, or hold military or civil offices under the general or state governments. Those high officers are often chosen from the ranks of the ablest men in the Union; and the Author believes that no one among them would be so inconsiderate as to take offence at remarks which are necessary for a full discussion of the political institutions of our country; he has spoken not of the office-holders, but of the system. The evil is not the work of the standing army and of the civil magistrates, but is upheld by and includes the whole community. The Author would further observe, that he has endeavored to say nothing that would in any manner whatever conflict with the sound opinions of any political party or Christian sect in the Union.

Spread.	'scattered through this work, he is	Dispersed.
Quondam.	indebted to his friend and 'former	Late.
Scholar.	'pupil, Charles J. Lukens.	Student.
Thought.	65 (§ 3.) The 'notion of a second	Idea.
List.	'line of marginal words, on the left	Column.
Folio.	of the 'page, to correspond with	Leaf.
'The row.	and balance 'that on the right,	The file.
Perhaps.	would 'probably occur, to many	Likely.
Work.	70 persons on seeing this 'book :—such	Volume.
Pre-repre- sented.	thought is here 'anticipated. The	Foreshown.
Pass on.	author will now 'proceed to explain	Go on.
Secondary.	and illustrate the use of the 'sup-	Additional.
Association.	plementary line in 'connection with	Conjunction.
Pristine.	75 the 'original one. It is obvious that	Primary.
Methods.	we have two distinct 'ways from	Modes.
Select.	which to 'choose, as the marked	Pick.
Elucidations.	word may either have two 'defini-	Explanations
Pointed.	tions or synonyms, or two 'marked	Designated.
Severally.	80 words in one line may have 'each	Singly.
Equivalent.	a definition or 'synonym — that of	Like term.
Place.	the word first in 'order on the left	Rank.
Following.	of the page, and that of the 'second	Succeeding.
Preceding.	word on the right. In the 'former	First.
Example.	85 'case but one mark is needed, as	Instance.
Points.	usual; in the latter, two 'marks are	Characters.
Different from.	required, which must be 'unlike	Dissimilar to.
Modes.	each other. Both 'methods will	Plans.
Depicted.	now be 'described at length, pre-	Represented.

10. Mr. ———, how many words conveying a similar idea can you substitute for *scattered*, *former*, *pupil*, and *notion*, in the 62d, 63d, 64th, and 65th lines respectively? 11. What is the meaning of the prefixes to the words in the 72d and the 74th lines, Mr. ———? 12. Illustrate the meaning of each prefix with some other words, Mr. ———. 13. THE CLASS. — Spell by letter the marginal words. 14. Name the reverse of the marginal words.

Connectedly.	90	mising that they may be used 'together in the same page if 'desirable.	In company.
Needed.			Wished.
Want.		(§ 4.) If we 'wish to define the	Desire.
Unit.		same word twice, the simple 'one	Prime.
Do.		['], as before used, will 'suffice, and	Answer.
Therefore.	95	this character has been 'accordingly	Conformably
In case.		selected; but 'if two words in each	When.
Used.		line are to be 'taken, the matter is	Defined.
Proposed.		not quite so clear. It might be 'said	Affirmed.
Allude.		that 1 should 'refer to the left hand	Direct.
Confine.	100	'margin, and 2, to the right; but it	Border.
Borne in mind.		must be 'remembered that 2 has	Recollected
Special.		already been used for a 'specific	Particular.
Design.		'purpose in connection with the	Object.
Off.		'right margin, and that it would	Second.
After all.	105	'still be needed there. (§ 5.) On	Yet.
The two.		the whole, in 'both cases the 1 and	All.
Permitted.		2 have been 'suffered to keep their	Allowed.
Stations.		old 'positions, and to the period [.]	Posts.
Committed.		is 'deputed the task of guarding the	Delegated.
Strait.	110	left margin. In a page so 'narrow	Contracted.
Extension.		as this, the first plan is, in general,	Project.
Fix.		much the easier to 'arrange, for it	Order.
Can.		'will be seen at a glance, that it is	May.
Troublesome		rather a 'difficult thing to find two	Hard.
Lone.	115	words in any 'one line of the pre-	Single.
Reach.		sent 'length, which may each be	Extent.
Description.		supplied with a 'definition or 'syno-	Equivalent.
Large.		nym, on account of the 'great 'pre-	Outweighing

15. Miss ———, will you name some words in the marginal columns which are definitions of the corresponding words in the text? 16. What words in the marginal columns do you call synonyms, Miss ———? 17. Name some words which are neither definitions nor synonyms, Miss ———. 18. What terms are in opposite meaning to the words indicated by the ('), Miss ———?

Little.		ponderance of 'small 'undefinable	Uninterpret- able.
Words.	120	'particles; 'therefore, a book written	Consequently.
Wholly.		'entirely with 'double margins on	'Two.
System.		the second 'plan, must have 'com-	Relatively.
Broad.		paratively 'wide 'pages. It may be	Leaves.
Questioned.		'doubted, indeed, 'whether such se-	If.
Amplification	125	cond 'extension would be 'more	Better.
One.		than the 'single margin 'under a	In.
Changed.		'different 'garb; every long line re-	Dress.
Primary.		presenting two of the 'original 'ones.	Lines.
Drain.		To 'exhaust the 'subject, it is as	Matter.
Appropriate.	130	'well to 'say, that as many marginal	Observe.
Can.		lines 'may be 'used on each side as	Placed.
Contain.		the 'page will 'hold, and that 'they	The margins.
Permitted.		'may be 'allowed to 'encroach upon	Intrude.
Text.		the 'story itself, till that is 'narrowed	Decreased.
Simple.	135	to a 'mere thread, with 'every word	Each.
Explained.		in it 'defined and 're-defined, and	Explained over.
Arrange- ments.		having 'provision for 'extra notes	Further.
Head.		at 'top and 'bottom.	Foot.
Would.		(§6.) It may be an advantage to	Interest.
Leaf.	140	have a page prepared without re-	Provided.
Points.		ference marks, to exercise the judg-	Employ.
Learner.		ment of the scholar in designating	Showing
Connection.		the correspondence of the marginal	Bordering
Terms.		words with those in the text; and	Narrative
Hard.	145	this is not such a difficult task but	Thing.
May.		that it can even be accomplished	Done.
Commencers		by beginners, who will take the	Have.
Enjoyment.		same pleasure in it as in solving a	Explaining.

19. THE CLASS.—Mention, in rotation, the opposite of each marginal word, beginning at the top of the left-hand column. 20. Name, in rotation, the *definitions*, *synonyms*, and the *words* which are neither definitions nor synonyms, in the marginal columns.

Charade.		riddle. This section is left without	Printed.
Pointers.	150	the references as a specimen. (§ 7.)	Sample.
Preceding.		The above remark will also apply	Further.
Intended.		to an entire omission of 'punctua-	Stopping,
Like.		tion for a similar 'purpose but only	Design.
Higher.		advanced scholars should be 're-	Asked.
Suitable	155	quired to fill in the 'proper 'points	Stops.
When.		and after they shall have 'done it	Finished.
Accurately.		correctly they should be 'instructed	Desired.
Change.		to vary the points in every 'possible	Practicable.
Way.		manner they will 'thereby learn the	Thence.
Alteration.	160	great change of meaning 'occa-	Caused.
Want.		sioned by the omission or 'mis-	Wrong posi-
Apparently.		placement of such seemingly 'in-	tion. trifling.
Things.		significant characters When 'dis-	Contentions.
Concerning.		putes about pointing 'ran high years	Were violent
A singular.	165	ago an eccentric 'individual pub-	Personage.
Complete.		lished a whole book without 'stops	Dots.
Put.		and placed at the 'end by way of	Close.
Five or six.		appendix several pages of 'commas	, , , ,
;		'semicolons 'colons 'periods marks	::: 2...
! ! ! ! !	170	of 'exclamation and 'interrogation	! ! ! ! !
()		'parentheses and so 'forth quaintly	[] - * + † §
Remarking.		observing that the 'reader was at	Peruser.
Punctuate.		liberty to 'pepper the 'hash as he	Matter.
Liked.		'pleased The punctuation is 'want-	Omitted.
Division.	175	ing in this section and in both 'this	The present
Foregoing.		and the preceding the reader 'will	section. Must.

21. THE CLASS. — Give, in rotation, the words in the text corresponding to the marginal words, beginning with the 139th, and ending with the 150th line. 22. Name, in rotation, the places where pauses ought to be made, and the kind of stops proper to insert, beginning with the 151st, and ending with the 184th line. 23. Mention, in rotation, the *definitions*, the *synonyms*, and the *words* which are neither definitions nor synonyms, in the marginal columns.

A loss.	be at 'sea until he shall 'stop and	Wait.
Furnish.	'supply the 'points	Proper char- acters.
Probable.	(§ 8.) It is not 'likely that 'any	Every.
Perfectly.	185 one should 'fully 'comprehend the	Understand.
Diversified.	'varied beauties of the 'system here	Plan.
Exhibited.	'presented, and the happy 'effect it	Result.
Attaching.	must have in 'giving 'copiousness	Amplitude.
Accuracy.	and 'precision to the 'style of such	Manner.
May.	190 as 'shall be 'drilled by it, without	Taught.
Prior.	'previous 'acquaintance by use.—	Knowledge.
Gives.	It 'affords us three separate, 'yet	But.
Closely.	very 'nearly connected 'narratives	Accounts.
Threads.	in one: three 'strands, if the 'ex-	Mode of speech.
Can.	195 pression 'may be 'allowed, which,	Permitted.
Constant.	by 'continual interweaving 'go to	Tend.
Make.	form, and do 'form, one 'strong and	Sound.
Complete.	homogeneous cord—a 'perfect ' <i>tria</i>	Three joined in one.
Should.	<i>juncta in uno</i> . It 'may 'likewise be	Alto.
Said.	200 'remarked, that it gives 'opportunity	A chance.
Use.	for the 'employment of 'phrases,	Sentences.
Different.	totally 'distinct in 'meaning from	Signification.
The ones.	'those they supply, if taken 'sepa-	Apart.
Pertain.	rately, but which 'belong 'naturally	Properly.
Matter.	205 to the 'subject in 'hand, and do not	Progress.
Essentially	'materially 'alter the meaning of the	Change.
Accompany- ing passages	'context: the reader may have 'ob-	Seen.
A number of.	erved 'many such 'instances in the	Examples.
Main part.	'body of the 'work. (§ 9.) At the	Book.
Moment.	210 same 'time the 'writer will say, that	Author.

24. THE CLASS — Name, in rotation, the opposite of each marginal word. 25. Name, in rotation, the *definitions*, the *synonyms*, and the *words* which are neither definitions nor synonyms, in the marginal columns. 26. Name, in rotation, the reverse of the marginal words. 27. Spell by letter the marginal words.

Deems.	he considers the one 'marginal line	Border.
Equal.	adequate to most 'purposes, espe-	Ends.
Reason.	cially on account of the 'great	Vast.
Throws.	labor it entails upon all 'connected	Concerned.
Writing.	215 with the composing and 'compo-	Printing.
Volume.	siting of a book of this 'kind. In	Description.
Truth.	fact, the public can have no 'con-	Idea.
Prolix.	ception of the tedious and 'ha-	Fatiguing.
Character.	rassing nature of the 'service re-	Duty.
For	220 quired; and even 'those used to	Persons.
Come.	publishing would fall far 'short of	Off
Reality.	the truth in making an 'estimate.	Estimation.
Conceded.	This being granted, no 'one will	Person.
Gainsay.	deny that a double 'margin must	Edge.
Augment	225 increase the 'difficulties more than	Embarrassments.
Verily	half: indeed, the writer is 'truly	Really.
Pleased	delighted to find himself thus 'near	Nigh.
Termination	the end of his 'self-imposed task—	Self-created.
	and	2 Labors.
Placid.	So gentle 'readers all, of sexes both and ev'ry age,	Hearers.
Unyielding.	From this time forth unceasing 'war with error	Strife.
	may you wage :	
Darkness fell	May ignorance your 'presence flee, —	Nearness.
Heap up.	And may you gather, 'like the bee,	As.
Blossoms.	Sweets from the thought-flow'rs 'found in	Grown.
	books,—	
Bitter.	The poison 'leave behind,—	Let.
Stow.	And honey store in 'ready nooks	Open.
Crannies.	And corners 'of the mind.	In.
Sedulous.	On careful 'retrospection you will find,	Retracement
Tracked.	That we have traced the 'progress of mankind	Trials

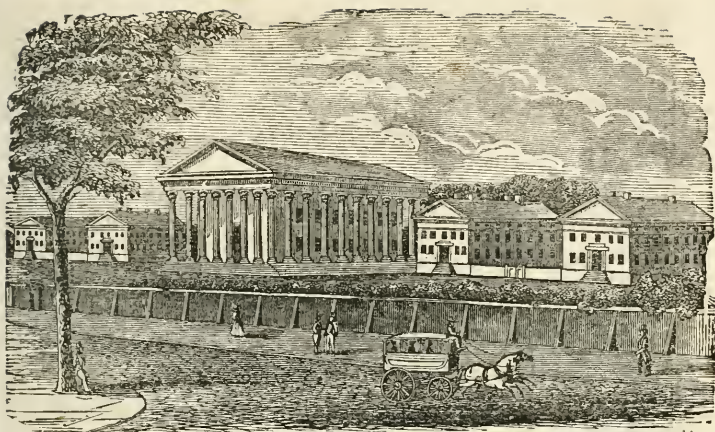
28. THE CLASS.—Name, in rotation, *terms* which may be substituted for the words indicated in the text, besides those in the margin. Name, in rotation, the contrary of each marginal word. 29. Name, in rotation, the *definitions*, the *synonyms*, and the *words* which are neither definitions nor synonyms, in the marginal columns. 30. What

Polity.	In 'government, e'en from its 'very birth	Early.
Current.	Up to its 'present 'state upon the Earth :	Lot.
Rough.	Its first 'rude 'elements we 've seen resolved	Principles.
Heap.	Into a 'mass of codes 'crude and involved,	Harsh.
Darker.	The 'complex parts of which 'have their solution	Reach.
Last.	At 'length within our own 'free Constitution.	Great.
Right.	Of 'course not 'perfect, yet so near perfection,	Finished.
That Past Time.	· <i>The By-gone</i> well may 'pardon this reflection,	Sleep on.
Now here.	To which the 'Present 'offers no objection ;	Proffers.
Coming.	And if the 'Future should 'propose rejection	Desire.
Lesser.	Of 'minor 'portions of our glorious laws,	Clauses.
Should.	Care 'must be taken that, in 'mending flaws,	Helping.
Larger.	·Greater mistakes are 'haply not committed,	Chance-like.
By it.	So that they 'd 'thereby be for 'good unfitted.	Use.
Cit'zen's.	A 'voter's 'obligations have been told,	Bounden dn- ties.
Ballot-box men.	And all our 'suffrage-holders 'fully warned	Rightly
Mind.	To 'see that freedom is not 'lightly sold,	Freely.
Gone.	For, once 'lost, 'fruitlessly will it be mourn'd.	Uselessly.
Counsel.	·Advice is 'given to our jurymen	Offered.
Weigh with care.	To 'ponder well all 'facts, so that they may	Truths.
Render.	· <i>Bring in</i> a righteous 'verdict ever, when	Judgment.
Sworn.	·Called to determine truth, and 'error stay.	Falsehood.
Of governors	The right 'executive to 'pardon crimes	Free from.
Scanned.	Has been 'examined and all its 'evils shown ;	Mischiefs.
Indeed.	· <i>In fact</i> , 'amelioration of the times	A better pos- ture.
On.	Can be accomplished 'in one 'way alone.	Plan.
Vile culprit.	Let the 'offender 'feel that punishment	Learn.
Fast.	Is sure to follow 'in the 'steps of guilt ;	Track.
Work out.	Then shall our laws 'effect their 'full intent,	True.
Green.	And flourish 'fair, where now they 'droop and wilt.	Pine.
Justices.	Our 'magistrates are 'counselled to beware	Warned here
Perjured evi- dence.	Of 'testimony false ; in 'short, to sift	Fine.
Causes.	All 'cases to the 'bottom, taking care	Utmost.
Keep.	To 'guard with conscience 'whole the people's gift.	Clear.

will be found on retrospection? 31. Into what have we seen the first rude principles of government resolved? 32. Where do the complexities of old codes find their solution? 33. What may be pardoned

Women.	The claim of females to 'good education	Sound.
The more impressed.	Has been <i>'insisted on</i> , 'because our youth	For that.
Obtain.	·Receive of them first 'lessons; and the nation	Teachings.
Soar.	Must rise or 'fall as they are taught the truth	Sink.
Falsehood.	Or error—for their <i>'power reaches</i> far,	Influence spreads.
As.	And 'like the mothers still the 'children are.	Daughters.
Close.	To end—let ev'ry 'reader now suppose,	Person.
Writer.	That here the 'author takes with 'trem- bling grasp	Quiv'ring.
Palm.	His, or her 'hand, 'anxious before he goes	Yearning.
Give and take	To 'interchange with each a 'friendly clasp;	Hearty.
'Mongst.	For midst the living Time 'remorseless mows,	Regardless.
Since.	And, 'as they ne'er may 'meet again, with gasp	Join.
Of sorrow.	·Convulsive hear him falter 'feebly forth	Faintly.
Livers.	To dwellers 'in the East, West, South, and North,	Of.
Sound.	That word which still will ' <i>linger in</i> the throat,	Halt within.
Enounced.	·Pronounced in any 'form, abroad, at home,—	Way.
Round.	Adieu, or ·frank 'Good-bye, which most we note	God speed.
Heart.	For truth:—but still, within 'another tome	A second.
Companion.	They may 'encounter, and 'together roam	In concert.
Paths.	The ·fields of 'knowledge yet, if all should float	Wisdom.
Buoyant.	·Lightly upon life's sea, nor 'sink beneath the swell	Fall.
Raging.	Of trouble's ·stormy waves—So now ' <i>at length</i> , FAREWELL.	A kind.

by the Past? 34. When must care be taken? 35. What have voters been warned to see? 36. What should jurymen ponder? 37. How only can the condition of society be made more safe? 38. What should be guarded by magistrates? 39. What does the author say in conclusion? 40. What is *alliteration*? 41. Point out the instances of alliteration in section nine. 42. What words on page 300 are definitions? 43. What words are synonyms? 44. What words are neither? 45. What is the object of gaining knowledge? 46. How should each one strive to live?



GIRARD COLLEGE.

LESSON L.

ONWARD—UPWARD.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Thou' who sitt'st in 'mournful silence,
'Brooding' o'er the ills of life ;
Turn not, ' O disconsolate 'brother,'
From the 'murky field of strife !' | Gloomy.
Pining.
Mortal. ²
Troubled. |
| 2. Up, ' and 'gird thyself with firmness !'
'Say' "I will !"'—and it is done ;'
'Boldly tread the lists, 'defying
Trials, ' and the 'race is won !' | Clothe.
Speak.
Firmly.
End. |
| 3. Weak' may be thy best 'endeavor, '
Still 'go on'—act well thy part !'
Lakes' and mighty 'rivers often
E'en' from 'puny fountains' start. ' | Exertion.
Push.
Waters. ²
Petty. |
| 4. Every 'great result' accomplished, '
Has been 'won' by tedious fight ;'
'Weary months' and years of effort'
Have from 'darkness' brought the light. ' | Grand.
Gained.
Tiresome.
Blindness. |
| 5. Men have 'trod the path' before you ;'
'Reached the highest point' of aim ;'
Up, ' then, ' up, ' disheartened 'brother !'
'Launch thy fragile bark' again !' | Walked.
Touched.
Sister. ²
Float. |

HUGHAN.

LESSON LI.

THE LOVE OF COUNTRY AND OF HOME.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. THERE is a 'land', of every land the pride,
Beloved by heaven' o'er all the 'world beside';
Where brighter suns' dispense 'serener light',
And milder 'moons' imparadise the night;
A land of beauty, virtue, 'valor, truth,'
'Time-tutored age', and love-exalted youth'. | Place.
Earth.
Purer.
Stars.2
Honor.
Venerable.2 |
| 2. The wandering 'mariner', whose eye explores
The wealthiest isles', the most 'enchanting shores',
'Views not a realm' so bountiful and fair,
Nor breathes the spirit' of a 'purer air';
In every 'clime, the magnet of his soul',
Touched by remembrance, trembles to 'that pole': | Seaman.
Alluring
Sees.
Serener.
Land.
The. |
| 3. For in this 'land of heaven's peculiar grace',
The heritage of nature's 'noblest race',
There is a 'spot of earth' supremely blest,
A dearer', 'sweeter spot' than all the rest',
Where man, creation's tyrant, 'casts aside
His sword' and 'sceptre', pageantry' and pride', | Clime.
Purest.
Land.
Better.2
Puts.
Sabre.2 |
| 4. While', in his 'softened looks', benignly blend'
The 'sire', the son', the husband', father', friend'.
Here woman 'reigns'; the mother', daughter', wife,
Strews with 'fresh flowers' the narrow way of life';
In the 'clear heaven' of her delightful eye',
An 'angel-guard of loves and graces lie'; | Calmer.2
Protector.
Rules.
New.
Pure.
Seraph. |
| 5. 'Around her knees' domestic duties meet',
And fireside pleasures' 'gambol at her feet'.
Where shall that land, that spot of 'earth, be found?
Art thou a man'? a patriot'? 'look around';
Oh! thou 'shalt find', howe'er thy footsteps roam',
That land THY COUNTRY', and that 'spot' THY HOME'. | About.2
Frolic.
Ground.2
Glance.
Wilt.2
Place. |

LESSON LII.

OUR COUNTRY.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. 'OUR COUNTRY' !—'tis a glorious land !
With broad 'arms' stretch'd from shore to shore,
The proud Pacific 'chafes her strand,
She hears the 'dark Atlantic roar ; | America.2
Wings.2
Washes.
Deep.2 |
| 2. And, 'nurtur'd' on her ample breast,
How many a 'goodly prospect lies'
In Nature's 'wildest grandeur drest,
Enamel'd' with 'her loveliest dyes.' | Cherished.
Noble.2
Sublime.
The.2 |
| 3. Rich prairies, deck'd with 'flowers of gold,'
Like sunlit oceans 'roll afar ;
'Broad lakes her azure heavens behold,
Reflecting clear each 'trembling star,' | Roses.2
Move.2
Wide.
Twinkling. |
| 4. And mighty 'rivers, mountain-born,'
Go sweeping 'onward,' dark and deep,
Through forests' where the 'bounding fawn'
'Beneath their sheltering branches leap.' | Torrents.2
Forward.
Running.2
Under.2 |
| 5. And 'cradled mid her clustering hills,
'Sweet vales' in dreamlike beauty hide,
Where love' the air with music 'fills,
And calm 'content' and peace abide ; | Nursed.2
Green.
Trills.
Repose.2 |
| 6. For plenty here' 'her fullness pours'
'In rich profusion' o'er the land,
And sent to 'seize her generous store,'
There 'prowls no tyrant's hireling band.' | In.
Her.2
Take.2
Creeps.2 |

Give the reverse* of some of the marginal words.

* The reverse of several hundred words is given in the Practical Spelling Book by Joseph Bartlett Burleigh.

LESSON LIII.

UNION—LIBERTY.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. HAIL, 'our country's natal morn,\
Hail, 'our 'spreading kindred born,\
Hail, 'thou 'banner not yet torn,
'Waving' o'er the free!\
'While, this day in festal throng,\
'Millions' swell the patriot song,\
Shall not we thy 'notes prolong,\
'Hallowed Jubilee?\' | Columbia's
Widening.
Ensign.
Rustling.
Now.
Myriads.2
Songs.
Renowned. |
| 2. Who would 'sever freedom's shrine?
Who should 'draw the invidious line?
Though by birth, one 'spot be mine,\
'Dear' is all the rest:\
Dear' to me the South's 'fair land,\
Dear, 'the 'central Mountain band,\
Dear, 'New England's 'rocky strand,\
Dear' the 'prairied West.\
' | Sunder.
Set.2
State.
Prized.
Warm.
Middle.
Stony.2
Level. |
| 3. By our 'altars, 'pure and free,\
By our Law's, 'deep rooted tree,\
By the past's 'dread memory,\
By 'our Washington;\
By our common 'parent tongue,\
By our hopes, 'bright, buoyant, young,\
By the 'tie' of country strong,\
We will 'still be one.\
' | Churches-2
Strong.
Solemn.
True.
Mother.
High.
Band.2
Aye.2 |
| 4. 'Fathers! 'have ye bled in vain?\
Ages! 'must ye' droop again?\
'MAKER! 'shall we rashly stain\
'Blessings sent by Thee?\
No! receive our 'solemn vow,\
'While before thy throne we bow,\
Ever to 'maintain as now\
'Union —Liberty.\
' | Founders.
Will.
Creator.
Comforts.2
Sacred.
When.
Sustain.
Federal. |

Give the reverse of some of the marginal words.

LESSON LIV.

YOUTHFUL AMBITION.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. 'HIGHER, higher, will we climb' | Upward. |
| Up the 'mount of glory;\' | Hill. |
| That our names' may 'live, through time, | Last. |
| In our 'country's story;\' | Union's. |
| 'Happy, in our country's cause;\' | Blissful. |
| To 'defend our rights and laws!\' | Know.2 |
| 2 'Deeper; deeper; let us toil' | Further. |
| In the 'mines of knowledge;\' | Depths. |
| Nature's wealth, and learning's 'spoil;\' | Gain.2 |
| 'Win from school and college;\' | Get. |
| 'Delve we, there, for richer gems' | Search. |
| Than the 'stars of diadems.\' | Crowns. |
| 3. 'Onward; onward; will we press' | Higher. |
| In the 'path of duty;\' | Way. |
| 'Virtue is true happiness; | Honor.2 |
| Excellence, 'true beauty;\' | Real. |
| Minds are of 'supernal birth;\' | Heavenly. |
| Let us 'make a heaven of earth.\' | Form. |
| 4. 'Closer; closer; let us knit' | Nearer. |
| Hearts and 'hands together;\' | Heads.2 |
| Where 'our fire-side comforts meet' | The. |
| In the 'wildest weather;\' | Stormiest. |
| O, they wander 'wide, who roam' | Far.2 |
| For the 'joys of life, from home!\' | Bliss. |
| 5. Nearer; nearer; 'bands of love' | Cords.2 |
| Draw our 'souls, in union, | Minds.3 |
| To our Father's 'house above;\' | Home.2 |
| To the 'saints' communion;\' | Spirits.2 |
| Thither may our 'hopes ascend;\' | Hearts.2 |
| There' 'may all our labors end.\' | Let.2 |



WASHINGTON.



PENN.

LESSON LV.

THE THRIVING FAMILY; THE STATES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Our 'father lives in Washington,'
And 'has a world of cares,'
But gives his 'children each a farm,'
Enough for them and 'theirs;' | Parent.2
Sees.
Offspring.
Heirs. |
| 2. Full thirty-one grown 'boys has he,'
A numerous 'race indeed,'
Married and settled, 'all, d'ye see,'
With boys and 'girls to feed.' | Lads.
Clan.
Each.
Maids. |
| 3. And if we 'wisely till our lands,
We're sure to 'earn a living,'
And have 'a penny, too, to spare,'
For 'spending or for giving.' | Sagely.
Get.
Some
money.
Laying
out or |
| 4. A 'thriving family are we,'
No 'lordling need deride us,'
For we know 'how to use our hands,'
And in our 'wits we pride us;'
'Hail,' brothers,' hail!'
Let nought' on earth 'divide us.' | Thrifty.
Nabob.
When.2
Tact.
Joy.
Sunder. |

5. Some of us dare the 'sharp north-east,\nSome, clover-fields are 'mowing;\nAnd others 'tend the cotton-plants'\n'That keep the looms a-going.\n	Keen. Sowing.2 Watch.2 Which.
6. Some build' and steer' the white-winged 'ships,\nAnd few in speed can 'mate them;\nWhile others 'rear the corn' and wheat,\nOr grind the flour,\n'to 'freight them.\n	Barks. Match. Raise. Load.
7. And if 'our neighbors o'er the sea'\nHave e'er 'an empty larder,\nTo 'send a loaf' their babes to cheer,\nWe'll 'work a little harder.	Good 2 A scanty.2 Give.2 Toil.
8. No old 'nobility' have we,\nNo 'tyrant-king to ride us:\nOur 'sages in the Capitol'\nEnact the 'laws that guide us.\nHail,' 'brothers,' hail!\nLet nought on earth 'divide us.\n	Aristocrats Ruthless.2 Congress.2 Rules. Brethren. Sever.
9. Some 'faults we have,' we can't deny;\nA 'foible here and there;\nBut 'other households' have the same,\nAnd so, we 'll not despair.\n	Sins. Weakness. Many. Won't.
10. 'Twill do no good to 'fume and frown,\nAnd call 'hard names, you see,\nAnd 't were a 'burning shame to part'\nSo 'fine a family.\n	Fret. Bad. Lasting. Fair.
11. 'T is but a 'waste' of time to fret,\nSince nature 'made us one,\nFor every quarrel 'cuts a thread'\nThat 'healthful love has spun.\n	Loss. Formed. Parts. Truthful.
12. So draw the 'cords' of union fast,\nWhatever may 'betide us,\nAnd closer 'cling' through every blast,\nFor many a 'storm has tried us.\nHail,' 'brothers,' hail!\nLet nought on earth 'divide us.\n	Bonds. Befall. Hold. Gale. Partners. Destroy.

[Mrs. Sigourney.]

LESSON LVI.

WOODMAN SPARE THAT TREE.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. WOODMAN' 'spare that tree?' | Save. |
| 'Touch not' a single bough!' | Move. |
| In youth' it 'sheltered me,' | Shaded. |
| And I'll' 'protect it now.' | Defend. |
| 'Twas' my 'forefather's hand' | Ancestor's. |
| That placed it' 'near his cot;' | By. |
| There 'woodman' let it stand, | Good man ² |
| Thy axe' shall 'harm it not!' | Hurt. |
| 2. That old' 'familiar tree,' | Beloved. ² |
| Whose 'glory' and renown' | Honor. |
| Are 'spread' o'er land and sea,' | Passed. ² |
| And would'st' thou 'hack it down? | Hew. |
| Woodman,' 'forbear thy stroke!' | O spare. |
| 'Cut not' its earth-bound ties;' | Break. ² |
| Oh! spare' that 'aged oak,' | Ancient. |
| Now 'towering' to the skies!' | Reaching. |
| 2. When' but 'an idle boy,' | A lazy. ² |
| I sought' its 'graceful shade' | Grateful. ² |
| In all' my 'gushing joy;' | Heartfelt. |
| Here too' my sisters 'played.' | Strayed. ² |
| My mother 'kissed me here;' | Hugged. |
| My father' 'pressed my hand—' | Took. ² |
| 'Forgive' this foolish tear,' | Excuse. |
| But let' that 'old oak stand.' | Brave. ² |
| 4. My heart-strings' 'round thee cling, | On. |
| Close as thy bark,' 'old friend!' | Dear. |
| Here' shall the 'wild bird sing, | Spring. ² |
| And still' thy branches 'bend.' | Tend. ² |
| Old tree! the 'storm' still brave!' | Wind. |
| 'And,' woodman,' leave the spot;' | Then. ² |
| While 'I've a hand to save,' | I have |
| Thy axe' shall 'harm it not.' | strength. ² |
| | Cut. |

LESSON LVII.

SPORTSMAN SPARE THE BIRD.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. 'SPARE' the gentle bird,
Nor do' the 'warbler wrong ;
In the green 'wood' is heard'
Its sweet' and 'happy song ;
Its song' so 'clear and glad,
Each list'ner's 'heart' hath stirred,
And none, however 'sad,
But bless'd' that 'happy bird.' | Save.
Singer.
Tree.2
Blissful.
Pure.2
Breast.
Bad.2
Peaceful.2 |
| 2. And 'when,' at early day,
The 'farmer' trod the dew,
It 'met him' on the way'
With 'welcome,' blithe and true.
So, when,' at 'weary eve,'
He homeward' 'wends again,
Full 'sorely' would he grieve'
To 'miss' the well-loved strain.' | If.
Ploughman.
Greets.
Singing.
Lonely.
Goes.
Sadly.
Want.2 |
| 3. The 'mother,' who had kept'
'Watch' o'er her wakeful child,
'Smiled' as the baby slept,
'Soothed' by its wood-notes wild ;
And gladly' had she 'flung'
The 'casement' open free,
As the 'dear' warbler sung'
From out' the 'household tree.' | Parent.2
Guard.
Laughed.2
Lulled.
Swung.
Window.
Prized.
Homestead |
| 4. The 'sick one' on his bed'
Forgets his 'weariness,'
And 'turns' his feeble head'
To 'list its songs,' that bless'
His spirit,' 'like a stream'
Of 'mercy' from on high,
Or 'music' in the dream'
'That seals' the prophet's eye.' | Poor.2
Tiredness.
Bends.
Hear.
As.
Kindness.
Gladness.
Which. |

5. O! 'laugh not' at my words,
 To warm' your 'childhood's hours,
 'Cherish' the gentle birds,
 'Cherish' the fragile flowers;
 'For since man was bereft'
 Of Paradise' in 'tears,
 God' these 'sweet things' hath left
 To 'cheer' our eyes and ears. BETHUNE.

Smile.
 Youthful.
 Nourish.
 Prize well.
 And.
 Fears.2
 Dear.
 Greet.2

LESSON LVIII.

ALL'S FOR THE BEST.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. All's for the best; be 'sanguine and cheerful;
Troubles' and 'sorrows' are friends in disguise;
Nothing' 'but folly' goes faithless' and fearful;
'Courage for ever' is happy and wise;
All's for the best—if 'man would but know it;
Providence' wishes 'us all to be blest;
'This is no dream' of the pundit' or poet;
Heaven is 'gracious, and'—All's for the best! | Hopeful.
Mourning.
Save.
Bravery.
We.2
Each one.2
It.
Friendly. |
| 2. All's for the best! 'set this on your standard,
Soldier of 'sadness,' or pilgrim of love,
Who' to the 'shores of Despair' may have wandered,
A 'way-wearied swallow,' or heart-stricken dove:
All's for the best!—be a man, 'but confiding,
Providence' 'tenderly governs the rest,
And the 'frail bark' of his creature' is guiding,
'Wisely' and warily, all for the best. | Put.
Sorrow.
Beach.
Sorrowing.
Be.2
Righteous-ly.
Weak.
Rightly. |
| 3. All's for the best!—then 'fling away terrors,
'Meet all your fears' and your foes in the van,
And' in the midst of 'your dangers' or errors,
'Trust like a child,' while you strive like a man:
All's for the best!—'unbiassed,' unbounded,
Providence' 'reigns from the east' to the west;
And by both wisdom' and 'mercy surrounded,
'Hope' and be happy that—All's for the best. | Throw.
Get.2
Thy.
Hope.
Unsullied.
Rules.
Goodness.
Trust. |

TUPPER.

Give the reverse of some of the marginal words.

LESSON LIX.

THE REAPER AND THE FLOWERS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. THERE is a 'Reaper' whose name is Death',
And', with his 'sickle keen',
He 'reaps' the bearded grain' at a breath',
And the 'flowers' that grow between'. | Cradler.2
Cradle.
Cuts.
Blossoms. |
| 2. "Shall I' have nought' that is fair?" 'saith he';
"Have nought' but the 'bearded grain ?
Though the 'breath of these flowers' is sweet to me',
I will 'give them' all back again'." | Quoth.
Headed.
Life.
Return
them all. |
| 3. He gazed at the flowers' with 'tearful eyes,
He kissed' their 'drooping leaves';
It was for the 'Lord' of Paradise',
He 'bound them' in his sheaves', | Wishful.
With'ring.
God.
Tied. |
| 4. "My Lord' 'has need of these flowerets gay",
'The Reaper said', and smiled';
"Dear tokens' of the earth' are they,
Where he' 'was once' a child'. | Hath.
This.
Fine.
Hath been. |
| 5. "They 'shall all bloom' in fields of light,
'Transplanted' by my care',
And saints', upon their 'garments white,
These sacred 'blossoms' wear'." | Will.
Removed.
Vestments.
Leaflets.2 |
| 6. And the 'mother gave', in tears and pain,
The 'flowers' she most did love';
She 'knew' she should find them all again',
In the 'fields' of light above'. | Parent.2
Treasures.
Saw.
Land.2 |
| 7. O, not in cruelty', 'not in wrath',
The Reaper' came 'that day';
'Twas an angel 'visited the green earth',
And took' the 'flowers away'. <i>Longfellow.</i> | Nor.2
This.2
Came to.
Children.2 |

LESSON LX.

THE WASTE OF WAR.

1. Give me the 'gold' that war has cost, ['] 'Before this peace-expanding day; ['] The 'wasted skill' the labor lost ['] — The mental treasure ['] 'thrown away; ['] And I will ' <i>buy each rood of soil</i> ['] In every 'yet discovered land, ['] Where hunters roam, ['] where 'peasants toil, ['] Where 'many peopled' cities stand. [']	Sum. Afore. Ruined. Cast. Purchase all the. Now. Farmers. All the.2
2. I'll 'clothe each shivering wretch' on earth ['] In needful, ['] nay, ['] in 'brave attire; ['] 'Vesture befitting banquet mirth ['] Which 'kings' might envy and admire. ['] In every vale, ['] on every 'plain, ['] A school ['] shall glad the 'gazer's sight, Where every 'poor man's child ['] may gain ['] Pure 'knowledge, ['] free as air and light. [']	Drape. Fine. Garments. Chiefs. Main.2 Looker's.2 Low.2 Power.
3. I'll 'build asylums' for the poor, ['] By age or 'ailment' made forlorn; And none ['] shall 'thrust them from the door, ['] Or ['] sting with 'looks' and words of scorn. ['] I'll 'link' each alien hemisphere; ['] Help 'honest men' to conquer wrong; ['] Art, ['] Science, ['] Labor, ['] 'nerve and cheer; 'Reward the poet for his song. [']	Rear. Sickness. Push. Taunt. Bind. Upright. Aid. And pay.
4. In every ['] ' <i>free and</i> peopled clime, ['] A 'vast Walhalla* hall' shall stand; ['] A marble 'edifice sublime, ['] For ' <i>the illustrious</i> ' of the land; ['] A Pantheon ['] † for the 'truly great, ['] The 'wise, beneficent and just; ['] A place ['] of wide and 'lofty state, ['] To honor ['] or to 'hold their dust. [']	Nobly.2 Great. Museum.2 Each inha- bitant. Really. Pure. Swelling. Keep.

Give the reverse of some of the marginal words. [See the Practical Spelling Book, pages 46, 81, 82, and 83, by Joseph Bartlett Burleigh.]

* The name of a large marble hall or museum in the kingdom of Bavaria, which contains marble busts of the most celebrated personages of ancient and modern times.

† The most celebrated of all the Grecian temples.

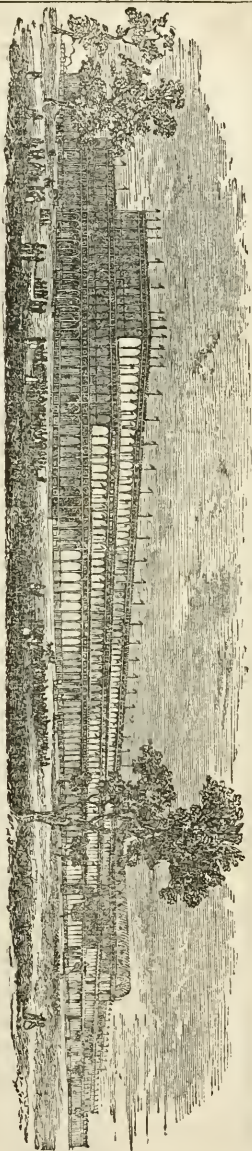
LESSON LXI.

ARMY OF THE ALLIED POWERS AT PARIS, 1815.

*1. They met' upon the banks of Seine,
A stern' and haughty band ;
Proud leaders' in the battle's van,
The flower of all the land ;
Whose fiery hearts' had fearless pressed—
Whose ringing arms' had gleamed'
Where loudest' hissed the iron hail,
And woful' pennons streamed.'

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT LONDON, 1851.

- †1. Where England' by the Thames is washed'
Behold' a noble palace stand ;
As fragile' as the human heart,
The *crystal* wonder' of the land.'
2. And gathered there' are Jews and Greeks,
Americans,' and Hindoos too,
Who come,' the triumphs of the world,
In arts and sciences,' to view.
- ‡3. The Spaniard' and the Frenchman here,
Forget' they once were foes,
And here' in amity' have met'
The Shamrock' and the Rose.'
4. Italia's sons,' and farther north,
The children' of the Dane,
Have left their happy homes,' and sought'
Brittania's' busy plain.'
- §5. They come,' as votaries to the shrine'
Of hallowed intellect divine ;
And bring their gifts' from land and sea,
Where'er the bright and glorious be.'
6. Oh ! may they also' tribute bring'
To THEE,' thou great and glorious King,
And praise THEE' for the holy tie'
That binds the world' in unity.'



* Composed by Miss V. F. W.—† Miss J. E. T.—
‡ Miss M. A.—§ Miss M. A. W.—pupils of the Normal School, Philadelphia.

LESSON LXII.

CLEON AND I.

1. CLEON' 'hath a million acres'—	Has.
Ne'er 'a one' have I ; ^	Any.
Cleon' 'dwelleth in a palace'—	Liveth.
In a 'cottage,' I ; ^	Cabin.2
Cleon' 'hath a dozen fortunes'—	Owns.2
Not a penny,' 'I ; ^	We.2
But the poorer of the 'twain' is	Two.
Cleon,' and not 'I. ^	Me.2
2. Cleon,' true, 'possesseth acres,'	Owneth.
But the 'landscape,' I ; ^	All nature.
Half the charms' to me it 'yieldeth	Giveth.
'Money' cannot buy ; ^	Wealth.
Cleon' 'harbors sloth and dulness,'	Shelters.
'Fresh'ning vigor,' I ; ^	Livening.
He in 'velvet,' I in fustian —	Purple.2
'Richer man' am I. ^	Wealthier.
3. Cleon' is a 'slave to grandeur'—	Tool.2
Free as 'thought' am I ; ^	Mind.
Cleon' 'fees a score of doctors'—	Pays.
'Need of none' have I ; ^	Want.
Wealth-'surrounded,' care-environed,'	Encom- passed.
Cleon 'fears to die ; ^	Dreads.
Death 'may come,' he'll find me ready'—	Can.2
Happier 'man' am I. ^	One.2
4. Cleon' sees no 'charms in nature'—	Bliss.
In a 'daisy,' I ; ^	Flower.2
Cleon' hears no anthem 'ringing'	Singing.2
In 'the sea' and sky ; ^	Ocean.
'Nature' sings to me forever'—	The world.
'Earnest listener,' I ; ^	Zealous.
'State for state,' with all attendants,'	Condition.
Who would 'change?'—Not I. ^	Barter.2

MACKAY.

Give the reverse of some of the marginal words.

LESSON LXIII.

IMPORTANCE OF TRIFLES.

- SINCE trifles' make the 'sum of human things,'
 And half our misery from our 'foibles springs ;
 Since life's' 'best joys consist in peace and ease,
 And tho' but 'few can serve,' yet all may please ;
5. O let th' ungentle 'spirit learn from hence,'
 A small 'unkindness is a great offence !
 To spread large bounties,' tho' we 'wish in vain,'
 Yet all may 'shun the guilt of giving pain,'
 To bless mankind with 'tides of flowing wealth,'
10. With rank to 'grace them, or to crown with health,'
 Our little 'lot denies ; yet,' liberal still,'
 God gives its 'counterpoise to every ill ;
 Nor let us murmur at our 'stinted powers,'
 When 'kindness,' love,' and concord may be ours.
15. The 'gift of minist'ring to others' ease,'
 To all her sons 'impartial Heaven decrees ;
 The gentle 'offices of patient love,'
 Beyond all 'flattery,' and all price above ;
 The 'mild forbearance at a brother's fault,'
20. The 'angry word suppress'd,' the taunting thought ;
 Subduing and 'subdued the petty strife
 Which clouds the 'color of domestic life ;
 The 'sober comfort,' all the peace which springs
 From the large 'aggregate of little things ;
25. On these small 'cares of daughter,' wife,' or friend,'
 The almost 'sacred joys of *Home* depend :
 There,' Sensibility thou 'best may'st reign ;
 Home' is thy true 'legitimate domain.

“Drop pleasant 'words' where'er you go,
 In cot' or 'crowded mart,
 And light' and peace' and 'love will glow'
 In many a wretched 'heart.’”

LESSON LXIV.

THE UNION.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. 'Giant aggregate of nations,
Glorious 'Whole of glorious parts,\`
Unto 'endless generations'
Live United 'hands and hearts\`! | Noble.
One.
Countless.
Heads. |
| 2. Be it storm or 'summer weather,
Peaceful 'calm or battle jar\`,
Stand in beauteous 'strength together'
'Sister States as Now ye are! | Pleasant.
Bliss.2
Union.
Brother.2 |
| 3. Every 'petty class dissension
'Heal it up as quick as thought\`;
Every 'paltry place-pretension',
'Crush it, as a thing of nought\`: | Little.
Bind.
Knavery.2
Destroy. |
| 4. Let no narrow 'private treason'
Your 'great onward progress bar\`,
'But remain, in right and reason',
'Sister States, as Now ye are\`! | Sordid.
Vast.
Only be.2
United.2 |
| 5. 'Fling away absurd ambition\`,
People leave that toy 'to Kings\`;
'Envy, jealousy, suspicion\`,
'Be above such grovelling things\`! | Cast.
For.2
Hatred.
Soar.2 |
| 6. In each other's 'joys delighted',
All your 'hate be'—joys of war\`,
And by all means 'keep United',
'Sister States, as Now you are\`! | Good.2
Fret.2
Stay.
Union.2 |
| 7. Were I but some 'scornful stranger,
Still my 'counsel would be just\`;
'Break the band', and all is danger,
Mutual fear and 'dark distrust\`: | Vengeful.2
Advice.
Rend.
Sad. |
| 8. But, you know me 'as a brother
And a friend who 'speaks from far\`,
Be 'as one then with each other',
'Sister States, as Now ye are\`! | Like.2
Talks.
United.
Noble.2 |



AN OCEAN STEAMSHIP.

LESSON LXV.*

BROTHER, COME HOME.

'Come home,
 Would' I could send my spirit' o'er the 'deep\
 Would' I could 'wing it' like a bird to thee,
 To 'commune' with thy thoughts,' to fill thy sleep
 With these 'unwearying words' of melody;\n
 Brother,' 'come home.\n

R.....
 S..
 F....
 M.....
 U.....
 R.....

'Come home,
 Come' to the hearts' that 'love thee,\n to the eyes'
 That 'beam in brightness' but to gladden thine,\n
 Come' where 'fond thoughts' like holiest incense rise,\n
 Where cherished memory' 'rears her altar's shrine;
 Brother,' 'come home.\n

R.....
 P....
 G....
 K...
 B.....
 R.....

* See the THINKER, by Joseph Bartlett Burleigh, pages 21, 24, 38, 87, 110, and 141. Also, the 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, and 93d pages of Burleigh's Practical Spelling Book.

'Come home,	R....
Come' to the hearth-stone' of thy 'earlier days,\`	Y.....
Come' to the ark,\` 'like the o'er-wearied dove,\`	A.
Come' with the 'sunlight of thy heart's warm rays,\`	S.....
Come' to the 'fire-side circle' of thy love;\`	S....
Brother,\` 'come home.\`	R....
'Come home,	R....
It is 'not home' without thee;\` the lone seat'	N.
Is still unclaimed' where thou 'wert wont to be.\`	O... ..
In every 'echo of returning feet	S....
In 'vain' we list' for what should herald thee;\`	W.2
Brother,\` 'come home.\`	R....
'Come home,	R....
We've nursed' for thee' the sunny 'buds of spring,\`	G....
Watched every 'germ' the full-blown flowers rear,\`	B...
Seen' 'o'er their bloom' the chilly winter bring'	O.2
Its 'icy garlands,\` and' thou art not here;\`	S....
Brother,\` 'come home.\`	R....
'Come home,	R....
Would' I could 'send my spirit' o'er the deep,\`	W...
Would' I could wing it' like a 'bird to thee,\`	D...
To commune with thy thoughts,\` to fill thy 'sleep\`	R...
With these 'unwearying words' of melody;\`	U.....
Brother, 'come home.\`	R....
MRS. ESLING.	

THE BROTHER'S ANSWER.

I've 'roved' through many a weary round,\`	L...
I've 'wandered' east and west;\`	T.....
Pleasure' in every 'elime I've found,\`	P....2
But' 'sought in vain' for rest.\`	L....2
While glory 'sighs' for other spheres,\`	L....
I 'feel that one's too wide;\`	T....
And 'think the home' that love endears,\`	F...
Is worth 'the world' beside.	A... ..

LESSON LXVI.

I MISS THEE, MY MOTHER.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. I miss thee, my 'Mother!' Thy image is still | Father.2 |
| The deepest 'impressed on my heart, | Engraved.2 |
| And the 'tablet' so faithful in death' must be chill | Feeling. |
| Ere a 'line of that image depart.' | Trace. |
| Thou wert torn from my side' when I '..... thee most' | Treasured. |
| When my reason' could 'measure thy worth;' | Compass. |
| When I knew but too well' that the 'idol I'd lost' | Treasure. |
| 'Could be never replaced' upon earth.' | Would.2 |
| 2. I miss thee, my 'Mother,' in circles of joy, | Father.2 |
| Where I've mingled with rapturous 'zest;' | Glee. |
| For how 'slight is the touch' that will serve to destroy' | Light. |
| All the fairy web 'spun in my breast!' | Wove.2 |
| Some melody sweet' may be 'floating around'— | Flitting. |
| 'Tis a ballad' I 'learnt at thy knee;' | Heard.2 |
| Some strain may be played, and I '..... from the sound,' | Shrink. |
| For my fingers' oft 'woke it for thee.' | Tuned. |
| 3. I miss thee, my '.....,' when young health has fled, | Mother. |
| And I 'sink' in the languor of pain, | Pine.2 |
| Where, where is the arm' that once '..... my head, | Pillowed. |
| 'And the ear' that once heard me complain?' | With.2 |
| Other 'hands may support, gentle accents may fall'— | Arms. |
| For the fond' and the true' are 'yet mine:' | Still. |
| I've a blessing for each; I am 'grateful to all'— | Mindful of.2 |
| But whose care' can be 'soothing as thine?' | Lulling. |
| 4. I miss thee, my Mother, in summer's 'fair day, | Bright. |
| When I rest in the ivy-wreathed 'bower, | Tower.2 |
| When I 'hang thy pet linnet's cage' high on the spray, | Swing.2 |
| Or 'gaze' on thy favorite flower.' | Glance at. |
| There's the bright '.....' where I played by thy side, | Gravel-path. |
| When time' had scarce 'wrinkled thy brow, | Furrowed. |
| Where I 'carefully led thee with worshipping pride' | Cautiously |
| When thy 'scanty locks' gathered the snow, | Hoary. |

5. I 'miss thee,' my Mother,` in winter's long night:`	Mourn.
I remember' the tales thou 'wouldst tell'—	Didst.
The rom'nce of wild fancy,' the 'legend of fright'—	Story.2
Oh!' who could 'e'er tell them so well?`	Rehearse.
Thy 'corner is vacant:` thy chair is removed:`	Parlor.2
It was kind' to take 'that from my eye:`	It.
Yet relics are round me`—the 'sacred and loved'	Holy.
To 'call up' the pure sorrow-fed sigh.`	Summon.
6. I miss thee,' my Mother!` Oh, when 'do I not?`	Shall.
Though I know' 'twas the 'wisdom of Heaven'	Kindness.2
That the 'deepest shade' fell on my sunniest spot,'	Darkest.
And 'such tie' of devotion' was riven;`	The.
For when thou wert 'with me' my soul was below,`	Here.
I was chained' to the 'world' I then trod;`	Earth.2
My affections,' my thoughts,' were '... ..,' but now'	All earth-bound.
They have 'followed thy spirit' to God!`	Traced.
ELIZA COOK.	

LESSON LXVII.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A STATE?

WHAT 'constitutes a State?'	Does com- pose.
Not high-'raised battlements' or labored mound,`	Reared.
'Thick wall,' or moated gate;`	Huge.
Not bays' and 'broad-armed ports,'	Wide.
Where,' laughing at the storm,' rich 'navies ride;`	Vessels.2
Not 'starred' and spangled courts,'	Gemmed.
Where low-bound 'baseness' wafts perfume to pride.`	Meanness.
No:—men, high-'minded men,	Souled.
With powers' as far above 'dull brutes' endued	Dumb.
In forest,' 'brake,' or den,`	Fern.
As beasts 'excel cold rocks' and brambles rude:`	Surpass.
Men,' who 'their duties know,`	All.2
But know their 'rights,' and, knowing,' dare maintain;	Weal.2
'Prevent the long-aimed blow,	Hinder.
And crush the tyrant' while they 'rend the chain:`	Break.
These' 'constitute a State;`	Only form.
And sovereign law,' that State's 'collected will,'	United.
O'er thrones' and 'globes elate,'	Worlds.
'Sits empress,' crowning good,' repressing ill.`	Rides.

LESSON LXVIII.

LIVE TO DO GOOD.

“Not 'to myself alone,”

The little opening flower 'transported cries ;

“Not to myself alone I 'bud and bloom—

With 'fragrant breath the breezes I perfume,
And 'gladden all things with my rainbow dyes ;

The bee 'comes sipping, every eventide,

His 'dainty fill ;

The butterfly 'within my cup doth hide

From 'threatening ill.”

“Not 'to myself alone,”

The 'circling star with honest pride doth boast—

“Not to myself alone I 'rise and set ;

I write upon night's 'coronal of jet

His power and skill who 'formed our 'myriad host ;

A friendly 'beacon at heaven's open gate,

I 'gem the sky,

That man 'might ne'er forget, in every fate,

His 'home on high.”

“Not 'to myself alone,”

The 'heavy-laden bee doth murmuring hum—

“Not to myself alone from 'flower to 'flower

I rove the wood, the 'garden, and the bower,

And to the hive at 'evening weary come ;

For man, for man the 'luscious food I pile

With 'busy care,

Content if this repay my 'ceaseless toil—

A 'scanty share,”

“Not 'to myself alone,”

The 'soaring bird with lusty pinion sings—

“Not to myself alone I 'raise my song ;

I 'cheer the drooping with my warbling tongue,

And bear the mourner on my 'viewless wings ;

I bid the hymnless 'churl my anthem learn,

'And God adore ;

I call the worldling from his 'dross to turn,

And 'sing and soar.”

F..

D.....

G...

S.....

S.....

F....

T....

I.....

I.....

F..2

T.....

W..2

D.....

C.....

S.....

D...

M..

P....

F..

W....

B.....

O.....2

N.....

S.....

C.....

C.....

M.....

F..

T.....

T...

G....

L.....

C....

T.....

G...2

P.....

"Not 'to myself alone,"	F..
The streamlet' whispers on its 'pebbly way—	R....
"Not to myself alone' I 'sparkling glide ;"	G.....
I scatter 'health' and life' on every side,'	L.....
And strew the 'fields' with herb and flow'ret gay."	P.....
I sing unto the common,' 'bleak and bare,'	D....
My 'gladsome tune ;"	J.....
I sweeten' and refresh' the 'languid air'	S.....
In 'droughty June.'"^	T.....
"Not 'to myself alone :'"^	F..
O man,' forget not thou earth's 'honored priest !"	P.....
Its 'tongue, its soul, its life, its pulse, its heart--	V....
In earth's great chorus to 'sustain thy part ;	U.....
'Chiefest of guests at love's ungrudging feast,	G.....
'Play not the niggard, spurn thy native clod,	A..
And self 'disown ;	A....
Live 'to thy neighbor, live unto thy God,	F.....
Not 'to thyself alone.	F..

LESSON LXIX.

THE CONSTITUTION.

1. THOSE 'names' shall long remembered be,'	Men.
Who made 'the declaration ;"	This.2
That blest by 'Providence' they 'd be'	Smiling
A free' and 'happy nation."	Heaven.
Let each 'young heart be glad that hears' "	Peaceful.2
About our 'nation's glory ;"	Youth's.
And every one' in 'infant years'	Country's.
Be taught' the 'joyful story."	Tender.
	Glad'ning.
2. The eagle' o'er our 'banner flew,	Pennon.
'An emblem' proud of freemen ;"	A symbol.2
To guard 'Columbia's gallant few	America's.
Of 'landsmen' and of seamen."	Farmers.
And 'now secure' in peace we rest,	When.
'Let's join the resolution,'	We'll.
While 'still by Providence' we're blest,'	By our Cre-
To 'guard' the Constitution."	ator.
	Shield.

SETON.

LESSON LXX.

THE RAINY DAY.

THE day is cold, ' and dark, ' and 'dreary ;
 It rains, ' and the wind is never 'weary ;
 The vine ' still clings to the 'mouldering wall,
 But at every 'gust the dead leaves fall,
 ' And the day ' is 'dark and dreary.\
 My 'life is cold, ' and dark, ' and dreary ;
 It rains, ' and the wind is 'never weary ;
 My 'thoughts ' still cling to the mouldering past,
 But the 'hopes of youth ' fall thick in the blast,
 And the 'days ' are dark and dreary.\
 Be still, sad heart, ' and cease 'repining ;
 Behind the clouds ' is the sun still 'shining ;
 Thy fate ' is the 'common fate of all :
 'Into each life ' some rain must fall,
 'Some days ' must be dark and dreary.\

DO A GOOD TURN WHEN YOU CAN.

It 'needs not great wealth ' a kind heart to display ;
 If the hand ' be but 'willing ' it soon finds a way ;
 And the poorest one yet, ' in the 'humblest abode,
 May help ' a poor 'brother ' a step on his road.
 Oh ! ' whatever the 'fortune ' a man may have won,
 A kindness 'depends ' on the way it is done ;
 And though poor be our purse, ' and though 'narrow our span,
 Let us *all* try ' to do a 'good turn when we can.\
 The fair bloom of 'pleasure ' may charm for a while,
 But its 'beauty is frail, ' and inconstant its smile ;
 Whilst the beauty of 'kindness, ' immortal in bloom,
 Sheds a 'sweetness o'er life, ' and a grace o'er our tomb.
 Then if *we* 'enjoy life, ' why the next thing to do
 Is to see ' that 'another enjoys his life too ;
 And 'though poor be our purse, ' and though narrow our span,
 Let us *all* try to do a good 'turn when we can.\

LESSON LXXI.

THE SPARKLING BOWL.

1. THOU 'sparkling bowl! thou sparkling bowl!
 Though lips of 'bards' thy brim may press,
 And eyes of 'beauty' o'er thee roll,
 And song' and dance' thy 'power confess,
I will not 'touch thee;` for there clings'
 A 'scorpion' to thy side' that stings!`
2. Thou crystal glass!` like 'Eden's tree,'
 Thy 'melted ruby' tempts the eye,
 And,' as from that,' there 'comes from thee'
 The voice,' "Thou 'shalt not surely die."
I dare not lift' thy 'liquid gem;`
 A snake' is 'twisted round thy stem!`
3. Thou 'liquid fire! like that which glowed'
 On 'Melita's surf-beaten shore,`
 Thou 'st been upon my 'guests bestowed,
 But thou' shalt 'warm my house' no more.`
For,' wheresoe'er thy 'radiance falls,
 Forth,' from thy heat,' a 'viper crawls!`
4. What,' though of gold the 'goblet be,'
 Embossed' with 'branches of the vine,
 Beneath' whose 'burnished leaves' we see'
 Such 'clusters' as poured out the wine?`
Among those 'leaves' an adder hangs!`
I fear him;`—for I've felt his 'fangs.`
5. The 'Hebrew,' who the desert trod,'
 And felt the fiery 'serpent's bite,'
 Looked up' to that 'ordained of God,
 And 'found' that life was in the sight.`
So,' the 'worm-bitten's fiery veins'
 Cool,' when he 'drinks what GOD ordains.`

6. Ye 'gracious clouds!' ye deep, cold wells!
 Ye gems,' from 'mossy rocks that drip!
 Springs,' that from earth's 'mysterious cells'
 Gush o'er your 'granite basin's lip!
 To you' I look ;—your 'largess give,
 And I will 'drink of you,' and live.'

PIERPONT.

LESSON LXXII.

TO FREEDOM.

- SUN of the moral world!' 'effulgent source'
 Of man's best wisdom and his 'steadiest force,'
 Soul-searching 'Freedom!' here assume thy stand,
 And 'radiate' hence to every distant land ;
 5. Point out' and 'prove how all the scenes of strife,
 The shock of states,' the 'impassioned broils of life,'
 Spring from unequal 'sway ;' and how they fly'
 Before the 'splendor' of thy peaceful eye ;
 Unfold' at last' the 'genuine social plan,'
 10. The mind's full 'scope,' the dignity of man,
 Bold nature' 'bursting through her long disguise,'
 And nations' daring to be 'just and wise.'
 Yes!' righteous 'Freedom,' heaven and earth and sea'
 Yield' or 'withhold' their various gifts for thee ;
 15. Protected Industry' beneath thy 'reign'
 Leads all the 'virtues in her filial train ;
 Courageous Probity,' with 'brow serene,'
 And Temperance calm presents her 'placid mien ;
 Contentment,' 'Moderation,' Labor,' Art,'
 20. Mould the new man' and 'humanize his heart ;
 To public 'plenty private ease dilates,'
 Domestic peace to 'harmony of states.'
 Protected Industry, 'career'ing far,
 Detects the cause' and cures the 'rage of war,
 And sweeps,' with 'forceful arm,' to their last graves,
 Kings from the earth' and 'pirates' from the waves.'

LESSON LXXIII.

THE BUCKET.

1. How dear to this heart' are the scenes of my 'childhood,'
When fond 'recollection' presents them to view !
The orchard,' the meadow,' the deep-tangled 'wildwood,'
And every loved spot' which my 'infancy knew !
The 'wide-spreading pond,' and the mill that stood by it,'
The bridge,' and the rock where the 'cataraet fell,'
The cot of my father,' the 'dairy-house nigh it,'
And e'en the rude 'bucket' that hung in the well—
The old oaken bucket,' the 'iron-bound bucket,'
The 'moss-covered bucket' which hung in the well.\
2. That moss-covered 'vessel' I hailed as a treasure,\
For often at noon,' when 'returned from the field,'
I found it the source of an 'exquisite pleasure,'
The purest' and 'sweetest' that nature can yield.\
How 'ardent I seized it,' with hands that were glowing,'
And quick' to the 'white-pebbled bottom it fell ;\
Then soon,' with the 'emblem of truth overflowing,'
And 'dripping with coolness,' it rose from the well—
The old 'oaken bucket,' the iron-bound bucket,'
The moss-covered 'bucket,' arose from the well.\
3. How sweet' from the green 'mossy brim' to receive it,'
As 'poised' on the curb it inclined to my lips !
Not a full blushing 'goblet' could tempt me to leave it,'
The 'brightest that beauty' or revelry sips.\
And now,' far removed from the loved 'habitation,'
The tear of regret' will 'intrusively swell,
As fancy' reverts to my father's 'plantation,'
And 'sighs' for the bucket' that hangs in the well—
The old oaken bucket,' the 'iron-bound bucket,'
The 'moss-covered bucket' that hangs in the well !

LESSON LXXIV.

WOMAN'S FORTITUDE.

Warriors' and 'statesmen' have their meed of praise,
 And what they do, or 'suffer, men record ;
 But the long 'sacrifice' of *woman's* days
 Passes 'without a thought,' without a word ;
 And many a lofty 'struggle for the sake
 Of duties 'sternly,' faithfully fulfill'd—
 For which the 'anxious mind must watch and wake,
 And the 'strong feelings of the heart be still'd—
 Goes by 'unheeded' as the summer wind,
 And leaves' no memory and no 'trace behind !
 Yet it may be, more lofty 'courage dwells
 In one meek heart which braves an 'adverse fate,
 Than his whose 'ardent soul indignant swells
 Warm'd by the fight, or cheer'd 'through high debate :
 The soldier dies 'surrounded : could he *live*
Alone to 'suffer', and *alone* to strive ?

SUCCESS ALONE SEEN.

Few know of life's 'beginnings'—men behold
 The goal achieved ;—the warrior, when his sword
 Flashes red 'triumph in the noonday sun ;
 The poet, when his 'lyre hangs on the palm ;
 The 'statesman, when the crowd proclaim his voice,
 And 'mould opinion, on his gifted tongue :
 They count not 'life's first steps,' and never think
 Upon the many 'miserable hours
 When hope deferr'd was 'sickness to the heart.
 They 'reckon not the battle and the march,
 The long 'privations of a wasted youth ;
 They never see' the 'banner till unfurl'd.
 What are to them the 'solitary nights
 Passed pale and 'anxious by the sickly lamp,
 Till the young 'poet wins the world at last
 To 'listen to the music long his own ?

The 'crowd attend' the statesman's fiery mind
 That 'makes their destiny ;' but they do not trace
 Its 'struggle,' or its long expectancy.\
 Hard are 'life's early steps ; and,' but that youth
 Is 'buoyant,' confident,' and strong in hope,'
 Men would 'behold its threshold, and despair.\
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## LESSON LXXV.

## WAR.

O war,' 'what art thou ?  
 After the 'brightest conquest,' what remains  
 Of all thy 'glories ?' For the vanquish'd,' chains ;\  
 For the 'proud victor —what ?' Alas !' to reign  
 O'er 'desolated nations —a drear waste,  
 By one man's 'crime, by one man's lust of power,'  
 Unpeopled !' Naked 'plains and ravaged fields  
 Succeed to 'smiling harvests and the fruits  
 Of peaceful olive'—luscious 'fig and vine !'  
 Here'—rifled temples are the 'cavern'd dens  
 Of savage beasts,' or 'haunt of birds obscene ;'  
 There —populous cities blacken in the 'sun,  
 And in the 'general wreck proud palaces  
 Lie undistinguish'd, 'save by the dull smoke  
 Of recent 'conflagration !' When the song  
 Of dear-bought 'joy, with many a triumph swell'd,  
 Salutes the victor's 'ear,' and soothes his pride,'  
 How is the 'grateful harmony profan'd  
 With the sad 'dissonance of virgin's cries,'  
 Who 'mourn their brothers slain !' Of matrons hoar,  
 Who clasp their wither'd 'hands' and foudly ask,'  
 With 'iteration shrill'—their slaughter'd sons !'  
 How is the laurel's 'verdure stain'd with blood,'  
 And soiled with 'widow's tears.\  
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LESSON LXXVI.

HUMAN LIFE.

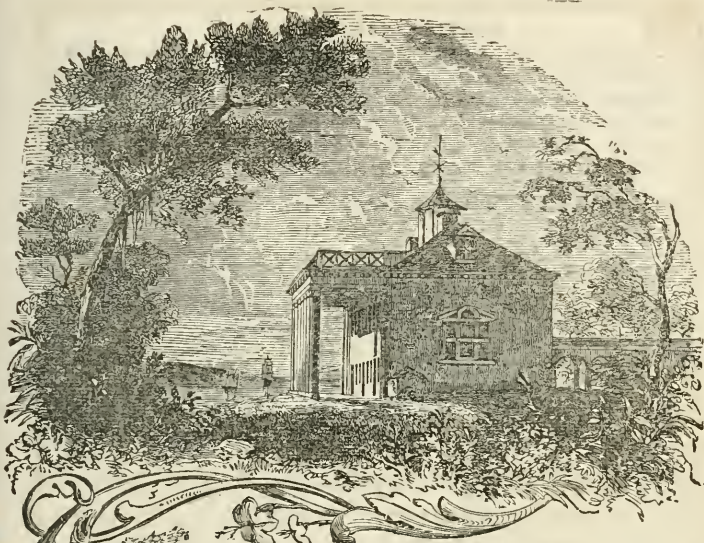
"In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; in the evening it is cut down and withereth."—*Ps. xc. 6.*

1. I walked the fields at morning's 'prime,'
The grass was 'ripe for mowing;'
The 'skylark sang his matin chime,'
And all was 'brightly glowing.'
2. "And 'thus," I cried,' "the ardent boy,
His 'pulse with rapture beating,'
Deems life's 'inheritance is joy—'
The 'future proudly greeting.'"
3. I wandered 'forth at noon :—Alas !
On earth's 'maternal bosom
The scythe' had left the 'withering grass'
And 'stretched the fading blossom.'
4. And thus I thought,' with many a 'sigh,
The hopes we 'fondly cherish,'
Like 'flowers which blossom but to die,
Seem only 'born to perish.'
5. Once 'more at eve,' abroad I strayed,'
Through 'lonely hay-fields musing,'
While every 'breeze' that round me played
Rich 'fragrance was diffusing.'
6. The 'perfumed air,' the hush of eve,'
To purer 'hopes appealing,
O'er thoughts' 'perchance too prone to grieve,
Scattered the 'balm of healing.
7. For thus "the 'actions of the just,"
When 'memory hath enshrined them,'
E'en from the 'dark and silent dust
Their 'odor leave behind them.

LESSON LXXVII.

FATHER, MOTHER, BROTHER, SISTER.

1. Be 'kind' to thy father`—for when' thou wert young,'
Who loved' thee so 'fondly as he?`
He caught the first 'accents that fell from thy tongue,'
And joined in thine 'innocent glee.`
Be 'kind to thy father,' for now he is old,
His 'locks' intermingled with gray,`
His 'footsteps' are feeble,' once fearless and bold;`
Thy 'father' is passing away.`
2. Be kind to thy 'mother`—for lo !' on her brow
May traces of 'sorrow be seen;`
O well may'st thou comfort and 'cherish her now,'
For 'loving and kind hath she been.`
'Remember thy mother`—for thee' will she pray,'
'As long as God gives her breath;`
With 'accents of kindness,' then cheer her lone way,'
E'en to the dark 'valley of death.`
3. Be kind to thy brother`—his 'heart will have dearth,'
If the smile of thy 'love be withdrawn;`
The flowers of feeling will 'fade at their birth,'
If the 'dew of affection be gone.`
Be kind to thy brother,` 'wherever you are'—
The love of a brother 'shall be'
An ornament 'purer and richer by far,'
Than 'pearls from the depths of the sea.`
4. Be kind to thy sister`—not 'many may know
The 'depth of true sisterly love;`
The wealth of the Ocean lies 'fathoms below'
The surface that 'sparkles above.`
Thy 'kindness shall bring to thee many sweet hours,'
And 'blessings thy pathway to crown,`
Affection shall 'weave thee a garland of flowers'
More precious than 'wealth or renown.`



MOUNT VERNON.

LESSON LXXVIII.

WASHINGTON.



TOMB OF WASHINGTON.



WASHINGTON AS A SURVEYOR.

1. To THEE, beneath whose eye
Each circling century
Obedient rolls,
Our nation, in its prime,
Looked with a faith sublime,
And trusted, in "the time
That tried men's souls."
2. Nor was our fathers' trust,
Thou mighty one and just,
Then put to shame:
"Up to the hills" for light
Looked they in peril's night,
And, from yon guardian height,*
Deliverance came.
3. God of our sires and sons,
Let other Washingtons
Our country bless,
And, like the brave and wise
Of by-gone centuries,
Show that true greatness lies
In righteousness.

* From Dorchester heights Washington forced the British army to quit Boston.

TABLE I. *Exhibiting the term of Office, the Salary and the Qualifications for Governor in each of the different States in the Union; also, the requisite Qualifications of a Citizen to Vote for any political purpose whatever within the Jurisdiction of the several States.*

States.	Gov's term of years.	Governor's Salary per Year.	Qualifications of the Governors.	Qualifications of Voters.
Maine.	1	1,500	5 years a resident, 30 years of age.	21 years of age, 1 year a resident.
N. H.	1	1,000	30 years of age, 7 years resident in the state, 300 ^l . property.	21 ys. of age, a tax-payer, 6 mo. in the state, 3 mo. a res. of the place.
Vt.	1	750	1 years a resident.	21 ys. of age, 1 y. res., of good behav'r.
Mass.	1	2,500	7 years a resident in the state.	21 ys. of age, 1 res. state, 6 m. of place.
R. I.	1	400	Those of a voter	21 ys. of age, 2 ys. a res., a tax-payer.
Conn.	1	1,160	30 years of age, 6 months resident, \$7 yearly income.	21 ys. of age, 6 mo. a res., \$7 freeh. or a tax-payer, subj. to military duty.
N. Y.	2	4,000	30 years of age, 5 years a resident, a freeholder.	21 ys. of age, 1 y. res. state, 4 m. place, tax-payer, subject to milit'y duty. Negroes, 3ys. res., \$250 freehold.
N. J.	3	1,600	30 ys. of age, 20 ys. in U. S., 7 in state.	21 ys. of age, 1 m. state, 5 m. in place.
Pa.	3	3,000	30 years of age, 7 years a resident.	21 ys. of age, 1 y. r., tax-payer, 10 ds. p.
Del.	3	1,333	30 years of age, 12 years res. in the U. S., of which 6 shall be in Del.	21 years of age, 1 year a resident, a tax-payer, 1 m. res. in the place.
Md.	4	3,000	30 years of age, 5 years a resident.	21 ys. of age, 1 y. st., 6 m. pl.
Va.*	3	3,333	30 years of age, 5 years a resident.	21 years of age, a freeholder, householder, and tax-payer.
N. C.	2	2,000	30 years of age, 5 years a resident.	21 ys. of age, 1 y. a res., a tax-payer.
S. C.*	2	3,500	30 ys. of age, 10 ys. a res., 1,500 ^l . freeh.	21 ys. of age, 2 ys. res., freeh. & tax-p'r.
Ga.	2	3,000	30 ys. of age, 6 res. in the state, 12 in the U. S., \$1,000 prop'y or 500 ac. land.	6 months a resident, a tax-payer.
Pa.	4	1,500	30 years of age, 10 years res. in the U. S., of which 5 shall be in Florida	21 ys. of age, 2 ys. res. in the state, 6 mo. in the county, subj. to mil. d'y.
Ala.	2	\$2,500	30 ys. of age, 4 ys. resident in the state.	21 ys. of age, 1 year res., 3m. in place.
Miss.	2	3,000	30 years of age, 20 in U. S., 5 m. state.	21 ys. of age, 1 year res., 4 m. in place.
La.	4	6,000	35 ys. of age, 15 in U. S., 15 in the state.	21 ys. of age, tax-payer, 2 ys. st., 1 y. pl.
Tex.	2	2,000	30 years of age, 3 years a resident.	21 ys. of age, 1 y. in state, 6 m. in place.
Ark.	4	1,800	30 years of age, born in the U. S., 4 years resident in the state.	21 years of age, 6 months a resident.
Ten.	2	2,000	30 years of age, 7 years a resident.	21 years of age, 6 months a resident.
Ky.	4	2,500	35 years of age, 6 years residence.	21 ys. of age, 2ys in state, 1 y. in place.
Ohio.	2	1,200	30 ys. of age, 12 in the U. S., 4 in the st.	21 ys. of age, 1 y. res., liable to pay tax
Ind.	3	1,300	30 ys. of age, 10 in U. S., 5 in the state.	21 ys. of age, 1 year a resident.
Ill.	4	1,500	30 years of age, 5 ys. res. in the state	21 years of age, 6 months residence.
Mo.	4	2,000		21 ys. of age, 1 y. in state, 3 m. in place.
Iowa.	4	1,000	30 years of age, 2 ys. res. of the state.	21 ys. of age (idiots, insane or infamous persons excepted,) a resident of the state 6 mo., of the co. 20 days.
Cal.	2	10,000		
Wis.	2	1,250		
Mich.	2	1,500	30 ys. of age, 5 in the U. S., 2 in the st.	21 years of age, 6 months a resident.
Or. T.	4	3,000		
Nm. T.	4	2,500		
N. Mex.	4	2,510		

¹ Not eligible for the next 3 years.

² Not eligible for more than 6 years in 9.

³ Not eligible for two consecutive terms.

⁴ Not eligible for more than 4 years in 6.

⁵ Not eligible for the next 4 years.

⁶ Not eligible for more than 8 years in 12.

⁷ Not eligible for more than 6 years in 8.

⁸ Not eligible for the next 7 years.

⁹ Not eligible more than 4 years in 8.

The District of Columbia is under the immediate government of Congress, and, by an act of Congress in 1846, now includes only Georgetown and Washington, which lie on the Maryland side of the Potomac river.

1. For how long a term is the governor of this State elected? 2. What qualifications are required by the constitution of this State? 3. By whom is the governor of this State elected? 4. What is, in every State, the legal age for voting? 5. What is the salary of the governor of this State? 6. What is the meaning of the word freehold? 7. What does the figure at the left of N. J., and several of the following States, denote? 8. What peculiarity exists in each of those States in reference to the office of governor? 9. In what States is the governor elected for 4 years—3 years—2 years—1 year? *Note.*—Should the class be advanced, similar questions may be asked in reference to every State in the Union.

* Elected by the Legislature. In all the other States, the citizens vote for the governors. Whenever there are several candidates, and no one has a sufficient number of votes to secure his election, the legislatures then elect some one of the prominent candidates.

TABLE II. *A Synopsis of the Constitutions of the several States, arranged in Geographical Order, exhibiting the number of State Senators and Representatives, their respective Terms of Office, and requisite Qualifications.*

States	No. of Sen's.	Term of Ys.	No. of Reps.	Term of Ys.	Years of age.	Qualifications of Senators.	Years of age.	Qualifications of Representatives.
Me.,	31	1	151	1	25	5 years citizen of U. S., 1 year in the state, and 3 months in the town.	21	5 years citizen of U. S., 1 year in the state, 3 months in the town.
N. H.,	12	1	286	1	30	7 ys. res., freehold in the state of 200 ^l	21	2 ys. res., 100 ^l half freeh. in dist.
Vt.,	30	1	230	1	30	2 ys. resident of the state, 1 y. town.	21	2 ys. res. in the state, 1 y. town.
Mass.,	40	1	376	1	30	5 ys. res. of st., dwelling in dist. rep.	21	1 y. res. of the town represented.
R. I.,	34	1	69	1	35	6 years resident of the state.	24	2 years resident of the state.
Conn.,	21	1	215	1	21	Resident of the state, freehold of 40 shillings, or 40 ^l personal estate.	21	Resident of the state, freeh. of 40 shillings, or 40 ^l personal estate.
N. Y.,	32	2	128	1	35	6 years resident of the state.	21	2 years resident of the state.
N. J.,	18	3	58	1	30	4 ys. citizen of state, 1 y. of county.	21	2 ys. cit. of the state, 1 y. of co'ty.
Pa.,	33	3	100	1	25	4 ys. citizen of state, 1 y. of district.	21	3 ys. cit. of state, 1 y. of district.
Del.,	9	4	21	2	27	3 ys. cit. of state, 1 y. of county, 200 acres freeh., or any estate of 1000 ^l .	24	3 years citizen of the state, 1 year of the county.
Md.,	22	4	71	2	25	3 ys. resident of the state or county.	21	1 year in the state and county.
Va.,	50	4	152	2	30	Res. freeholder of dist. represented.	25	Res. freeh. of place represented.
N. C.,	50	2	120	2	21	1 y. res., 300 acres in fee in dist. rep.	21	1 y. res., 100 acres freehold.
S. C.,	45	4	124	2	30	5 ys. res. of the state, 300 ^l freeh.—if non-resident, 1000 ^l .	21	3 ys. res. st., freeh. est. in dist. of 500 acres and 10 negroes—non-residents, freehold of 500 ^l .
Ga.,	47	1	130	1	25	9 ys. cit. U. S., 3 ys. state, 1 y. county.	21	7 ys. cit. U. S., 3 ys. state, 1 y. co'ty.
Fa.,	19	4	40	2	25	2 ys. res. of the state, 1 y. of county.	21	2 years res. of state, 1 y. county.
Ala.,	33	4	100	2	27	2 ys. res. of state 1 y. of the district.	21	2 years res. of state, 1 y. district.
Miss.,	32	4	92	2	30	4 ys. cit. of U. S., res. 1 y. in district.	21	Res. 2 ys. of st., 1 y. of place rep.
La.,	32	4	97	2	27	10 ys. cit. U. S., res. inst. 4 y., dist. 1 y.	21	3 ys. cit. U. S., state 3 ys., parish 1 y.
Texas,	24	4	66	2	30	Voter; res. 3 ys. in state, 1 y. district.	21	Voter; res. 2 ys. of st., 1 y. district.
Ark.,	25	4	75	2	30	Res. of st. 1 y., of dist. at election.	25	Resident of the county.
Tenn.,	25	2	75	2	30	Voter; res. of state 3 ys., county 1 y.	21	Voter; res. of st. 2 ys., county 1 y.
Ky.,	38	4	100	2	30	6 ys. res. of the state, 1 y. of district.	21	2 ys. res. of state, 1 y. of county
Ohio,	35	2	100	2	30	Citizen of the U. S., resident of the county or district 2 years.	25	Cit. of state and U. S., 1 y. res. of the county, and a tax-payer.
Ind.,	50	3	100	2	25	Cit. of U. S., 2 ys. res. st., 1 y. in dist.	21	Cit. U. S., 1 y. state and co., tax-p'r.
Ill.,	25	4	75	2	25	Cit. U. S., 1 y. res. st. & dist., tax-p'r.	21	Cit. U. S., 1 y. state and co., tax-p'r.
Mo.,	18	4	49	2	30	Cit. U. S., 4 ys. res. st., 1 y. dist., tax-p.	24	Cit. U. S., 2 ys. st., 1 y. co., tax-p'r.
Iowa,	19	1	39	2	25	1 y. res. of state, 30 days of district.	21	1 y. res. of state, 30 days of dist.
Wis.,	18	2	54	1				
Mich.,	22	2	66	1	21	Qualified elector, res. of the district.	21	Qualified elector, res. of county.
O. T.								
M. T.								
N. T.								

2. How many Senators has this State? 2. How many Representatives? 3. What is the term of office of a Senator of this State? 4. What is the term of office of a Representative? 5. How old must a Senator be? 6. How long a resident of the State? 7. Of his district? 8. How much property must he own? 9. How old must a Representative be? 10. A resident of the State how long? 11. Of his town, (or township,) county, or district, how long? 12. What amount of property must he own? 13. What is the proportion of Senators to Representatives in this State? 14. What is the excess of Representatives over Senators in this State? 15. Are these numbers always the same? 16. What is the reason of this? 17. Which State has the greatest number of Senators? 18. Which State has the least number of Senators? 19. Which State has the greatest number of Representatives? 20. Which State has the least number of Representatives? 21. In which State, or States, is the Senators' term of years the longest? 22. In which State, or States, is the Senators' term of years the shortest? 23. In which State is the Representatives' term of office the longest? 24. In which State is their term shortest? 25. In your opinion, which State has the most advantageous representation with regard to proportional number? 26. Which State has the most advantageous term of service for legislative purposes?

* This is increased to 33 by the governor of the State, who is presiding officer, and by the lieutenant-governor, who presides in the governor's absence.

† Representatives are called 'Commons' in this State.

The largest number of State Senators and Representatives allowed by the respective Constitutions is here given. The State Legislatures are liable to variation on account of peculiar municipal regulations, and contingent circumstances.

Table 3. exhibiting the Seats of Government, the Times of the Election of State Officers, and the Meeting of the Legislatures of Each State.

States.	Seats of Government.	Times of Holding Elections.	Times of the Meeting of the Legislatures.
Maine,	Augusta,	2d Monday in September,	2d Wednesday in Jan.
N. H.,	Concord,	2d Tuesday in March,	1st Wednesday in June.
Vt.,	Montpelier,	1st Tuesday in Sept.,	2d Thursday in Oct.
Mass.,	Boston,	2d Monday in November,	1st Wednesday in Jan.
R. I.,	Prv. & Newp't	1st Wednesday in April,	1st Tu. in May, last M. Oc.
Conn.,	Hart. & N. H.	1st Monday in April,	1st Wednesday in May.
N. Y.,	Albany,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.	1st Tuesday in January.
N. J.,	Trenton,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.	2d Tuesday in January.
Pa.,	Harrisburg,	2d Tuesday in October,	1st Tuesday in January.
Del.,	Dover,	2d Tuesday in Nov.,	1st Tues. in Jan., <i>bienn.*</i>
Md.,	Annapolis,	1st Wednesday in Nov.,	1st Wed. in Jan., <i>bienn.</i>
Va.,	Richmond,	4th Thursday in April,	1st Mon. in Dec., <i>bienn.</i>
N. C.,	Raleigh,	1st Thursday in August,	3d Mon. in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>
S. C.,	Columbia,	2d Monday in October,	4th Monday in Nov.
Ga.,	Milledgeville,	1st Monday in October,	1st Mon. in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>
Fla.,	Tallahassee,	1st Monday in October,	1st Mon. in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>
Ala.,	Montgomery,	1st Monday in August,	2d Mon. in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>
Miss.,	Jackson,	1st Mon. and Tu. in Nov.,	1st Mon. in Jan., <i>bienn.</i>
La.,	Baton Rouge,	1st Monday in November,	3d Mon. in Jan., <i>bienn.</i>
Texas,	Austin,	1st Monday in August,	December, <i>bienn.</i>
Ark.,	Little Rock,	1st Monday in August,	1st Mon. in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>
Mo.,	Jefferson City,	1st Monday in August,	Last Mon. in Dec., <i>bienn.</i>
Iowa,	Iowa City,	1st Monday in August,	1st Mon. in Dec., <i>bienn.</i>
Tenn.,	Nashville,	1st Thursday in August,	1st Mon. in Oct., <i>bienn.</i>
Ky.,	Frankfort,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in Dec.
Ohio,	Columbus,	2d Tuesday in October,	1st Mon. in Jan., <i>bienn.</i>
Ind.,	Indianapolis,	1st Monday in August,	Th. af. 1st Mon. in Jan., <i>bi.</i>
Ill.,	Springfield,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.	2d Mon. in Jan., <i>bienn.</i>
Wis.,	Madison,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.	1st Monday in January.
Mich.,	Lansing,	1st Tuesday in November,	1st Monday in January.
Cal.,	San José,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.	1st Monday in January.

* Biennially, that is, every other year, or once in two years.

TABLE IV.

Populat'n of cities over 8000
in the U. S., with their
decennial increase per ct.
from 1830 to 1850.

	Pop. of 1830.	Pop. of 1840.	Ratio of increase.	Pop. of 1840.	Pop. of 1850.	Ratio of increase.
Bangor (Me.).....	2,867	8,627	200.9	8,627	14,432	67.28
Portland.....	12,598	15,218	20.79	15,218	20,815	36.77
Augusta.....	3,980	5,314	33.51	5,314	8,225	54.77
Bath.....	3,773	5,141	36.25	5,141	8,020	56.
Manchester (N. H.).....	877	3,235	268.87	3,235	13,932	330.67
Boston (Mass.).....	61,392	93,383	52.1	93,383	136,871	46.56
Lowell.....	6,474	20,796	221.22	20,796	33,333	60.52
Salem.....	13,895	15,082	8.54	15,082	20,264	34.35
Roxbury.....	5,247	9,089	73.22	9,089	18,364	102.04
Charlestown.....	8,783	11,484	30.75	11,484	17,216	49.91
Worcester.....	4,173	7,497	79.65	7,497	17,049	127.41
New Bedford.....	7,592	12,087	59.2	12,087	16,443	36.03
Cambridge.....	6,072	8,409	38.48	8,409	15,215	80.93
Lynn.....	6,138	9,367	52.6	9,367	14,257	52.2
Springfield.....	6,784	10,985	61.92	10,985	11,766	7.1
Taunton.....	6,042	7,645	26.53	7,645	10,441	36.57
Providence (R. I.).....	16,833	23,171	37.65	23,171	41,512	79.15
New Haven (Conn.).....	10,678	12,960	21.37	12,960	20,345	56.98
Norwich.....	5,161	7,239	40.26	7,239	10,265	41.8
Hartford.....	7,074	9,468	33.84	9,468	13,555	43.16
New York city (N. Y.)...	197,112	312,710	58.64	312,710	515,507	64.85
Brooklyn.....	15,394	36,233	35.37	36,233	96,838	167.26
Albany.....	24,209	33,721	39.29	33,721	50,763	50.53
Buffalo.....	8,668	18,213	110.11	18,213	42,261	132.03
Rochester.....	9,207	20,191	119.3	20,191	36,403	80.29
Williamsburg.....	1,117	5,094	356.04	5,094	30,780	504.24
Troy.....	11,556	19,334	67.3	19,334	28,785	48.88
Syracuse.....	2,565	6,500	153.	6,500	22,271	242.63
Utica.....	8,323	12,782	53.57	12,782	17,565	37.41
Poughkeepsie.....	7,222	10,006	38.54	10,006	13,944	39.35
Lockport.....	3,823	9,125	138.68	9,125	12,323	35.04
Oswego.....	2,703	4,665	72.58	4,665	12,205	161.62
Newburgh.....	6,424	8,933	39.05	8,933	11,415	27.78
Kingston.....	4,170	5,824	39.66	5,824	10,233	75.7
Newark (N. J.).....	10,953	17,290	57.85	17,290	38,894	124.95
Paterson.....	.....	7,596	.....	7,596	11,338	49.26
New Brunswick.....	7,831	8,663	10.62	8,663	13,387	54.53
Phila. city and co. (Pa.)	188,797	258,037	36.67	258,037	408,762	58.41
Pittsburg.....	12,568	21,115	68.	21,115	46,601	120.7
Alleghany.....	2,801	10,089	260.19	10,089	21,261	110.73
Reading.....	5,856	8,410	43.61	8,410	15,748	87.25
Lancaster.....	7,704	8,417	9.25	8,417	12,365	46.9
Wilmington (Del.).....	6,628	8,367	26.	8,367	13,979	67.7
Baltimore (Md.).....	80,620	102,313	26.9	102,313	169,054	65.23
Washington (D. C.).....	18,826	23,364	24.1	23,364	40,001	71.2
Richmond (Va.) ..	6,055	20,153	232.83	20,153	27,482	36.36
Norfolk.....	9,814	10,920	11.26	10,920	14,326	31.19
Petersburg.....	8,322	11,136	33.51	11,136	14,010	25.8
Wheeling.....	5,276	7,885	49.45	7,885	11,391	44.46
Charleston (S. C.).....	30,289	29,261	dec. 3.39	29,261	42,985	46.9
Savannah (Ga.).....	7,802	11,214	53.57	11,214	16,060	43.21
Mobile (Ala.).....	3,194	12,672	296.74	12,672	20,513	61.87
New Orleans (La.).....	49,826	102,193	105.09	102,193	119,461	16.89
Lafayette.....	.....	3,207	.....	3,207	14,190	342.46
Memphis (Tenn.).....	.....	2,026	.....	2,026	8,339	336.27
Nashville.....	5,566	6,929	24.48	6,929	10,478	51.21
Louisville (Ky.) ..	10,341	21,210	105.1	21,210	43,196	103.65
Cincinnati (Ohio).....	24,831	46,338	86.61	46,338	115,436	149.11
Columbus.....	2,435	6,048	148.37	6,048	17,883	195.68
Cleveland.....	1,076	6,071	464.21	6,071	17,034	180.57
Dayton.....	2,950	6,067	105.66	6,067	10,977	80.92
Madison (Ind.).....	2,500	3,798	51.68	3,798	8,005	110.76
Chicago (Ill.).....	None	4,470	.....	4,470	29,963	570.31
Detroit (Mich.).....	2,222	9,102	309.63	9,102	21,019	130.92
St. Louis (Mo.).....	4,977	16,469	230.9	16,469	77,860	372.76
Milwaukee (Wis.).....	.....	1,712	.....	1,712	20,061	1071.78

TABLE V. *Exhibiting the number of Dwellings, Families, White Males, Slaves, Deaths, Farms, Manufacturing Establishments, Federal Re-*

STATES.	Dwellings.	Families.	White males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.
Maine,	95,797	103,787	296,635	285,128	705	620
N. H.	57,389	62,287	155,902	161,487	243	232
Vt.	56,327	58,475	159,374	153,528	366	343
Mass.	152,835	192,679	484,284	501,420	4,314	4,481
R. I.	22,379	28,216	70,417	73,583	1,660	1,884
Conn.	64,013	73,448	180,001	183,304	3,749	3,737
N. Y.	473,956	566,862	1,545,052	1,504,405	22,998	24,939
N. J.	81,064	89,080	233,746	232,494	11,542	11,551
Pa.	386,292	408,421	1,142,863	1,115,600	25,057	28,266
Del.	15,209	15,439	35,771	35,518	8,989	8,968
Md.	81,708	87,384	211,495	207,095	34,914	39,163
D. of C.	7,917	8,292	18,548	19,479	4,210	5,763
Va.	165,797	167,512	451,510	443,726	25,843	27,986
N. C.	105,542	106,023	272,789	280,506	13,226	13,970
S. C.	52,642	52,937	137,773	136,850	4,110	4,790
Ga.	91,011	91,471	266,096	255,342	1,368	1,512
Florida,	9,022	9,107	25,674	21,493	420	505
Ala.	73,070	73,786	219,728	206,779	1,047	1,225
Miss.*	77,699	78,103	145,775	145,761	491	407
La.	49,101	54,112	141,059	114,357	7,598	9,939
Texas,	27,998	28,377	84,863	69,237	171	160
Ark.	28,252	28,416	85,699	76,369	318	271
Tenn.	129,420	130,005	382,270	37,427	3,072	3,191
Ky.	130,769	132,920	392,840	368,848	4,771	4,965
Ohio,	336,098	348,523	1,004,111	951,997	12,239	12,061
Indiana,	170,185	171,564	506,400	471,205	5,472	5,316
Illinois,	146,544	149,153	445,644	400,460	2,756	2,610
Mo.	96,849	100,890	312,986	279,091	1,338	1,206
Iowa,	32,962	33,517	100,885	90,994	168	167
Wis.	56,117	57,319	163,806	139,794	365	261
Mich.	71,616	72,611	208,471	186,626	1,412	1,145
Cal.*	25,000	47,987	158,000	41,000	800	200
Min. T.	1,102	1,016	3,695	2,343	21	18
N. Mex.	13,453	13,502	31,706	29,782	14	3
U. T.*	2,000	3,000	16,000	8,500	300	200
Or.	2,374	2,374	8,142	4,945	119	87

* Estimated. The returns at the Census Office being incomplete.—The above tables script at the Census Bureau, and are probably published six or eight months in ad-

White Females, Colored Males, Colored Females, Total Free Population, presentative Population, Total Population.

<i>Total Free Population.</i>	<i>Slaves.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Farms.</i>	<i>Manuf. Estab.</i>	<i>Federal Rep. Population.</i>	<i>Total Pop.</i>
583,088	000,000	7,545	46,760	1,682	583,088	583,088
317,864	000,000	4,268	29,229	3,301	317,864	317,864
313,611	000,000	3,130	29,687	1,835	313,611	313,611
994,499	000,000	19,414	34,235	9,637	994,499	994,499
147,544	000,000	2,241	5,385	1,144	147,544	147,544
370,791	000,000	5,781	22,445	3,913	370,791	370,791
3,097,394	000,000	44,339	170,621	23,823	3,097,394	3,097,394
489,333	222	6,467	23,905	4,374	489,466	489,555
2,311,786	000,000	28,318	127,577	22,036	2,311,786	2,311,786
89,246	2,289	1,209	6,063	513	90,619	89,246
492,667	90,368	9,594	21,860	3,863	546,887	583,035
48,000	3,687	846	264	427	No Delegate.	51,687
949,065	472,461	19,053	77,013	4,433	1,234,541	1,421,526
580,491	288,412	10,207	56,916	2,523	753,538	868,903
293,523	384,984	7,997	29,969	1,473	514,513	668,507
524,318	381,681	9,920	51,759	1,407	753,326	905,999
48,092	39,309	933	4,304	121	76,947	87,401
428,779	342,892	9,804	41,964	1,022	634,514	771,671
282,434	300,419	10,016	27,897	1,389	472,685	592,853
272,953	239,021	11,948	13,424	1,021	416,365	511,974
154,431	58,161	3,046	12,198	307	189,327	212,592
162,657	46,982	2,987	17,758	271	190,846	209,639
763,164	239,461	11,759	72,710	2,789	906,840	992,625
771,424	210,981	15,206	74,777	3,471	898,012	982,405
1,980,408	000,000	28,949	143,887	10,550	1,980,408	1,980,408
988,416	000,000	12,728	93,865	4,326	988,416	988,416
851,470	000,000	11,619	76,208	3,099	851,470	851,470
594,621	87,422	12,211	54,458	3,030	647,074	672,043
192,214	000,000	2,044	14,085	482	192,214	192,214
304,226	000,000	2,884	20,177	1,273	304,226	304,226
397,654	000,000	4,520	34,089	1,979	397,654	397,654
200,000	000,000	15,000	3,000	50	200,000	200,000
6,077	000,000	30	157	5	6,077	6,077
61,505	000,000	1,157	3,750	20	61,505	61,505
25,000	500	1,000	4,000	30	25,300	25,500
13,293	000,000	47	1,164	51	13,293	13,293

have cost much labor and expense. They have been copied from the original manuscript of the Government.

TABLE VI. *Official Synopsis of the Census of Great Britain. [Taken March 31st, 1851.]*

	HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.
England and Wales	3,280,961	152,898	26,534	8,762,588	9,160,180	17,922,768
Scotland.....	366,650	11,956	2,378	1,363,622	1,507,162	2,870,784
Isles in British seas	21,826	1,077	202	6,651	76,405	142,916
Total.....	3,669,437	165,931	29,114	10,192,721	10,743,747	20,936,468*
Ireland (1851)	1,047,739	65,159	2,113	3,176,727	3,339,067	6,515,794
“ (1841)	1,328,839	52,208	3,313	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,176,727
Decrease in 10 y ^{rs}	281,900	12,951†	1,200	842,849	816,481	1,660,933

POPULATION AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851
England, Scott'd } and Wales	10,567,893	12,047,455	14,180,351	16,364,893	18,658,372	20,936,468
Inc. for 10 years ...		1,479,562	2,132,896	2,184,542	2,260,749	2,227,438
Per ct. for 10 years		14	18	15	14	12

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT SIMILAR PERIODS.

	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
	3,929,827	5,305,940	7,239,814	9,638,191	12,866,020	17,068,666
Inc. per ct. } in 10 years }		35	36½	33	33½	32

THE PROMINENT POWERS OF EUROPE CONTRASTED.

	Population.	No. of men in army.	Debt.‡	Taxes paid to support army, &c.	Yearly income of all the people.	Av. tax for each person.
Gr. Brit. & Irel'd	27,452,262	129,000	\$3,333,333,333	250,000,000	2,750,000,000	\$9
France	36,000,000	265,000	886,666,666	325,000,000	1,600,000,000	9¼
Russia	70,000,000	700,000	488,666,666	550,000,000	Unknown	6½
Austria.....	37,000,000	500,000	733,333,333	500,000,000	“	13
Turkey	12,500,000	220,000	266,666,666	75,000,000	“	6
Spain	13,000,000	160,000	866,666,666	400,000,000	“	20

* Persons in the army, the navy, and the merchant vessels, and out of the country when the census was taken, 167,604. † Increase of uninhabited houses.

‡ The whole debt of all the powers of Europe is about ten billions of dollars, (which has been incurred to sustain the wars of kings and emperors.) This gives an average, for each family of five persons, of nearly \$200. [See page 312.]

§ The amounts in this column go to the annual support of the army and government, and not to pay the national debt. The Englishman pays an annual tax to support the army, &c., to the amount of one-eleventh of all his income; while the Frenchman, for the same purposes, pays one-fifth. The yearly income from the productive industry of the 26,000,000 of people in France is but little more than half that of the 27,000,000 in Great Britain. In England there are 630,721 voters; in Wales, 37,924; in Scotland, 72,720; and in Ireland, 98,006. In France there are only 250,000 voters. In England, one person out of every 26 is a voter; in Wales, 1 to 23; in Scotland, 1 to 38; and in Ireland, 1 to 81. In France, there is only 1 voter to 137 persons. In the United States, there is 1 voter to 7 persons. [This subject is illustrated at length in BURLEIGH'S LEGISLATIVE GUIDE.]

BIOGRAPHICAL TABLE OF SOME OF THE DISTINGUISHED DECEASED AMERICANS.

STATESMEN AND JURISTS	Died, A. D.	MISCELLANEOUS.	Died, A. D.	MISCELLANEOUS.	Died, A. D.
John Carver - - -	1621	John Robinson - - -	1625	John Ledyard - - -	1789
John Smith - - -	1632	Francis Higginson - - -	1630	Israel Putnam - - -	1790
George Calvert - - -	1632	John Harvard - - -	1638	Joseph Bellamy - - -	1790
John Winthrop - - -	1639	William Brewster - - -	1641	Frederick Wm. Steuben - - -	1794
Edward Winslow - - -	1655	Thomas Hooker - - -	1647	John Witherspoon - - -	1794
William Bradford - - -	1657	Thomas Shepard - - -	1649	Ezra Stiles - - -	1795
Theophilus Eaton - - -	1657	John Cotten - - -	1652	John Sullivan - - -	1795
John Endicott - - -	1665	Nathaniel Ward - - -	1653	Francis Marion - - -	1795
Leonard Calvert - - -	1676	Viles Standish - - -	1656	Anthony Wayne - - -	1796
William Coddington - - -	1678	John Norton - - -	1663	David Rittenhouse - - -	1796
William Phipps - - -	1695	Richard Mather - - -	1669	Jeremiah Belknap - - -	1798
William Penn - - -	1718	John Davenport - - -	1670	John Clarke - - -	1798
William Burnet - - -	1729	Charles Chauncy - - -	1672	Patrick Henry - - -	1799
¹ Elisha Williams - - -	1755	Edward Johnson - - -	1672	Artemas Ward - - -	1800
¹ James Delancy - - -	1760	John Mason - - -	1673	George R. Minot - - -	1802
¹ John Chambers - - -	1765	Joseph Winslow - - -	1680	John Ewing - - -	1802
¹ Roger Wolcott - - -	1767	Urian Oakes - - -	1681	Samuel Hopkins - - -	1803
William Shirley - - -	1771	Roger Williams - - -	1683	Philip Schuyler - - -	1804
¹ William Johnson - - -	1774	Nathaniel Morton - - -	1685	William Moultrie - - -	1805
¹ Richard Peters - - -	1775	Samuel Morton - - -	1687	Henry Knox - - -	1806
John Quincy - - -	1775	Daniel Gookin - - -	1687	Horatio Gates - - -	1806
Peyton Randolph - - -	1775	John Eliot - - -	1690	Edward Preble - - -	1807
¹ Robert Livingston - - -	1775	William Hubbard - - -	1701	William Eaton - - -	1807
¹ Joseph Murray † - - -	—	Samuel Willard - - -	1707	Oliver Ellsworth - - -	1807
¹ William Smith - - -	—	Robert Beverly - - -	1716	Fisher Ames - - -	1808
¹ John Penn - - -	—	Benjamin Church - - -	1718	Charles B. Brown - - -	1809
¹ Samuel Welles - - -	—	Lucrease Mather - - -	1723	Benjamin Lincoln - - -	1810
¹ John Chandler - - -	—	Cotton Mather - - -	1728	Joseph Dennie - - -	1812
^{1 2} Oliver Partridge - - -	—	Jonathan Dickinson - - -	1747	James Clinton - - -	1812
¹ Richard Wihird - - -	—	Benjamin Colman - - -	1747	Joel Barlow - - -	1812
¹ Mesheck Weare - - -	—	David Brainerd - - -	1747	Joseph Buckminster - - -	1812
¹ Henry Sherburne - - -	—	John Callender - - -	1748	Theophilus Parsons - - -	1813
¹ William Putkin - - -	—	Thomas Godfrey - - -	1749	Zebulon M. Pike - - -	1813
¹ Martin Howard - - -	—	William Stith - - -	1750	James Lawrence - - -	1813
¹ Isaac Norris - - -	—	James Logan - - -	1751	William Heath - - -	1814
¹ Benjamin Tasker - - -	—	Jonathan Edwards - - -	1758	Samuel Dexter - - -	1815
¹ Abraham Barnes - - -	—	Thomas Prince - - -	1758	Robert Fulton - - -	1815
³ Button Gwinnet - - -	1777	William Pepperell - - -	1759	David Ramsey - - -	1815
^{2 3} John Morton - - -	1777	Samuel Davies - - -	1761	John S. Copely - - -	1815
^{2 3} Philip Livingston - - -	1778	Gilbert Tennent - - -	1764	John Carroll - - -	1815
³ Joseph Hewes - - -	1779	Jonathan Mayhew - - -	1766	Benjamin S. Barton - - -	1815
^{2 3} George Ross - - -	1779	Zabdiel Boylston - - -	1766	Henry E. Muhlenberg - - -	1815
¹ Theodore Atkinson - - -	1779	Thomas Clap - - -	1767	James A. Bayard - - -	1815
³ Thomas Lynch, jr. - - -	1779	Samuel Johnson - - -	1772	Theodore Dehon - - -	1817
³ John Hart - - -	1780	John Mitchell - - -	1772	Timothy Dwight - - -	1817
³ Richard Stockton - - -	1781	John Clayton - - -	1773	Arthur St. Clair - - -	1818
³ George Taylor - - -	1781	Joseph Warren - - -	1775	Caspar Wistar - - -	1818
² James Otis - - -	1783	Richard Montgomery - - -	1775	Samuel S. Smith - - -	1819
^{2 3} Caesar Rodney - - -	1783	John Thomas - - -	1776	Jesse Appleton - - -	1819
⁴ Joseph Reed * - - -	1785	Cadwallader Colden - - -	1776	Joseph Lathrop - - -	1820
^{1 3} Stephen Hopkins - - -	1785	Hugh Mercer - - -	1777	Benjamin Trumbull - - -	1820
³ William Whipple - - -	1785	David Wooster - - -	1777	Oliver H. Perry - - -	1820
³ Arthur Middleton - - -	1787	John Bartram - - -	1777	Stephen Decatur - - -	1820
³ Thomas Stone - - -	1787	Eleazar Wheelock - - -	1779	Benjamin West - - -	1820
^{3 4} John Penn - - -	1788	Count Pulaski - - -	1779	Samuel Worcester - - -	1821
¹ Thos. Hutcheson - - -	1789	Thomas Hutcheson - - -	1780	John Stark - - -	1822
³ Thos. Nelson, jr. - - -	1789	Jonathan Carver - - -	1786	Thomas Truxton - - -	1822
^{1 3 4} Benjamin Franklin - - -	1790	Charles Lee - - -	1782	Samuel Heckewelder - - -	1823
⁴ David Brearley - - -	1790	William Alexander - - -	1783	David Bethune - - -	1824
² Metcalf Rowley - - -	—	Anthony Benezet - - -	1784	Samuel Campbell - - -	1824
² Henry Ward - - -	—	Nathaniel Greene - - -	1786	Elisha Whitney - - -	1825
² David Rowland - - -	—	Charles Chauncy - - -	1787	James Wilkinson - - -	1825
² John Cruger † - - -	—	Mather Byles - - -	1788	Thomas McDonough - - -	1825
² William Bayard - - -	—	Ethan Allen - - -	1789	Lindley Murray - - -	1826

* The names of all the signers of the Articles of Confederation will be found attached to those Articles, Appendix, page 44.

† Writer of the Bill of Rights. ‡ The dash (—) denotes that the year is not ascertained.

The Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States, were signed only by part of the members appointed to frame those enduring monuments.

¹ Members of the Congress that met at Albany, 1754.

² Signers of the Declaration of Rights.

⁴ Signers of the Articles of Confederation.

³ Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

⁵ Signers of the Constitution.

STATESMEN AND JURISTS	Died, A. D.	MISCELLANEOUS.	Died, A. D.	DISTINGUISHED FEMALES.	Died, A. D.
2 Leonard Laspennard	—	Jedediah Morse	1826	Rebecca Pocahontas	1517
2 Hendrick Fisher	—	Edward Payson	1827	Ababella Johnson	1630
2 James Borda	—	Thomas Pinckney	1828	Ann Hutchinson	1643
2 Thomas Ringgold	—	Jacob Brown	1828	Mary Dyer	1660
2 William Murdoch	—	G—— Stewart	1828	Anne Bradstreet	1672
2 Edward Tighman	—	<i>De Witt Clinton</i>	1828	Mary Starbuck	—
2 Thomas Lynch	—	Timothy Pickering	1829	Sarah Roberts	—
3 William Hooper	1790	William Bainbridge	1829	Mary Saltonstall	1730
3 William Livingston	1790	John M. Mason	1829	Hannah Duston	—
3 Francis Hopkinson	1790	John Henry Hobart	1830	Esther Burr	1758
3 Lyman Hall	1790	James P. Wilson	1830	Sarah Edwards	1758
3 Benjamin Harrison	1791	Stephen Elliott	1830	Janet McCrea	1777
2 George Bryan	1791	John D. Godman	1830	Susanna Wright	1778
4 Henry Laurens	1792	Isaac Thomas	1831	Ann Eliza Bleeker	1783
3 <i>Roger Sherman</i>	1793	Samuel L. Mitchell	1831	Susanna Anthony	1791
2 John Hancock	1793	John H. Rice	1831	Mary Wolstoncraft	1797
3 Abraham Clark	1794	Stephen Girard	1831	Margaretta V. Fauseres	1800
3 Richard Henry Lee	1794	Thomas Sumter	1832	Martha Washington	1801
3 John Witherspoon	1794	John H. Ashmun	1832	Elizabeth Fergusson	1801
3 Josiah Bartlett	1795	Robert C. Sands	1832	Phebe H. Abbot	1805
3 Nathaniel Gorham	1796	Warren Colburn	1832	Mary White	1810
3 Samuel Huntington	1796	S—— Tacker	1832	Martha L. Ramsay	1811
3 Carter Braxton	1797	John Coffee	1832	Harnet Newell	1812
3 Fries Lightfoot Lee	1797	William Bainbridge	1832	Sarah Smith	1812
3 Oliver Wolcott	1797	Eli Todd	1833	Judith S. Grant	—
3 Lewis Morris	1798	Lorenzo Dow	1834	Mersey Warren	1814
3 George Read	1798	Ebenezer Porter	1834	Isabella Graham	1814
3 James Wilson	1798	George T. Bedell	1834	Mary J. Grosvenor	1816
5 Nicholas Gilman	—	James Whitfield	1834	Mary Dwight	—
5 Jonathan Dayton	—	Thomas Say	1834	Phebe Phillips	1818
5 Thos. FitzSimons	—	David Hossack	1834	Abigail Adams	1819
5 Jacob Broom	—	Thomas S. Grunke	1834	Judith Murray	1820
5 James McHenry	—	Samuel Baker	1834	Sarah Hoffman	1821
5 Daniel Carroll	—	William Wirt	1834	Catharine Brown	1823
5 Thomas Jenifer	—	Wm. H. Crawford	1834	Susan Huntington	1823
5 R'd Dobbs Spraight	—	Nathan Dane	1834	F. Anna P. Canfield	1823
5 <i>George Washington</i>	1799	Lothar Martin	—	Elizabeth Gray	1823
3 William Paca	1799	John Emory	1835	Lucia Knox	1824
3 George Ross	1799	William Nevins	1836	Susan Rowson	—
5 John Blair	1800	William White	1836	L. Maria Davidson	1825
5 William Blount	1800	David Crockett	1836	Eleanor Davis	1825
2 John Rutledge	1800	John Lowell	1836	Ann H. Judson	1826
5 Thomas Miffin	1800	Edward Livingston	1836	Sarah Hull	1826
3 Edward Rutledge	1800	Philip Syng Physick	1837	Anna Bates	1826
1 John Worthington	1800	Nathaniel Bowditch	1838	Dorothy Scott	1828
3 Francis Lewis	1803	William M. Stone	1838	E. Ann B. Morse	1828
3 Matthew Thornton	1803	Samuel L. Knapp	1838	Marcia Hall	1829
3 <i>Samuel Adams</i>	1803	John Rodgers	1838	Maria M. Allen	1829
3 Robert Treat Paine	1804	Thomas Cooper	1839	Sarah Hall	1830
3 George Walton	1804	Hezekiah Niles	1839		
5 <i>Alexander Hamilton</i>	1804	William Sullivan	1839	STATESMEN AND JURISTS.	
2 Christop'r Gadsden	1805	Jesse Ebel	1839		
5 William Patterson	1806	Aaron Bancroft	1839	5 Charles Pinckney	1821
3 <i>Robert Morris</i>	1806	Zera Colburn	1839	5 Cha's C. Pinckney	1825
3 James Smith	1806	Wilbur Fiske	1839	3 John Adams	1826
3 George Wythe	1806	Aaron Ogden	1839	3 <i>Thomas Jefferson</i>	1826
2 Eliphalet Dyer	1807	Robert Y. Hayne	1839	5 Rufus King	1827
5 Abraham Baktwin	1807	Felix Grundy	1840	5 William Few	1828
2 John Dickinson	1808	Phuip P. Barbour	1840	<i>John Jay</i>	1829
3 Thos. Heywood, jr.	1809	Timothy Flint	1840	<i>James Monroe</i>	1831
3 William Williams	1811	Charles Bonycastle	1840	3 Charles Carroll	1832
3 Samuel Chase	1811	Joseph Parrish	1840	<i>John Marshall</i>	1834
6 Gunning Bedford, jr.	1812	Matthew Carey	1840	<i>James Madison</i>	1836
3 George Clymer	1813	William Leggett	1840	<i>Wm H. Harrison</i>	1841
3 Benjamin Rush	1813	Isaac Chauncey	1840	<i>Joseph Story</i>	1841
3 Elbridge Gerry	1814	George G. Cookman	1841	<i>Andrew Jackson</i>	1845
5 Richard Bassett	1815	William P. Dewees	1841	Silas Wright	1847
4 Gouverneur Morris	1816	Alexander Macomb	1841	<i>James Kent</i>	1847
2 <i>Thomas McKean</i>	1817	Hugh S. Legare	1841	<i>John Quincy Adams</i>	1848
5 John Langdon	1819	John Forsythe	1841	H. Wheaton	1848
2 Wm. Sam'l Johnson	1819	Sam'l L. Southard	1842	A. Gallatin	1849
5 Hugh Williamson	1819	Noah Webster	1842	J. K. Polk	1849
3 William Ebery	1820	William Ellery Channing	1842	J. C. Calhoun	1850
3 William Floyd	1821	John England	1842	Z. Taylor	1850
3 Jared Ingersoll	1822	John Trumbull	1843	L. Woodbury	1851
6 Pierce Butler	1822	Lewis F. Linn	1843		
5 William Pinckney	1822	Robert Adams	1843		

APPENDIX.

LESSON I.

RULES FOR READING.

RULE I. Study every reading lesson, and endeavor to understand thoroughly the meaning of each word.

RULE II. Always strive to enter into the spirit of the piece, and impart the sentiments of its author.

RULE III. In reading, as well as in talking, always sit or stand erect; hold up your head, and throw back your shoulders.

RULE IV. Avoid beginning to read when you are out of breath. Do not hold your book too near your face.

RULE V. Strive to pronounce distinctly and correctly each letter, syllable, and word. Aim to make what you read perfectly plain to your audience.

RULE VI. Neither mumble nor clip your words. Always begin a sentence so as to be able to rise or fall, as the sense may require.

RULE VII. Be very careful neither to read too fast nor too slow. Strive to speak deliberately and distinctly, so that you may be clearly understood.

RULE VIII. When you read to persons in a small room, you should speak lower than in a large one. Reading is talking what is written.

RULE IX. Keep your voice perfectly natural, and read just as if you were telling the same information to those present without a book. The best readers are those who talk the exercise best.

RULE X. Look ahead of the word you are speaking, so as to lay stress on the right syllables, emphasize the proper words, and avoid repeating or miscalling them.

RULE XI. Raise your eyes in every line, and look at the audience, the same as though you were talking to those present about the subject.

RULE XII. Let your manner be suited to the subject, the style, and the occasion. Always read as though you had something worthy of attention to say.

LESSON II.

RULE XIII. Strive to enlist the attention of your hearers. Keep your mind on the subject, and try to convey, easily and naturally, its meaning. Pay proper attention to all the pauses.

RULE XIV. All conversation between two persons,—between more than two, and all kinds of stories, both in prose and poetry, should be read the same as if you had no book, and were talking to those present.

RULE XV. Guard against all singing tones. Always read carefully. Never hesitate or drawl your words.

RULE XVI. Read poetry slowly, distinctly, and in a natural tone. Aim to get the sense. Pause not at the end of a line, if there be no stop, nor unless the sense requires it.

RULE XVII. Poetry requires the closest attention. Pay particular notice to the length of the lines. Guard against singing tones.

RULE XVIII. All cheerful, gay, and humorous pieces should be read in a quick and animated way.

RULE XIX. Descriptions of hurry, violent anger, and sudden fear, should be read in the quickest way.

RULE XX. Words or phrases conveying new or important ideas; all exclamatory words; the most weighty parts in a sentence; repetitions, and words contrasted with, or opposed to, other words, should be emphasized.

REMARKS.—Good books, systematic rules, skilful teachers, and excellent schools are of very great benefit; but all united can never make good readers, or profound scholars of those who are not attentive, and do not THINK.

[READ THE FOREGOING RULES AGAIN FOR LESSONS III. & IV.]

LESSON V.

The object of the figures 5, 10, 15, &c., on the left margin, [see page 30,] is to secure the closest possible attention to the reading exercise. For example, the first pupil ends the 5th line [page 30] with the word *human*, the voice being suspended, the next pupil takes the sentence instantly with the word *nature*, and proceeds without the slightest pause. This plan may be pursued through-

out the book. When a pupil arrives at the end of any numbered line the next immediately takes the sentence, and continues it in a proper tone from the pupil above, whose voice, in case there be no pause, will terminate as if he were going to read further. The proper pauses and inflections should always be observed by pupils in transferring unfinished sentences from each other. The acute accent, ['] see page 301, denotes the rising inflection of the voice. The grave accent denotes the falling inflection. The marginal exercises may be applied in many ways. Some may find it best to use them only for definitions, others for spelling, teaching the rudiments of composition, the parts of speech in grammar, articulation, correct pronunciation, tracing words to their roots, or following out their derivatives. Youth derive great benefit, and generally take much delight in using the marginal words in composing sentences and paragraphs. The first 3, 5, 10, or 15 words may be assigned for a written exercise in geography, chronology, biography, history,—any scientific or literary exercise.

The lessons in this book are not all of the same length. Neither are the questions all of the same character; those on the Constitution require it to be memorized, [see page 118] and relate chiefly to the difference between the meaning of words. The questions on the Commentary [see page 167] are intended as a review of the Constitution, and are designed to rivet, indelibly, its principles in the minds of the learners. The questions belonging to the Commentary are of a totally different character; and would be the best to use at examinations, where it is desirable to show the acquaintance of the class with the supreme law of the Land. In reading the commentary reference should be constantly made to the Constitution. The particular article treated of is referred to at the bottom of each page, beginning on the 167th and ending on the 220th page. It is to be hoped that no teacher will lose sight of the great benefit to be derived from reading and answering the numerous questions. If the queries should ever be used for other purposes than reading, they ought to be suggestive only. Both teachers and pupils will be most benefited by relying on their own resources. Original queries and responses cannot be too much encouraged. They tend alike to invigorate and enliven the class; both the teacher and the taught are more benefited, and insensibly acquire what is of the utmost moment to the American teacher, as well as pupil, research, attentive habits, and self-reliance in the acquirement of knowledge. If, however, a teacher should prefer to ask the questions verbatim, and finds the questions too numerous for the class, he may ask the 1st, 3d, 5th and 7th, or the 1st, 4th, 8th and 12th questions, or any other proportion. Whenever the figure 2 occurs at the end of any marginal word (see page 301) the pupil should tell the difference in meaning between it and the one in the same line indicated by the figure 1.

Each lesson and question in this Appendix is a key to the corresponding lesson and question in the body of the book. One pupil of the class should read [ask] the 1st question in Lesson VI., (see page 23,) and another should read the answer to it, (Lesson VI., question 1, this page,) and so on through this and each of the following lessons.

LESSON VI.

1. Elizabeth answers Mary by reading, [saying,] *Italic* means, pertaining to Italy, and is applied particularly to a kind of inclining type, first used by *Italian printers*. Hence *Italics* means letters first used in Italy, and which stand inclining; they are used to distinguish words for *emphasis, importance, antithesis, &c.* The words *emphasis, &c.*, are printed in italics.
2. Maria reads [answers] Jane. By *suppressing* we abridge;—by *extending* we enlarge.
3. Nancy answers Sarah. An opinion or decision of the mind formed without due examination of the facts or arguments which are necessary to a just and impartial determination.
4. Laura answers Susan. Its effect is to negative the balance of the word; *unabridged*, *not abridged, &c.*

The following essay on primitive and derivative words is intended to be read as Lesson VII.

LESSON VII.

[Let each pupil read only to a period.] All words are called either primitive or derivative in reference to their origin—and simple or compound in reference to their form. Strictly speaking, a primitive is a simple word in its original form; consequently, nearly all the words in our language can be traced to Europe; and the European languages, in like manner, trace their origin to Asia. It should be borne in mind, that all languages having sprung from one source, the original words from which they have been formed must have been of equal antiquity. Philology is a study which, in itself, might occupy the life-time of the most industrious. The peculiarity, however, of our political institutions, and the beauties of our language, alike demand only proper improvement of opportunities within the reach of every one, in order to obtain a knowledge of our language sufficient for all useful and practical purposes: indeed, those who have reflected the highest honor upon the American name have, by their own application and perseverance in studying the philosophy of their mother tongue, obtained the respect of the civilized world. It is intended, in this work, to give only a synopsis of those general principles which are of the utmost practical use to all: no one who reads our language should allow the veil of ignorance to obscure its elements of philology, which are a perpetual source of gratification and improvement.

A derivative word is one whose origin may be traced to a primitive root, as *bookseller* (see page 1, Appendix). A word may combine both a derivative and a compound character, as *ruler-workman*. Words are often classed into groups or families, and several hundred words are often traced to a single root; the Latin roots *facio* (to make) and *pono* (to place) are

examples of this description—and a majority of all the words in our language may be traced to a few hundred primitive roots. Our language has many sets of derivative words expressing the same thing, with slight shades of difference in their application; the most numerous are of Saxon origin—the next, those of Latin—the third, of Greek.

Saxon.	Latin.	Greek.
Teacher,	Usher,	Pedagogue.
Talk,	Colloquy,	Dialogue.
Top,	Summit,	Acme.
Warriors,	Militia,	Heroes.
School,*	Seminary,	Academy.
Word-book,†	Dictionary,	Lexicon.

A few nouns are of Saxon origin and the corresponding adjectives are from the Latin.

Brother,	Paternal.	Year,	Annual.
Father,	Paternal.	Glass,	Vitreous.
Dog,	Canine.	Water,	Aqueous.
Earth,	Terrestrial.	Cat,	Feline.

A word not combined with any other, and in its simplest form, is called a simple word, as *it, foot, moral, school*. A compound word is composed of a simple word, with a letter, syllable, or word, either prefixed or affixed, as *itself, afoot, immoral, school-house*. When a compound word is composed of two simple words, they are usually connected by a hyphen, as *book-oath*. As a general rule, permanent compounds should be written without the hyphen—those that are not permanent should be used with the hyphen. The number of simple words in our language is exceedingly small compared with the compounds—the particle *un*, which always conveys a privative or negative meaning, is prefixed to about four thousand words. When a letter or syllable is placed before a word, it is called a prefix; when placed after a word, it is called an affix, suffix, or post-fix. In examining derivative words, the following order should be observed: 1st, the root from which the word is derived; 2d, the prefix; 3d, the affix; and 4th, the euphonic letters.

Synopsis of prefixes.—A, of Saxon origin, signifies *on, in, to or at*, (see * after answer to question 20, lesson IX., page 7, in the Appendix.) A, *ab*, and *abs*, when of Latin origin, signify *from or away*—as, *avert*, to turn *from*; *abbreviate*, to make *short*, from *abstain*, to hold *from*. Ad is of Latin origin, and admits of ten variations for the sake of agreeable sound and ease in pronunciation; *ad*, and all its variations, signifies *to*—as, *adhere*, to stick *to*; (*ad*) *ascribe*, give *to*; (*ad*) *accede*, to yield *to*; (*ad*) *affix*, to fix *to*; (*ad*) *aggravate*, to make worse; (*ad*) *alleviate*, to ease; (*ad*) *annihilate*, to make to nothing; (*ad*) *appertain*, to belong *to*; (*ad*) *arrogate*, to assume *to* one's self; (*ad*) *assimilate*, to make like *to*; (*ad*) *attest*, to bear witness *to*. It will be perceived by the above examples that *d* before the letter *s* is either omitted or is changed to *s*, and before the words beginning with the letters *c, f, g, h, n, p*, and *t*, the *d* is changed to those letters respectively. As a general rule, the last letter of any of the various prefixes may be changed into the first letter of the words to which it is prefixed, whenever by so doing ease of pronunciation may be obtained and agreeableness of sounds produced. *Anti* signifies *before*, as *antediluvian*, before the flood; *pre*, before, as prefix, to fix before; *anti* signifies *against* or *opposed to*, as *anti-social*, opposed to society. *Be*, of Saxon origin, signifies *to make*, as *becalm*, to make calm. *Bi*, *deni*, *semi*, *hemi*, signify half, as

* See note, latter part of this article, page 5, Appendix.

† Little used (from the German).

bisect, to cut or divide into two parts; *dimis-wolf*, half wolf; *semi-annual*, half a year; *hemisphere*, half a sphere. *Co*, *con*, *col*, *coj*, *com*, *cor*, usually signify *with* or *together*; *con* sometimes signifies *against*, (as *pro*, for, and *con*, against,) as *cotemporary*, living together or at the same time, *connect*, to join together; *collect*, to bring together; *cognate*, allied with; *comply*, to accord with; *correspond*, to agree with, &c. *Contra* and *counter* signifies *against*, as *contradict*, to speak against; *countermand*, to command against what was commanded before. *De* signifies *down* or *from*, as *describe*, to write down; *detain*, to hold from. *E*, *ce*, *ex*, *ef*, *el*, *er*, signify *out* or *out of*, as *educe*, to lead out; *eccentric*, out of the centre; *exclaim*, to cry out; *efflux*, a flowing out; *elicit*, to draw out; *erase*, to rub out. *Equi* signifies *equal*, as *equi-distant*, at an equal distance. *Extra* signifies *beyond*, as *extraordinary*, beyond ordinary. *En* and *en*, of Saxon, French and Greek origin, signify *in*, *into*, or *to make*, as *encircle*, to put in a circle; *encamp*, to form into a camp; *embolden*, to make bold. *Ge* signifies *earth*, as *geode*, earthenstone. *Hydro* signifies *water*, as *hydro-statics*, the science which treats of the weight of fluids. *In* is of Latin origin, and admits of four variations for the sake of euphony, viz: *il*, *ig*, *im*, *ir*. *In*, before verbs, usually has an augmentative meaning, and signifies *in*, *into*, *on*, or *upon*, as *insert*, to put in; *illumine*, to put light into (*in*); *impel*, to drive on (*in*); *ignite*, to set on fire; *irradiate*, to throw light on or upon; *in*, before all other parts of speech, and the forms it assumes, usually has a privative or negative meaning, as *indecent*, not decent (*in*); *ignorant*, not knowing (*in*); *illogical*, not logical (*in*); *impartial*, not partial (*in*); *irregular*, not regular. *Inter* signifies *among* or *between*, as *intermix*, to mix among; *interline*, to make lines between. *Juris* signifies *legal*, as *jurisdiction*, legal power. *Non* and *un* signify *not*, as *noncommittal*, not committed; *unbridged*, not abridged. *Ob*, with its variations *oc*, *of*, signifies *in the way* or *against*, as *obstacle*, something in the way; *occur*, to run in the way; *offend*, to make against. *Per* signifies *through*, as *pervade*, to pass through. *Post* signifies *after*, as *Post-meridian*, after mid-day. *Pre* signifies *before*, as *predict*, foretell. *Pro* signifies *for* or *forward*, as *proun*, for a noun; *promote*, to put forward. *Re* signifies *back* or *again*, as *revoke*, to call back; *retake*, to take again. *Theo* signifies *God*, as *Theology*, study of the Law of God. *Trans* signifies *across*, as *transatlantic*, across the Atlantic. *Uni* signifies *one*, as *unusual*, one axial.

Synopsis of affixes.—*An*, *ian*, *ical*, *ic*, *ar*, *ary*, *ory*, *al*, *ile*, *ive*, *ish*, *ous*, *ac*, imply *belonging* or *relating to*, as *American*, relating to America; *Christian*, relating to Christ; *academical*, relating to an academy; *heroic*, relating to a hero; *solar*, relating to the sun; *literary*, relating to letters; *prefatory*, relating to a preface; *mental*, relating to the mind; *juvenile*, belonging to youth; *infantine*, belonging to an infant; *Scottish*, belonging to Scotland; *bilious*, belonging to bile; *elegiac*, belonging to elegy. *Acy*, *ance*, *ancy*, *ant*, *alc*, *dom*, *cuc*, *cucy*, *ent*, *ice*, *id*, *ion*, *ism*, *ment*, *mony*, *ness*, *ty*, *ship*, *tude*, *ure*, *y*, *oge*, denote *bring* or *state of being*, as *obstinacy*, being obstinate; *vigilance*, state of

being vigilant; *constancy*, state of being constant; *dependant*, state of dependance; *adequate*, being equal to; *freedom*, state of being free; *absence*, being away; *innocency*, state of being innocent; *justice*, being just; *frigid*, being cold; *precision*, state of being precise; *paganism*, state of being a pagan; *embarrassment*, state of being embarrassed; *sanctimony*, state of being sacred; *happiness*, state of being happy; *slavery*, being a slave; *rivalship*, state of a rival; *quietude*, the state of being quiet; *exposure*, state of being exposed; *mastership*, state of being master; *orphanage*, state of being an orphan. *Ant*, *ar*, *ard*, *ary*, *ce*, *ect*, *ent*, *er*, *ist*, *ile*, *ive*, *or*, *ster*, denote *one who*, as *merchant*, one who trades; *beggar*, one who begs; *dotard*, one who has an impaired intellect; *missionary*, one who is sent; *refugee*, one who flies; *engineer*, one who has charge of an engine; *student*, one who studies; *teacher*, one who teaches; *artist*, one who practises an art; *Israelite*, one who is descended from Israel; *operative*, one who works; *debtor*, one who is in debt; *youngster*, one who is young. *Ary*, *dom*, *ory*, denote *the place where*, as *library*, the place where books are kept; *kingdom*, the place where a king governs; *observatory*, the place where observations are made. *Alc*, *en*, *fy*, *ize*, *ise*, *ish*, signify *to make*, as *facilitate*, to make easy; *shorten*, to make short; *rectify*, to make right; *legalize*, to make legal; *franchise*, to make free; *publish*, to make public. It should always be borne in mind, that the meaning of the prefixes* and affixes,* like most of the words in our language, vary greatly, owing to their affiliation with words and their position in sentences, and occasionally to the origin of the primitive words; for example, *baric*, a vessel, is derived from the French word *barque*, or the Italian and Spanish *barca*, which also mean vessel—whereas *bark*, the covering of a tree, is derived from the Danish word *bark*, the Swedish *borck*, or the German *barke*. It will at once be perceived, that the correct way to learn the true meaning of words—to see their nice shades of signification—the changes they are liable to undergo in time, is to observe their use and application in sentences; this is the fountain from which alone all the dictionaries of the language derive their authority. No one can make any proficiency in the use of language without the closest observation. Furthermore, the constant and close discrimination in the use and application of the words of our own language affords the best possible discipline to the mental powers; it is alike one of the strongest incentives to mental industry, and of the purest sources of intellectual enjoyment—and it is not saying too much to affirm, that industrious or careless habits often formed or allowed in the school-room, contribute more to the success or failure of youth in after life than any other cause. It has been observed, that most of the words in common use are either derivative words from other languages, or they are formed from primitive words in the English by means of prefixes and affixes. The

* Thus the prefix *pro* may mean *for*, *forward*, *forth*, or *out*, as *proconsul*, for a consul; *propel*, to drive forward; *profuse*, pour forth; *provoke*, call out; and the suffix *y* may mean *state of being*, or *full of*, or *consisting of*, as *mastership*, state of being master; *dusky*, full of dust; *oleaginous*, consisting of oil.

plan intended to be pursued in this book is of the simplest possible character. The marginal exercises afford examples so simple that children can compose, verbally, phrases and simple sentences before they can write; it is truly surprising to witness the eagerness of young children to engage in the marginal exercises; and in a most every case, after a few weeks' practice, the proficiency made in judging of right and wrong—in framing sentences, &c., will be incredible to those who have never properly exercised the mental and moral powers of youth. No pupil or person who reads or attempts to read the English language, or even hears it spoken, should remain ignorant of the power of its simplest and most common prefixes and affixes. The single particles *in* and *in*, with their equivalents, are joined with several thousand words; yet there are millions who, for the want of one hour of suitable instruction in the philosophy of our language, grope their way through life in philological darkness.

* Note. A few distinguished authors have derived *school* from the Dutch word *school*, which is the same as the German *schule*, both of which words signify a place for imparting instruction. Most authors derive *school* from the Latin *schola*, which is the same as the Greek *scholē*, both of which mean leisure or vacation from business. As many words are of uncertain derivation, it was thought best to insert the word *school*, that the attention of teachers might be directed occasionally to this subject. The probability is, that the German word *schule* and the Greek word *scholē* may both be traced to the Sanscrit of Asia.

LESSON VIII.

1. To marked words.
2. In many, as follows:—1st. Book—The *work* is well written. 2d. Labor—He is at *work*. 3d. Manage—*Work* out your own salvation. 4th. Operate—The principle *works* well. 5th. Become—Machinery *works* loose by friction. 6th. Ferment—Malt liquors *work*. 7th. Remove—By motion the plaster *works* out of place. 8th. Knead—We *work* pastry. 9th. Effect—By reasoning we *work* a change of purpose. 10th. Embroider—Young ladies *work* purses, &c.
3. A distinct part of a discourse or writing. A paragraph may consist of a single sentence, but it usually embraces many sentences.
4. To resolve the compound sentence to its elementary principles or subdivisions.
5. Varied definitions, synonyms, all the words in the margin of every page.
6. Usually a single sentiment; it can never contain but one finite verb and its subject. But there may be various degrees of simplicity; thus "God made man" is a simple sentence; "On the sixth day God made man out of the dust of the earth, after his own image," is still a simple sentence, but it is less simple than the former on account of the circumstances specified.
7. A compound sentence contains *two or more subjects or nominative cases*, and *two or more finite verbs or verbs not in the infinitive mood*, as in this verse. He fills, he bounds, connects and equals all.
8. It is a good plan, and admirably trains the mind for the duties of after life.

9. By the voice; unwritten.
10. *Definition*—description of a word by its properties; as, *paternal*—pertaining to a father. *Synonym*—explanation by a word of the same meaning. *Paternal*—fatherly.
11. *Developing*, expanding, opening. *Strengthening*, establishing, making firm. *Elevating*, raising up, making lofty. The nursery *develops* the intellect, the school *strengthens* it, and the college *elevates* it.
12. Inherent powers of the mind, the *imagination*, the *judgment*, and the *memory*, &c.
13. It substitutes *effect* for *cause*, *sign* for *thing signified*, place for its *inhabitants*, *writings* for the *author*; as, we read Virgil, that is, his writings, &c.
14. An *orator* who is presumed to combine rhetoric with other principles of elocution.
15. *Intellectual* consists in perceiving by the operation of the mind; *moral* in discriminating between virtue and vice. An *intellectual man* may therefore pursue a very *immoral course*.
16. *Progression*—forward motion with reference only to the moving object. *Advancement*—the result of motion with reference to some goal or station.
17. From the Latin word *sentio*, perceiving feeling. Applicable only to the feeling of the mind.
18. *Incite* embraces the idea of *communication from the teacher to excite* the emotions of the pupil.
19. Several, as follows:—1st. *Command*—His power is co-extensive with his empire. 2d. *Ability*—God's power is adequate to his will. 3d. *Momentum*—100 horse power. 4th. *Mental faculty*—By the power of his mind. 5th. *Military force*—The collected powers of Europe.
20. *Strength* is might depending on personal or inherent vitality. Power may also include the concurrence of external circumstances. *Authority* is delegated power. A prisoner may therefore have *strength* to leave his cell, but his *power* to do so is restrained by the walls until the sheriff receives *authority* to liberate him.
21. *Pause*—a suspension or cessation of the voice. It may be either *sentential*, with reference to the sense and grammar, or *rhetorical*, with reference to the elocution. *Tone*—modulation of the voice in expressing the passions or sentiments. *Emphasis*—the particular force of the voice on important words, or parts of a discourse.
22. *Scientific*—certain knowledge, or general knowledge, which may include the arts, mechanical, artistical, and practical. *Literary*—that knowledge which is acquired from language, books, letters.
23. *Sentence*—a collection of words containing a specific sentiment. *Paragraph*—a continuation of sentiments on the same subject. *Essay*—an attempt to establish sentiments or propositions. *Treatise*—a full, finished, and laborious discussion and elucidation of a series of sentiments.
24. That which best qualifies us for the discharge of our various duties; and inasmuch as the proper training in reading has a better and a more powerful influence over the moral and intellectual faculties than any other study, it must consequently be paramount to any other branch of education.

* From modesty, elaborate productions and masterly disquisitions are sometimes termed *Essays*; as, Locke's *Essay*—Pope's *Essay on Man*, &c.

LESSON IX.

1. It embraces all ages; and the subject should employ the youth in *pursuit*, the mature in *practice*, and the aged in *commendation*, *satisfaction* and *promotion* of it.
2. And, which invariably denotes conjoined addition, as, both the young *and*, that is, *add* the old.
3. As *morality* and *Christianity* are within your reach, embrace *both*.
4. Because *an* means the same as the article *a*, and is used instead of *a*, for the sake of an agreeable sound or euphony, when the next word begins with a vowel or vowel sound.
5. Probably the United States. There can be no doubt upon this subject, wherever harmony and union prevail.
6. Christianity, moral virtue and intelligence.
7. Persecution and intolerance with reference to religious sentiments, a desire for rational liberty, enterprise and philanthropy.
8. Their aim at national virtue, liberality and piety, and the blessings of heaven approving those laudable efforts.
9. Because our self-interest, happiness, and our future prosperity, depend on a knowledge of it.
10. That he may guard the *Constitution*, the palladium of all the inestimable blessings we enjoy, with prudence and judgment.
11. We take the commencement of the Christian era for the base line. Previous to that is *ancient*; subsequent to it *modern*.
12. The Jews, Egyptians, Medes, Persians, Babylonians, Greeks, &c.
13. *Ruin* owes its origin to *inherent* causes, *Destruction* to *external* violence. A person may be *ruined* by the *destruction* of his prospects.
14. The whole art of managing the affairs of a nation, and includes the fundamental rules and principles by which individual members of a body politic are to regulate their social actions. The *government* of the United States is founded on the natural authority of the people, and may justly be regarded as the bulwark of human liberty.
15. Several; *Management*—under the *government* of directors. *Influence*—exercise your *government* over him. *Magistracy*—as the mayor and aldermen of a city. We will refer the matter to the *government* of the city. *Grammar*—as the subject of a verb or the antecedent of a pronoun. The noun exercises *government* over the verb, pronoun, &c.
16. Because, in a republic, each man is concerned in its correct administration.
17. It is especially necessary in the United States and every representative or delegated democracy.
18. Because *they* are more especially charged with its administration, and directly interested in its equity.
19. It is desirable, as virtue, morality and religion go hand in hand with intelligence.
20. Because it is founded on the natural freedom in which every one is born; and the basis on which some of our most important political regulations, &c., are founded, can be traced back to the earliest ages.

* This question is inserted to show the varied applications of the simplest words, and the importance of attending to things apparently trivial—and the necessity of tho-

rough investigation before deviating from long-established usages. The author has repeatedly heard it affirmed that there is no difference between *a* and *one*. The following are some of the differences between *a* and *one*: 1st. *one* may be more general in its meaning—I bought *only one bible* at the sale, implies that I may have bought *something besides* the bible; whereas, I bought *only a bible* at the sale, implies that I bought *nothing but* the bible. 2d. Again, *one* may be more restricted in its meaning—we believe implicitly, and stake our salvation on the doctrines contained in *a book*, denotes that we believe implicitly, &c., *any book*, whereas we believe implicitly, &c., *one book*, conveys the idea that *one* is more *exclusive* in its application, and *emphatically* narrows down our implicit belief to *only one book*. 3d. *A* is often the *first syllable* infants utter, whereas *one* is seldom or never uttered first by infants. 4th. *A* is used as the first letter of the Alphabet, and is consequently a *noun*. 5th. *A* is not used before words beginning with a vowel or a vowel sound. 6th. *A* is used before a participial or a participial noun, and means the same as *at* or *on*, as, go *a* hunting, come *a* begging. 7th. *A* is often prefixed to nouns, and means the same as *in*, as, *abed*, *in bed*, *asleep*, *in sleep*. 8th. *A* may mean the same as *on*, as, *aboard*, *on board*, *afire*, *on fire*. 9th. *A* may mean the same as *at*, as, *afar*, *at a distance*, *aside*, *at a side*. 10th. *A* may mean the same as *to*, as, *ahead*, *to the head*, *astern*, *to the stern*. 11th. *A* may mean the same as *from*, as, *avert*, to turn from. 12th. *A* may mean the same as *without*, as, *atheist*, *one without God*, *anonymous*, *without a name*. 13th. *A* may be used before oneness, as, *a oneness*. 14th. *A* is the first of the seven Dominical letters, (a Dominical letter is the letter which, in the *annuac*, denotes the Sabbath, or *dies Domin*, the Lord's day; the first seven letters of the Alphabet are used for this purpose.) 15th. *A* is also used for *Anno*, as, *A. D.*, *Anno Domini*, in the year of our Lord, *A. M.*, *Anno Mundi*, in the year of the world. 16th. *A* is used for *ante*, as, *A. M.*, *Ante Meridiem*, before noon. 17th. *A* is used for *Arts*, as, *M. A.*, Master of Arts. 18th. *A* is used in algebra to represent known quantities. 19th. *A* may be a noun, as *hale a*. 20th. *A* has also a technical meaning in Music—21st. Chemistry—22d. Pharmacy—23d. Commerce—24th. Logic—25th. Geometry. 26th. *A* is never used as a substitute for a noun, whereas *one* is, as, *one* is at a loss to assign a reason for such conduct. 27th. *A* is prefixed to few and many, &c., &c. *One* has also many different meanings, as, *one's* self, all *one*, *one* another, the great *ones* of the world, &c., &c.

21. Animated nature.
22. The propensities peculiar to each specific class are to herd and flock together.
23. Man in particular; fish are also gregarious.
24. In addition to the instincts enjoyed in common with all animated nature, *speech* and *reason* are his peculiar characteristics and elevate him far above them all.
25. *Forest* is the generic term, which includes all districts of that kind.
26. It is a pronoun, representing the word *history*.
27. See Genesis, chap. xxxii, verse 28
28. Several; *History*—the story of our wrongs

- Talc*—the story of Sinbad the sailor. *Falsehood*—reprimanded for telling a story. *Tier*—another story was added to the house, &c.
29. History.
 30. Relating to dates or time.
 31. Chronological difficulties.
 32. Taken in the first five books of the Old Testament.
 33. It occurred A. M. 1656. It had been threatened by the Almighty, as a punishment for the incorrigible corruption of the human race. It was produced by a constant rain of forty successive days; in addition to the rain, it is supposed by many learned men that other causes must also have contributed to the great rise of water, and among the numerous conjectures, is the opinion that the waters were augmented by a volcanic eruption under the bed of the ocean. So great was the efflux of water, that one hundred and fifty days were occupied in returning it to its natural channels, and drying the earth. All the human race, and all land animals were destroyed by it, except the few of each species retained with Noah and his family, in the ark built by him at the command of God for their preservation. See Genesis, chapters 6th, 7th and 8th.
 34. Not any, inasmuch as printing was not invented till 1436.
 35. By writing or engraving; some have conjectured that it was written or painted on parchment in hieroglyphics.
 36. The facilities were limited, the materials were scarce, the labor great; and Moses saw fit to record nothing except that dictated by inspiration.
 37. In the control exercised by a parent over his family.
 38. As parental control continued after the families increased, the younger members of the families would naturally reverence the authority they had been taught to obey when young; the original jurisdiction of many eastern monarchs very much resembled that of a parent. Kings were frequently called the fathers of their subjects.
 39. Adam.
 40. Deprived of natural ease and happiness by his disobedience of a known law, he was expelled from a state of primeval beatitude, and had the grief and mortification to see his posterity imitate his example of insubordination and declension in virtue, until licentiousness, murder, and other crimes, had "filled the earth" with corruption and blood. Indeed, he was contemporary with those whose lives became so depraved that the Almighty determined to annihilate most of the race of which Adam was the progenitor and the original corrupter—an impressive lesson to us, as he is not known to have committed another error.
 41. Persons.
 42. *Pleasing*, adjective. *Neglected*, verb. *Conclude*, verb. *Fatherly*, adj., &c.
 43. Persons differ in this respect.—Nouns and verbs are generally considered easiest.
 44. Oldest direct forefather, Adam.
 45. He probably excelled them all.
 46. In many. In *protection*, in *defence*, in *strait*, in *instruction*, in *sympathy*, &c.
 47. Among political rulers, Moses; among statesmen, Washington.
 48. Jesus Christ.
 49. *Envy*. The root is more frequently used in a bad sense. *Enviably* may be used in a despicable application, as envy is man's meanest attribute, or a good one, as Washington's fame is to be envied.
 50. The original root of sacred may be either to bless or curse.
 51. To *acquire* signifies to gain by exertion, which presupposes a desire. To *receive* may exclude our volition. A criminal may *receive* punishment from the law for turpitude which he *acquired* by guilty indulgence.
 52. Fathers exercised an absolute sway over their families.
 53. Fathers exercised an absolute sway over their families, and considered it lawful to deprive even their children of life.
 54. The whole of the 11th section.
 55. The destruction of children by their parents under various pretences and circumstances.
 56. Peculiarities.—*Atonement*, the *resurrection*, *absolution*, &c. Advantages.—*Diffusion of the gospel*, *simplicity of precepts*, &c. Blessings.—*Freedom of salvation*, its requirement of peace, &c.
 57. That of China.
 58. About twelve times larger.
 59. Probably Great Britain or the United States.
 60. In civil privileges, the United States.
 61. China is famous for its numerous and valuable products, among which *tea*, *rice* and *silk* are the most important. Among its works of art are its numerous *canals*, the *porcelain tower*, the *great wall*, and the *walls* of its numerous cities. With its literature we are little acquainted, but learning is held in high repute, and is the principal passport to dignified stations in the government; it is confined to their own language, which consists of about eighty thousand arbitrary characters, written and read in perpendicular columns. Their mode of education consists rather in *training* than *instructing*.
 62. It is more absolute over a population variously estimated at from two to three hundred millions.
 63. The United States.
 64. It embraces more civil and religious freedom, and has greater scope for enterprise.
 65. Liberty of conscience and the light of Christianity.
- ### LESSON. X.
1. As synonymous with the present term, Christianity, the *religion of Christians*; and Christianity was then used in the present sense of Christendom.
 2. The former may be more rigid and less tender, while the latter is preparatory to the former, to which, at a certain age, it transfers its subjects.
 3. No particular day in preference to another can be universally eligible. Children stand to their parents, in some measure, in the relation of apprentices; their services being a recompense for their support during childhood. As a general average rule, at their twenty-first year this obligation may be considered liquidated; and at this age their judgment and characters are measurably matured, and they become fit subjects of national government: this period has, therefore, been generally adopted for uniformity.
 4. That which deprives the subject of life.
 5. Prevention of crime and the amendment of the offender.
 6. Rewards have been attempted.

7. The certainty of the punishment should secure society from future aggressions.
8. Want of the test of experience in fabricating them, and also deviation from the Divine law.
9. Undoubtedly; it detects errors and suggests improvements.
10. They were very crude and imperfect. The *laws* have been rendered less sanguinary, the *arts* have increased in number and facility, and the *sciences* have expanded not only in number but in perfection.
11. Uncontrolled authority exercised with rigour.
12. Only among ignorant persons and slaves.
13. Under despotic sway and consequent want of proper order and government.
14. A universal and destructive inundation.
15. Because human capacity can perceive no limits to the universe.
16. It is entirely too vast for description or conception.
17. They are equally undefinable—all infinite or incomprehensible.
18. Profound humility, and the necessity of implicit reliance on Divine revelation.
19. They afford no comparison whatever, and are as nothing.
20. It is fairly to be presumed.
21. The great length of life of the antediluvians, which exceeded the present average about twenty times, so that a son or daughter and a parent of the twentieth degree were often cotemporary. It is easy to see, that if all who have died within nine hundred years were now alive, the present population of the earth would sink into utter insignificance compared with what would then exist.
 * Because that article would then precede a consonant.
22. I am delighted with its variety and novelty.
23. I begin to perceive it is vastly so.
24. Those of my present age. Perhaps some of the members of this school.
25. Constantly entertain a deep, full and admitted acknowledgement of my various responsibilities and my duties to my constituents, myself and my country, and a continual and unwavering sense of my amenability to our common Creator.
26. My fame must descend *tarnished*, if not execrable;—I must appear before the *Bar of God* to receive retribution.
27. At the tribunal of heaven, to submit our earthly career.
28. It should make them cautious and prudent to preserve their innocence and establish habits of virtue, which will incalculably influence their future course.
29. It should induce a thorough review of the past, the correction of its errors, and a uniform course of virtue.
30. Five thousand eight hundred and fifty-two (5852) years (in the year 1848).
31. It is variously estimated from 800,000,000 to 1,000,000,000.
32. Into various nations or political subdivisions and tribes.
33. It has generally been hostile to each other and frequently destructive.
34. Quite the contrary. These are associated for their mutual benefit.
35. *Denote*—to mark out specifically. *Signify*—to imply by any other means. A number is *denoted* by a figure which *signifies* the quantity expressed.
36. *Separate*—asunder, not mixed. *Distinct*—bounded by limits or character. A con-
- pound may contain several *distinct* properties, but not *separate* unless analyzed.
37. *Various*—different. *Several*—divided asunder. An apple may be divided into *several* pieces but not *various* because all alike.
38. *Different*—separate. *Dissimilar*—unlike. Though our friends are *different* persons they may not be *dissimilar*, because they resemble each other.
39. One hundred and two (102) years.—The time of *commencing* the tower might not have been exactly simultaneous with the time of occupying its site.
40. Genesis IX., 1.
41. The son of Cush, and great-grandson of Noah.—Being fond of the chase, his hunting expeditions had probably led to the discovery of the beautiful plain of "Shinar," and his ambition and influence to its colonization.
42. His great age, and especially his domestic pursuits, were unfavorable to roving ambition; furthermore, it is reasonable to suppose that Noah, with all pious persons then living, would not be concerned in any dereliction of duty.
43. Because we are expressly informed elsewhere of the national location of other tribes or hordes.
44. In the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris, now embraced in the kingdoms of Persia and Turkey.
45. *Disunited*—distracted by factions. *Divided*—separated. A community may be very *disunited* before it submits to be *divided*.
46. Other reasons are expressly assigned for its erection; and as the deluge had covered the tops of the *highest mountains*, they could not have erected anything of sufficient height and strength to protect them from another inundation; and had their folly led them to attempt it, they would have laid the foundation of the tower upon the summit of Ararat, and not in the midst of the "Plain" in Shinar.
47. No doubt its principal object was to establish a fame. Other intentions may also have been entertained—as a rallying point, defence, presumption and pride, if not idolatry.
48. Babel.
49. Confusion, unintelligibility.
50. The vanity of wishing to have but one nation and one ruler.
51. He signally defeated it.
52. It increases such power.
53. It generally decreases it.
54. Several. An entertainer—our *host* gives luxurious banquets. Residents of paradise—"The heavenly *hosts* praise him." People—Christ went in front of the *host*. Tavern-keeper—the *host* furnished him lodging. *Mass*—The priest celebrates the *host*, &c.
55. Yes. "The innkeeper says of the traveller, he has a good *host*, and the traveller says of his landlord, he has a kind *host*."
56. The United States.
57. France at its revolution.
58. It has shidden into either anarchy or despotism.
59. Some have thought that it implied merely the confusion of speech attending a violent quarrel about the right of directing the work or plan of the tower &c.
60. Before that time we hear of but one language, whereas ever since there have been many, and at present over three thousand dialects are spoken.
61. One thousand seven hundred and fifty-

- seven (1757) years; but various authors have estimated it differently, thus:—Septuagint version, A. M. 758. Samaritan text, 1006. English Bible, 1656. Hebrew text, 1716. Josephus, 858. Vulgar Jewish computation, 1900. Hales, 849. Usher, 1656. Calnet, 1660.
62. Geographical divisions naturally insurmountable; as impassable mountains, broad oceans, &c.
 63. They appear to indicate that there should be numerous nations, and separate governments.
 64. The natural distance from the seat of government occasioning difficulty and delay of legislative and executive intercourse with the remote extremities opposes conclusive objections; moreover, the more extensive the region and people governed, the more exalted the ruler; and it appears evident that the Lord designs that homage should not be paid to any mortal man, inasmuch as those of the greatest power on earth have had their plans most signally frustrated. Nebuchadnezzar, Alexander, Caesar, and Napoleon, who attained at one time the highest pinnacle of earthly fame, were most signally abased, and closed their earthly career in the most humiliating and abject condition.
 65. They have failed from the want of virtue and intelligence among the people.
 66. It is undoubtedly the purest; but comparing the influence of Rome on the world of her day, with our own influence on the world of the present day, the United States is not the most powerful, but is far inferior.
 67. The enjoyment of morality and religion under a good government.

LESSON XI.

1. To promote the permanent happiness and prosperity of its subjects.
2. By concentrating the opinions founded on the local information and intelligence of all the members of the nation, the truth, propriety and equity of the subject under discussion are elicited, and correct deductions and decisions may result.
3. Under Christian governments where the people elect their rulers, and hold them responsible for the abuse of power.
4. Undoubtedly there were persons of physical strength and mechanical ability.
5. Nimrod, their leader, in particular.
6. He should possess vigor, intelligence, and virtue.
7. Undeviating piety.
8. It is obtainable by all.
9. Such as were distinguished for valor or other public services.
10. Nimrod.
11. Moses, in sacred history, informs us that Nimrod was a mighty hunter, and became a mighty one in the earth.
12. That written in conformity to the inspiration of God and contained in the holy Scriptures.
13. Because the *a*'s then precede vowels.
14. They were generally arbitrary and vindictive.
15. As is usually the effect of such laws, they hardened the people and rendered them refractory.
16. They produced sectional hostility between them.
17. They rendered them luxurious, effeminate, and corrupt.
18. Generally, and the people especially ape their venality and vices.
19. They most assuredly do, for the reason last given.
20. They are apt to imitate their rulers, though they cordially despise them.
21. Their virtuous example would be likely to ameliorate and purify the propensities of the people and win them to virtue.
22. Pious rulers would be one great preventive of degeneracy.
23. Never; eventually, either here or hereafter, punishment is certain.
24. It is undoubtedly the height of folly.
25. It is peculiarly the mark of littleness and meanness.
26. Matthew, v. 48, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."
27. The latter.
28. The latter.
29. A record of past events.
30. Herodotus.
31. History not dictated and sanctioned by Divine revelation.
32. Very little is known with certainty of the early history of this empire, from its establishment by Nimrod (the *Belus* of profane history) until the joint reign of Ninus and Semiramis, when it embraced the populous cities of Nineveh and Babylon, and was the most renowned and powerful empire of the world until during the reign of Belshazzar, when Cyrus, the Persian monarch, diverted the Euphrates from its channel and marched his army in the bed of the river, under the walls of Babylon, and captured the city and its emperor.
33. The luxury, voluptuousness and dissipation of its monarchs.
34. Anarchy, succeeded by a corrupt government with all its grievous consequences, until the election of Dejoces.
35. The people had too little virtue and intelligence to govern themselves.
36. From the people by election; and sometimes by direct appointment from God.
37. A delegated Theocracy.
38. "They have rejected me that I should not reign over them," 1 Sam. viii. 7. 1 Sam., chap. x., 17, "And Samuel called the people together unto the Lord to Mizpeh; 18, And said unto the children of Israel, Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, I brought up Israel out of Egypt, and delivered you out of the hand of the Egyptians, and out of the hand of all kingdoms, and of them that oppressed you: 19, And ye have this day rejected your God, who himself saved you out of all your adversities and your tribulations; and ye have said unto him, Nry, but set a king over us."
39. Theocracy, a government by God himself.
40. Patriarchal, a government by the father of a family or tribe.
41. Monarchical, accruing by the accumulation of families or tribes under an ambitious man.
42. Judicial excellence or military tact and valor.
43. The hereditary kings are universally far from it.
44. Comparatively few have loved or made literature their pursuit. Surrounded by luxury and flattery, they have relied on the virtues and talents of their ministers or cabinets, and neglected the Christian religion.
45. They were very limited.

46. Almost every city had its king.
47. It was originally divided into several States.
48. Sacred history proves the narrow bounds of ancient kingdoms; Joshua defeated thirty-one kings, and Adonibeseck seventy kings. See Judges, chap. i., verse 7.
49. They have generally ceased to be so, and become hereditary.
50. The ambition of monarchs to transmit their power and fame to posterity has prevailed; and modern kingdoms are governed by hereditary sovereigns and their nobility.
51. Africa, part of Asia, and the aboriginal possessions of America.
52. The universal belief of all mankind from the earliest ages, and the immensity of the universe; it can also be directly proved by analogy, for as hunger and thirst presuppose the existence of food and drink, so also the all-pervading desire for immortality establishes an eternity of being for the spirit.
53. Natural affection and ambition are its cause and foundation.
54. The quiet of society and the prevention of contention render it desirable; and the law of inheritance serves to keep harmony and peace in families after the death of their head members, and protects alike the defenceless and the powerful, operates as an incentive for all to use proper industry and economy, in order to assist those that are bound to them by the tenderest ties.
55. All political power and office are the natural and inalienable rights of the people, and all rulers are only temporarily employed by them.
56. It has degenerated into hereditary despotism and tyranny.
57. The same; but modified in its aspect by external circumstances.
58. Under all the restraints of civilization and refinement, men have often exhibited much weakness and vanity.
59. There is; they may sometimes abuse it; but the limited time for which it is delegated to them prevents serious and irreparable evils before it reverts to the people.
60. It is the natural result of power delegated to imperfect men, and daily experience confirms the hypothesis.
61. The compact is dissolved.
62. The rulers; the people are the employers and masters.
63. They should receive adequate punishment.
64. Being unable to peruse the official proceedings of their agents, they can form no just comparison of their acts, or decision about their propriety.
65. It has made them arrogant, overbearing, luxurious and inhuman.
66. It has rendered them servile, obstinate, rebellious and degraded, and therefore miserable.
67. The want of integrity and piety.
68. Wars have generally been originated by the influence of ambitious rulers; and when we consider that *two hundred thousand* lives have been sacrificed in a single battle of a single war, and multiply the result of loss and misery occasioned in a battle by the number of battles in one war, and that product by the number of wars, the legions of victims overpower our comprehension, and humanity bleeds and sickens at the spectacle.
69. The *unavoidable* expenses of a war are enormous. Uncounted sums were ex-

pended in the wars of Napoleon; and it was in battling him that England incurred most of her present enormous national debt, which oppresses her people beyond endurance, and shakes the foundation of her government.

70. The whole world might have been Christianized, and the blessings of education universally disseminated.
71. Such a supposition is contrary to his well-known attributes; yet in the completion of his grand designs he permits the unholy passions of men to subserve his overruling plan for effecting his inscrutable purposes.
72. By commanding us, (which may be construed nationally as well as personally.) "To do unto others as we would they should do unto us;" he has prohibited the indulgence of discord and strife, and thus virtually interdicted them and their effects.
73. As men become intelligent, and discern the wickedness of war, they will cease to suffer themselves to be led to slaughter to promote the aggrandizement of a few men.
74. Among many other texts, we have the following: Isaiah, ii., 4, And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plough-shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

LESSON XII.

1. The following order is probably correct: 1st. The institution of marriage. 2d. The punishment of crime. 3d. The recognition of the right of property.
2. These usages have generally retained their substance, but varied essentially in their details.
3. Marriage is generally recognized, but in some countries polygamy is allowed—various acts allowed in one country, are in another punished as crimes. The *meum* and *hujus* generally sanctioned is, in some places, exchanged for a community of property, &c.
4. Undoubtedly.
5. We are informed by holy writ, that he instituted them and commanded their observance. See Genesis, i., 26—23, and ii., 18—25. The sin of murder had been committed in the very infancy of the world, by Cain, who was punished therefor by the Creator. Reasoning upon this known fact of the possibility of crime, the antediluvians would be led to invent corresponding penalties. Tillage being man's primitive occupation, each would probably become attached to the soil and the rude instruments he had with much labor formed, to cultivate it. Lands would then be equitably divided by general consent, and the right of every one to his implements and the ground he tilled, acknowledged and respected.
6. In ancient times, Xerxes; in modern, Napoleon.
7. No; they were very severe.
8. The severity of the laws of Moses, which were mild compared with those of antiquity, and of Gentile nations of the same time.
9. The seventh day of the week, devoted to rest and consecrated for the worship of the Lord.
10. At the close of the work of creation.
11. As the sabbath was expressly instituted

- for rest and religious worship, our pursuits should be religiously devoted to that end.
12. Physical relaxation is absolutely necessary to the perfection of our bodily health, and a necessary prerequisite for those religious exercises preparatory to that eternal sabbath to which they tend.
 13. Several powerful nations have renounced the Christian religion, profaning the sabbath, but they have invariably met with a signal overthrow.
 14. The progress of civilization has increased their number and ameliorated their rigor.
 15. The refinements of civilized life, and especially the influence of Christianity, have measurably extinguished the ferocity of savage life, and subjected men's passions to reason.
 16. Though in many minor details they are not adapted to the present state of improvement, yet their fundamental principles rest on the immutable basis of justice, and must be revered and copied by the advocates of the rights of man in all coming time.
 17. In the Pentateuch, or first five books of the Old Testament.
 18. They are based upon them, varying, of course, in conformity to circumstances of time, place, character and pursuits.
 19. Our legislatures aim to imitate them, and our judiciary consider laws nugatory which clash with the Divine law.
 20. Because they were dictated by Divine inspiration.
 21. This is one of the exceptions to the rule that *in* before adjectives means *not*; *in* is sometimes of Saxon or Greek origin; in both cases it has an augmentative meaning—the Latin *in*, which is the original word for *in*, occasionally retains its primitive augmentative meaning, but in these cases *in* is always inseparable, i. e., the adjective of which *in* is a prefix is never used without its prefix *in* in English, but in Latin *in*, *minco* and *porto*, are used separately; it often happens that the prefixes which are inseparable in English are separable in the languages from which they are derived; *in*, in the 23d line, means weighty, and has an augmentative meaning. The man was in imminent danger, is another instance where *in* forms a part of the adjective, yet it has not a negative meaning. In both of the latter examples, *in* is of Latin origin. *In* is only one of the many instances in which words, in their modern usage, have a meaning either very different or even directly contrary to their original signification.
 22. Condition or state of being; as *society*, *condition* of many in a community.
 23. *In*, a prefix. *Ty*, an affix.
 24. *Prefix*, placed before. *Affix*, added at the end.
 25. *State of being* notorious.
 26. *State of being* valid.
 27. The prefixes and affixes are not uniform in their meaning.
 28. It has not.
 29. It is not.
 30. It is a constituent part of the primary word or root.
 31. Usually before original roots; some words, however, contain two or more prefixes and affixes, as *con-sub stanti-ality*.
 32. *Notoriety* 2—*knowledge* and *exposure*. The *notoriety* of the position that $2+2=4$. His valor has become a matter of *notoriety*.
- Validity* 2—*certainty* and *value*. The *validity* of the story is admitted. The step was of doubtful *validity*. *Forms* 5—*shapes*, *bauby*, *rites*, *benches*, *makes*, &c. The particles of matter exhibit various *forms*. Ladies present different *forms*. The *forms* of the episcopal church. The pupils sit on *forms*. Evaporation of sea-water *forms* salt. *Drawing*, many—*holding*, *enacting*, *gaining*, *limning*, &c. Elephants are seen *drawing* timber. Amusements are *drawing* youth from virtue. He succeeded in *drawing* profit by the enterprise. The scholar learns *drawing*, &c. *Sacredness* 2—*holiness* and *inviolability*. They worship with great *sacredness*. His promise is of positive *sacredness*. *Engagements* 3—*contracts*, *employments*, *conflicts*, &c. His *engagements* may be relied on. Our *engagements* occupy our entire attention. They were victorious in several *engagements*. *Deeds*, several—*title-papers*, *acts*, &c. The *deeds* are recorded. We shall be judged by our *deeds*.
33. From the Latin word *sacer*.
 34. Its original root may mean either to bless or to curse.
 35. Webster's unabridged Dictionary of 1848, also Richardson's Dictionary, sanction both meanings; in the term *sacred majesty*, as applied to kings, it seems to be blasphemous. *Sacre* was formerly used in the same way we now use *consecrate*. The general usage of modern writers sanctions the application of *sacred* to holy purposes, and *consecrate* may have either a holy or an unholy signification.
 36. With or together.
 37. A prefix.
 38. Because *put* before the primitive word or root.
 39. See Lesson VI., Question 4, page 4 of the Appendix.
 40. *Convey*, to carry with. *Consume*, to burn together. *Convoke*, to call together, &c.
 41. Evidences of contracts for transferring property.
 42. Transfers effected by word of mouth only, without writing, often accompanied by certain ceremonies, intended to make an indelible impression on the witnesses; as, for the grantor to pluck off his shoe and give it to the grantee; or the delivery of a clod as the symbol of the estate, &c.
 43. By a written contract between the parties, which is delivered in presence of witness, as the symbol of the property conveyed, and acknowledged to be such in the presence of a legally-constituted officer.
 44. *Necessary*, naturally obligatory; *requisite*, made obligatory by statute. A sabbath is *necessary* to man, but the fourth article of the decalogue has made the observance of the seventh day requisite for that purpose.
 45. Entrances through the city wall.
 46. Because our cities are not enclosed by surrounding walls.
 47. Many of the considerable cities of the eastern continent have either fortifications or gates, as Paris, Peking, &c., and some on our own continent, as Mexico, Quebec, &c.
 48. Yet.
 49. *Though* implies an admitted position, *yet*, its consequence. It is thence called its corresponding or cor-relative conjunction.
 50. It means *on* or *upon*, as the first dwellers *on* or *upon* the earth.
 51. When *in* is the prefix of an adjective, it usually has a privative or negative meaning, but when *in* is the prefix of a verb or

a word derived from a verb, it usually has an augmentative meaning; the word *inhabitants*, in the 15th line, is derived from the Latin verb *inhabito*, consequently *in* has an augmentative meaning.

52. By oral reiteration, by pillars erected and sometimes engraved with hieroglyphics, inventing significant names, &c.
53. The Jewish exodus from Egypt, Homer's Iliad, &c.
54. Ancient rulers generally concentrated in themselves all the functions of government; modern improvements especially among the most enlightened nations, have separated ecclesiastical from civil rule and distributed the latter into several departments, legislative, judicial and executive, and assigned the duties of each department to separate functionaries.
55. Writing.
56. *Together*, to bring together. See Lesson VI, Question 4.
57. *Verse*, the metrical rhyming of sounds; *Poetry*, lofty sentiments metrically written: thus verse—

“*You have one book, I have two,
Mine are old, yours is new.*”

Poetry—

“*Around thee shall glisten the loveliest amber
That ever the sorrowing seabird hath wept.*”

58. *Over or down*. Transmitted—sent or passed over or down to posterity, &c.
59. *Across*—Trans-Atlantic, across the Atlantic. *Through*—transfuse, to mix throughout. *To cross*—transgress, to go contrary to, &c.
60. Their resort to other modes of commemorating events is the best evidence of it.
61. Moses, in writing the Pentateuch.
62. The former is a judicial officer in temporal affairs; the latter an executive or mediatorial officer of ecclesiastical jurisdiction.
63. *In* is the prefix of a verb and consequently has an augmentative meaning.
64. *Infallible*, not fallible; our Creator is an infallible judge of all our actions. *Indefinite*, not definite. *Infinite*, without limit. Space may be indefinite yet not infinite.
65. Augmentative meaning.
66. Augmentative.
67. The Teacher illustrates and incites in all the pupils a desire to improve.
68. They usually have a privative or negative signification.
69. There are only a few exceptions to this as well as to rules in general.
70. Immorality often results from inattentive habits; ignorant, irreligious, neglectful and dissipated people complain most of illegal proceedings.
71. Those of both ecclesiastical and civil government, and in the latter all its functions, legislative, judicial and executive.
72. In general he is not, especially as each requires the highest moral and intellectual endowments in communities of considerable extent.
73. Moral and other important qualifications are indispensable in all of them.
74. Wise men of the greatest probity of character; generally the priests.
75. Probably the allotting and securing to each man a certain portion of land.
76. Progressive movement, or advance.
77. The word is of different origin, in which it means *stead*. It was formerly written *stead*, but was changed to *step* for euphony.
78. *Movement*—this was an important *step*.

Short distance—it is but a *step*. *Gait*—his *step* is firm. *To advance*—they *step* briskly. *In place of*—she is my *stepmother*, &c.

79. In common; no one having claim or the means of obtaining a permanent title to any particular part.
80. Chiefly by hunting, fishing and using spontaneous productions.
81. The laws of which experience has suggested the necessity, and to which they are all supposed to assent, among which are the metes and boundaries of their several estates.
82. To promote peace and harmony in society, that the possessions of each may be universally known and observed, and every one claim undisputable enjoyment of his exclusive patrimony.
83. The matured produce separated from the soil gave rise to personal property, which required other and different rules for its regulation.
84. As all derive their sustenance, either directly or indirectly, from the earth, it is evident that a majority in all extensive countries must devote their time to agriculture; and reason and revelation alike show the necessity of zealous exertion for the accomplishment of vital objects. The desire for the possession and enjoyment of property presents the strongest stimulant in human society for exertion and unwearyed labor; hence, the greatest good to the greatest numbers always results from the most desirable and permanent of all property being open for competition and the possession of those who, by exemplary sobriety and industry, merit its enjoyment.
85. 1st. Oppression generally results from an extravagant landed aristocracy. 2d. Inability to procure or possess permanent property engenders supineness, indolence and depravity, and thus society is demoralized. 3d. The undue proportion of power possessed by the proprietaries induces despotic rule over the populace, and resistance, factions and tumults, degradation, famine, and its natural attendant, pestilence, are the consequence.
86. To denote, by prominent land-marks, the precise limits of their estates.
87. From removing or obliterating those land-marks.
88. Usually by tracing the exact course of their lines with a compass, and measuring their distances by a chain, pole, paces, &c.
89. By accurate re-measurement, by surveyors, the precise angles can be found.
90. The Egyptians, on account of their land-marks being annually lost by the overflowing of the Nile.
91. A hyphen.
92. Frequently: as when you wish to unite compound words, and particularly to unite the last syllable of a line (for want of room) to the remaining syllable of the same word in the next line.
93. The sense in a great measure depends on them; and a distinct articulation frequently requires it.
94. *Book* and *case* are two distinct articles; yet if we unite their names by a hyphen, the compound word, *book-case*, is the name of an article distinctly different from either; so, *ink-stand*, *turn-cap*, *butter-milk*, *turn-table*, *ginger-bread*, *water-melon*, *land-marks*, *turn-stile*.
95. Land-marks, or monumental stations in the angles of boundary lines.

96. That they were fictitious, and that the works attributed to Homer were in fact the production of several wandering songsters.
 97. A famous Latin poet.
 98. Tillage, or their industrious and permanent improvement.
 99. Affection for their children as their own "flesh and blood," joined to ambition for the fame of its accumulation.
 100. Necessity.
 101. At death, the law of nature would permit the property of the deceased to revert to the common stock, the eagerness of those at hand to grasp it would occasion strife, and the quiet of society be disturbed; to prevent this disturbance, the law of inheritance was interposed.
 102. *Peace*, exemption from external commotion; *tranquillity*, calmness of mind. Socrates was *tranquil* in his chair, while Xantippe very much disturbed the *peace* of the room.
 103. The whole body of laws relating to the rights of property, real and personal.
 104. *Need*, want. *Necessity*, want, indispensably pressing. We are frequently under the *necessity* of going without that of which we stand most in *need*.
 105. *Invent*, to light upon something new. *Discover*, to find what before existed. Gutenberg *invented* the art of printing. Columbus *discovered* America.
 106. *Permanent*, enduring. *Fixed*, firm, established. The President's salary is *fixed* but not *permanent*.
 107. *Patrimony*, right or estate derived from one's ancestors. *Inheritance*, right or estate derived from any person.
 108. *Devises*, bequests. *Wills*, the instruments by which legacies are bequeathed.
 109. *Property*, as there used, and *ownership* are synonymous.
 110. *Rights*, indisputable titles. *Claims*, privileges to which we are entitled by asking.
 111. *Compose*, to put together. *Constitute*, authoritatively to sanction.
 112. *Code* and *book of laws*, as used, synonymous.
 113. A negative, equivalent to *not*.
 114. The same.
 115. Very incomplete.
 116. Certainly not.
 117. Unforeseen exigencies.
 118. They have been changed from time to time to conform to the exigencies of civilization.
 119. New pursuits, discoveries, inventions, improvements and the progress of civilization, and especially the introduction of the pacific institutions of Christianity.
 120. Jesus Christ.
 121. In the New Testament.
 122. Injustice would cease, and with it all its penalties and their infliction; arrogance and haughtiness be succeeded by modesty and meekness; universal politeness would be practised; true practical devotion, with cheerfulness, supply the place of austere bigotry and gloomy sanctimoniousness; broils, sedition, and retaliation no more be indulged in; and "peace on earth and good will to men," pervading the world, the grand millennium would commence.
- LESSON XIII.
1. The generally-received account of all past events.
 2. *Unerring*, undeviating. *Infallible*, exempt from mistake. A uniform course may be *unerring*, though directed to a *fallible* issue.
 3. Extensive communities; as states, nations, &c.
 4. A noun.
 5. Of the plural number.
 6. See Lesson VI., Question 4, pages 4th and 5th of the Appendix.
 7. By changing *y* into *ies*.
 8. Commonwealths.
 9. An important proportion, literally half.
 10. Always, when used as a distinct prefix.
 11. Because that is its uniform character in all standard authorities.
 12. *Semi-circle*, half a circle. *Semi-quaver*, half a quaver. *Semi-fluid*, proportionally fluid.
 13. Before, previously.
 14. Always.
 15. *Pre-nuse*, to put before. *Pre-conceive*, to believe before. *Pre-destinate*, previously to fix the destiny.
 16. In its most extended application it pervades the universe.
 17. It embraces every thing in animated nature.
 18. The specification is more emphatic by distributing the meaning to each separate individual.
 19. It is not only quite reasonable, but necessary to the object of the institution.
 20. The former; the latter generally results in *injury* rather than benefit.
 21. Certainly; at least by personal acquiescence.
 22. Perfection in social virtue might effect that desideratum.
 23. All history proves the imperfection of human nature and its proneness to evil.
 24. The restraints of law.
 25. That man is formed for society, and that he must live in society to answer the end for which he was created.
 26. *Disposed*, adapted. *Inclined*, bent towards. A man may therefore be *disposed* to happiness though not *inclined* to the course resulting in it. *Strictly*, nicely exact. *Rigorously*, severely exact. We may be *strict* without *rigor*. *Due* and *right*, synonymously used as *just claim*. *Need*, absolute lack. *Want*, desire. One may *need* punishment and not *want* it. *History*, an authentic and dignified narrative. *Account*, a simple narrative. *Periods*, divisions of time. *Ages*, the lives of men within those periods. *Weakness*, want of physical or moral strength. *Infirmity*, inefficiency arising from disease or malformation.
 27. For its comprehensiveness; *man* being the generic term for the human species.
 28. That man, in embracing social privileges, relinquished a portion of his natural rights.
 29. It is not.
 30. Inasmuch as man was formed for society by his Creator, the laws of nature were made in accordance with that design by Jehovah, and man never did and never can possess any rights independent of his Creator.
 31. Several: *condition*—the horse is in good case. *Sheath*—the scissors are in their case. *Contingence*—circumstances alter the case, grammatical inflection of nouns, &c.
 32. Not in every point of equality.
 33. They are born of unequal size, weight, color, form, robust, sickly, &c., &c.
 34. That they have equal claims to the protection of society, and equal privilege of

- volition and action within the restraints necessarily instituted for mutual protection.
35. The natural rights belonging to others—and the axiom that no one has a right to seize the fruits of another's labor, or appropriate to his own use all that comes within his grasp.
 36. The chords which unite society would be severed, and revolt and misdirection weaken if not destroy our compact.
 37. A subjection to the laws that mutually protect his rights.
 38. The state or community of which one is a member.
 39. They may, under peculiar circumstances or conditions.
 40. The Divine laws.
 41. The weak would be liable to oppression from the strong, and *both* from lawless combinations.
 42. None; those nations have attained the most renown who have regarded most the Divine law or its cardinal principles.
 43. Undoubtedly; the sources of many of our blessings elude not only careless observation, but frequently the closest scrutiny.
 44. No.
 45. The operation of laws is *restraint*, and most of our laws were enacted before we had any participation in them.
 46. Many of them from time immemorial, and others from the organization of the nation.
 47. The carelessness of their representatives often sacrifices their voice.
 48. *People*—the whole body of the population, embracing all ages and both sexes. *Citizens*—those freemen entitled to suffrage. *Governed* and *ruled*, synonymous. *Laws*—rules of government. *Statutes*—written enactments. *Enacted*—established by public decree. *Made*—formed in any manner.
 49. *Synonymus*—evident and plain, governed and ruled, lives and existence. *Definitions*—remarked, depend on, framing, confederacy, operation, citizens, made.
 50. The expression means the largest possible number; 291 members allows Wisconsin 3 representatives. Congress, in its legislative capacity, includes the President of the United States, and also the Vice-President, who is ex-officio president of the senate.
 51. There are 30 States, each State sends two senators, $30 \times 2 = 60$ senators; subtract 60 from 291 = 231 members in the house of representatives.
 52. No, each State is entitled to but two senators.
 53. Certainly; equal to the whole number of members, minus double the number of States.
 54. One hundred and sixteen.
 55. Thirty-one.
 56. Fifty-eight.
 57. Sixteen.
 58. The house of representatives must have a speaker, which leaves 115 members who vote; and 53 is a sufficient number to pass a bill. The speaker gives the casting vote when there is a tie.
 59. Such a contingency might occur.
 60. They should be faithful, conscientious, and punctual in their attendance.
 61. Unquestionably the former.
 62. The veto of the President.
 63. Every bill, after it passes both houses of congress, is presented to the President; if he signs the bill it becomes a law, but if he does not approve of the measure, he writes the word veto on the back of the bill, which prevents it from being a law.
 64. To the house whence it originated.
 65. When a bill, after it has been vetoed by the President, is re-considered by both houses and passed by a majority of two-thirds of each house, it then becomes a law, notwithstanding the President's veto.
 66. In case of there being but a bare quorum in the senate, a bill might pass unanimously the house—by receiving a negative vote of eleven senators it would, with the President's veto, be defeated.
 67. For wise purposes (which will hereafter be explained) the framers of the constitution allowed the smallest State to have a representation in the senate equal to the largest State.
 68. Because all the United States senators are elected, not by the people directly, but by the legislatures of their respective States and the constituents of the members of legislature of the largest State would be more than two times greater than the collected constituents of the members of the six smallest States in the Union.
 69. The United States senators are always elected by the State legislatures for the term of six years (unless otherwise stipulated, as in case of filling a vacancy occasioned by death, &c.) The representatives in congress are chosen directly by the people, usually for two years.
 70. Seldom, if ever.
 71. There are many different opinions even on the most important subjects, and one of the excellent traits of the constitution is the freedom in the expression of sentiments.
 72. Congress, like all other human tribunals, is liable to err, and consequently to pass evil laws; but if the people are intelligent they have the power eventually of rectifying the error.
 73. Because laws are often passed by one congress and repealed by another.
 74. The wisest and the best men.
 75. Generally speaking, they are the worst; and the history of the Roman republic exhibits in a striking manner the danger of employing feasting legislators.
 76. Many; Caesar was among the most prominent—he feasted the people of Rome with the most sumptuous luxuries for forty successive days, at 22,000 tables. The theatres were thrown open; games and festivals were exhibited gratis to the people, but, like the stalled ox, they were feasted solely for the benefit of the power that supplied them; for, in return, the people of Rome, in their ecstasy, yielded their liberties. If, in the place of intoxicating liquor, the candidates seeking the votes of the people contribute in any manner to their real and permanent welfare, then philanthropy (and not selfish motives) may actuate the donor; but every one should have sufficient education to discriminate between objects for personal aggrandizement and disinterested benevolence.
 77. Undoubtedly there is much danger. The representatives of the nation, both at home and abroad, are usually considered among the most honorable and gifted of the country. Some of the greatest and the best of men have been legislators. The natural love of power and of office—the pecuniary emoluments, &c., offer inducements both to the good and the evil; and

- no nation can consider its liberties safe if a majority of the people are ignorant.
78. That no one has perfect liberty.
 79. With the utmost fidelity and patriotism.
 80. In the people.
 81. Power given by the people to one of their number, to act in their place, and to the best of his ability for their advantage.
 82. The word *deputize* is never used in England, but it is in common use in America. The English call this word, with some others that are used only in our country, Americanisms.
 83. It returns to its grantors at the expiration of a stipulated time.
 84. They have been the slaves of tyrants—preyed upon each other in a state of anarchy—and generally lived without the full enjoyment of the blessings of Christianity.
 85. Education in its most comprehensive sense.
 86. Because the Americans successfully resisted the most powerful monarchy of the world—that they formed a republican government granting perfect freedom in the enjoyment of civil and religious rights—and because thither the oppressed and trodden-down millions of Europe look for light and for freedom.
 87. That science which treats of the respective duties of those who make or administer the law, and those who are governed by it; and generally of all the privileges and immunities of citizens.
 88. An art is that which depends on practice or performance, and science that which depends on abstract or speculative principles. The theory of music is a science; the practice of it an art.
 89. States in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people.
 90. Greece, in letters; Carthage, in commerce; and Rome, in arms.
 91. Because the fact is generally conceded that human nature is the same now that it always has been.
 92. Because the reasons that produced the ruin of other republics may, if not properly heeded, sever or overthrow our Union.
 93. To prevent their own subjects from desiring a republican government, and thereby retain their own hereditary power and property.
 94. The large number of people in the United States that can neither read nor write—the prevalence of Atheism, and consequently the want of moral or Christian principle, would also endanger our liberties.
 95. Their immediate personal interest undoubtedly leads them to wish for our dissolution and overthrow.
 96. As philanthropists, they are interested in the perpetuity of our institutions; but either not rightly understanding the true tenacity of our republic, or not wishing to offend their sovereigns, they generally extol their own governments and disparage ours.
 97. We should always be tolerant; it is the nature of man to err; we may ourselves often be in the wrong, yet think we are right; our institutions allow to each entire freedom of opinion.
 98. The want of moral or Christian principle among rulers, and the ignorance of the mass of the people.
 99. By enormous taxes to support in magnificence hereditary sovereigns and nobles.
 100. Because all power is lodged with the people.
 - 101, 102, 103. (See some Ancient History or Biographical Dictionary.)
 104. From the Latin, *palma*; it originally meant superiority, victory, or prosperity. The branches of the *palma* were formerly worn in token of victory. The *palma* was adopted as an emblem of victory, it is said, because the tree is so elastic as, when pressed, to rise and recover its correct position.
 105. Because it denotes Greece and Rome in the plenitude of their victorious career.
 106. Literary and moral or Christian efforts
 107. A combination of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union.
 108. Christian education imparted to every individual.
 109. To promote the happiness and prosperity of all.
 110. They are in theory, and they should be preeminently so in practice.
 111. That we not only praise our illustrious ancestors in words, but that we imitate them in actions, and exhibit the transcendent excellence of republican institutions.
 112. To imitate their wisdom, and aim to transmit in unsullied purity the incomparable institutions they founded.
 113. They should be purely republican in their character, and their tendency the dissemination of letters, political wisdom and Christianity.

LESSON XIV.

1. *Disparity* signifies unfitness of objects to be by one another. *Inequality* signifies having no regularity. The *disparity* between David and Goliath was such as to render the success of the former more strikingly miraculous. The *inequality* in the conditions of men is not attended with a corresponding *inequality* in their happiness. For the signification of the prefixes, see Lesson V., Question 4th, page 3, Ap.
2. *Ignorant* is a comprehensive term: it includes want of knowledge to any degree, from the highest to the lowest. Ignorance is not always one's disgrace, since it is not always one's fault. *Illiterate* is less general in its application, but it is generally used as a term of reproach. The poor *ignorant* savage is an object of pity, but the *illiterate* quack is an object of contempt. For the signification of the prefixes, see Lesson VI., Question 4th, page 4, Appendix.
3. It would tend to render the sense obscure, and *all* would then denote all the rights. It is now used as a noun, and denotes all persons.
4. *Relinquish* means to give up that which we would gladly retain. *Quit* means to leave that to which we return no more. The widows and the orphans *quit* their houses and *relinquish* their property to the ruthless conquerors.
5. To renounce all claims of being his own judge, and of inflicting punishment upon others for real or supposed injuries.
6. *Precipitancy*, the want of knowledge or talent.
7. To force.
8. It is the substitute for a noun, and has a plural signification equivalent to *no persons*.
9. *Administer* is generally used in a good sense—*contribute*, either in a good or a bad sense. Thus: the good Samaritan *admin-*

- istered to the comfort of the man that had fallen among thieves. Authors sometimes contribute to the vices and follies of mankind. For prefixes, see Lesson VI., Question 4th, page 4, Appendix.
10. Many; 1st. *Space in progression*—as, Men are yet in the first *degree* of improvement; it should be their aim to attain the highest *degree*. 2d. *A step in dignity or rank*—as, It is supposed there are different *degrees* or orders of Angels. 3d. In *genealogy*—as, A relation in the second or third *degree*. 4th. *Extent*—We suffer an extreme *degree* of heat or cold. 5th. In *geometry*—A *degree* is one division of a circle, including a three-hundredth and sixtieth part of its circumference. 6th. In *algebra*—A *degree* is a term applied to equations. 7th. *Space on mathematical and other instruments*—The freezing point is usually marked on thermometers at 32 *degrees*. 8th. *Professional*—Physicians receive the *degree* of Doctor of Medicine. 9th. *By moderate advances*—Drinking spirituous liquor forms by *degrees* a confirmed habit of intemperance. 10th. *Literary*—The student, having finished the prescribed course of study, received the *degree* of Bachelor of Arts, &c.
 11. What is perpetual admits of *no termination*. Constant admits of *no change*. The Divine Law is a *perpetual* guide to happiness, it should be the *constant* endeavor of all to live in accordance with its precepts. See prefixes, page 4, Appendix.
 12. Communities.
 13. They contribute in the highest possible degree to man's present and future happiness—maintain authority without oppression—regulate private conduct without invading the rights of individuals, or enacting any prescribed mode of worship.
 14. The Romans formerly used the term Law of Nations to denote the instituted or positive law common to all nations. *International Law* literally means, law between nations. The term *Law of Nations*, like many other phrases now in use, differs essentially from its ancient meaning; it now denotes *International Law*, or law between nations. *Inter* signifies between. See Lesson VI., Question 4th, page 4, Appendix.
 15. Though it is generally laid down by writers, that the Law of Nations is founded on customs, compacts, treaties, leagues, and agreements, yet these have uniformly been violated when nations have not been governed by a sense of religious duty. It may, therefore, be safely asserted that the only permanent and valid basis of the Law of Nations is *Christianity*.
 16. Simply a moral or religious relation, all being on an equality similar to that of individuals if all the courts of justice were abolished.
 17. See section 6.
 18. *Controversy* is applied to speculative points, and implies opposition;—*dispute*, to matters of fact, and implies doubt. Though the authenticity of the Bible has been *disputed* by numbers in latter times, yet few have had the hardihood to *controvert* the justice and purity of its precepts.
 19. *Disregard* applies to warnings, words, and opinions;—*slight*, to persons. Young people cannot *slight* those to whom they owe personal attentions, without *disregarding* all that has been taught them of politeness.
 20. As *usage* relates to what has long been done, it is a stronger term than *custom*, which is used for what is generally done. The *customs* of the present century are more or less influenced by the *usages* of every preceding one.
 21. See section 7.
 22. *Famous* is indefinite and may be used in a good or bad sense;—*renowned* has always a good meaning. While George Washington is equally *renowned* for bravery and prudence, when commander-in-chief of the American army, and for wisdom and probity when President of the United States;—Benedict Arnold is *famous* alike for his daring valor in the beginning of the revolutionary struggle, and his after unsuccessful attempt to betray his country.
 23. The feelings of heart and head are involved in *regard*;—the intellect only is concerned in *respect*. Though subjects pay *respect* to their monarch, they rarely have much *regard* for him.
 24. Figuratively, as used here, *fruitful* means possessing abundantly, and *prolific* implies creative power. A *prolific* genius is much aided by a *fruitful* imagination.
 25. *Instruction* comprehends greater knowledge and higher station;—*teaching* only embodies superior knowledge. The school commissioners *instructed* the master to *teach* the children in the most plain and thorough manner.
 26. We use *conquered* for persons and things;—*vanquished*, for persons only. The latter is the stronger term. As long as a people are unsubdued their country cannot be called *conquered*, though its armies are *vanquished*.
 27. Of the tyranny and perfidy of Rome.
 28. The *illustrious* rises far above the *celebrated* in dignity, insuring regard and veneration. The name of the *celebrated* philanthropist Howard is rendered *illustrious* by his many Christian virtues.
 29. *Insidious* signifies addicted to vicious stratagems;—*treacherous* means disposed to betray;—*perfidious* denotes breach of faith, with the addition of hostility. He had pursued this *insidious* course for a long time, when, one day, I detected his *perfidy*, and charged him with it, but I did not know the full extent of his *treachery* for some months. (*The text has but two words.*)
 30. *Registered* applies to persons and things;—*recorded*, to things only. The former is used for domestic and civil transactions, the latter for public and political events. Those who *record* deeds, &c., *register* the titles of such instruments in separate books alphabetically, in order to facilitate the necessary examinations.
 31. See section 9.
 32. *Recent* is said of what has lately passed;—*modern*, of what has happened in the present age or day. The necessity of making modern languages the basis of study for modern times, was not ascertained until a comparatively *recent* day.
 33. *Peace*, though the more general term, is relative in its meaning, being in opposition to strife, and implying cessation from it;—*tranquillity* is more absolute, and expresses a situation as it exists at present, independent of what has gone before or will come after. On the return of *peace*, the *tranquillity* of society is in danger of being disturbed by the lawlessness of a disbanded soldiery.
 34. *Equal* is said of degree, quantity, number,

and dimensions;—*uniform*, of corresponding fitness. Your horses are *equal* in size, but not *uniform* in color. Figuratively, *equal* applies to moral qualities, and *uniform* to temper, habits, character, and conduct. Our friend's habits are *uniform*, and his sense of justice is not only *equal* to that of his neighbors, but he is more exacting of himself than of any one else.

35. *Power* is the general term;—*strength* is a mode of power. The *strength* of a nation's armies often give it the *power* to subjugate a neighboring weaker state.
36. See section 10.
37. *Prescribe* partakes of the nature of counsel altogether, and has nothing of command;—but *dictate* amounts to even more than command. I will cheerfully follow the course you *prescribe*, but, at the same time, I cannot suffer my brother to *dictate* to me.
38. *Method* is said of what requires contrivance;—*Mode*, of that which demands practice and habitual attention. The swordmaster teaches the best *mode* of holding the foil, and the easiest *method* of thrusting and warding.
39. *Form* is the general term;—*cérémony* is a particular kind of form. The *cérémonies* of Mahomedanism must appear in a very curious light to a person unacquainted with its *forms*.
40. *Equally* means alike;—*equably*, evenly. The latter is seldom used in any but a moral sense. By observing the planets move so *equably*, we are *equally* convinced of the stability of the solar system, and the perfect adaptedness of all its parts to each other.
41. *Object* signifies that for which we strive;—*end* is more general, implying the consummation of our wishes and endeavors. We cannot properly accomplish any *object* without keeping the *end* constantly in view.
42. *Honor* is the approbation conferred on a man by others, comprehending also the material tokens of approval;—*dignity* is the worth or value added to his condition. The acceptance of these ill-deserved *honors* rather diminished than increased his *dignity*.

LESSON XV.

1. Of the necessary or fundamental law of nations.
2. *Principle* is applied to the radical parts of things;—*precept*, to rules laid down. A *precept* supposes the authority of a superior;—a *principle*, only an illustrator. I would impress it upon you as a *precept*, never to imbibé *principles* without a searching examination.
3. Both convey the idea of superiority in the countenance and sanction; but *sanction* has more of authority. Persons are *countenanced*; things, *sanctioned*. As I cannot *sanction* his acts on account of their shamelessness, you must not expect me to *countenance* him.
4. *Change* implies a substitution;—*alter*, a partial difference. To pursue your journey in safety, you will have to *change* your horse, and *alter* your wagon. You will cease to be respected, if you do not *alter* your conduct and *change* your residence.
5. Of the positive, or international law as comprised in treaties.
6. *Monarch* refers to undivided power, but does not define its extent;—*sovereign*, to the highest degree of power. The extent

of the dominions of Great Britain fully entitles its *monarch* to the name of *sovereign*.

7. *Contest* is always applied to matters of personal interest;—*dispute*, mostly to speculative opinions. While John *contested* with the landlord about the charges in the bill, his father and I *disputed* on the advantages of such contention.
8. We *exhibit* and *display* with express intention, and mostly to please ourselves; but *exhibit* is mostly taken in a good, or an indifferent sense, and *display* in a bad one. To say nothing of his arrogant and contemptuous demeanor, a fop *displays* his emptiness by gaudy personal adornments; but a gentleman *exhibits* his sense by a neat dress and unassuming conversation.
9. See section 3.
10. *Agreement* applies to transactions of every description, particularly to such as are between individuals;—*covenant*, to compacts between communities, commonly to national and public contracts. The plenipotentiaries met the next day according to *agreement* and concluded the *covenant*.
11. *Sanction* implies authoritative approbation;—*support* is a stronger word, embodies actual help and co-operation, but does not require authority. The President *sanctioned* the treaty, and was *supported* by the senate.
12. *Restrict* is the action of persons on persons;—*circumscribe*, the action of things on things or persons. On account of being much *restricted* in his quarterly allowance by his father, Henry's power to squander was so *circumscribed* that the necessary forethought exercised in providing for his daily wants taught him frugality.
13. It leaves each one *in statu quo ante bellum*, that is, in the state in which it was before the war.
14. See section 4.
15. We *acknowledge* facts—we *recognize* that which comes again before our notice. All rational men *acknowledge* the existence of God, and when conscience threatens punishment to secret crimes it manifestly *recognizes* a supreme governor from whom nothing is hid.
16. *Abolish* means to lose every trace of former existence;—*abrogate* signifies to do away with any thing; *abolish* is a more gradual proceeding. Disuse *abolishes*, a positive interference is necessary to *abrogate*. *Abolish* is employed with regard to customs, *abrogate*, with regard to any authorized transactions of mankind. Although Great Britain *abrogated* by war all claims to the friendship of her colonies, yet long-continued peace has *abolished* the unnatural enmity between the United States and England.
17. *Coalescence* means the act of growing or coming together;—*union* signifies agreement, or the act of joining two or more things into one. *Coalescence* of nations and *union* of families contribute to the happiness of mankind.
18. To *injure* is a progressive mode of *injuring*. An *injury* may take place either by degrees or by an instantaneous act. By overstraining our eyes, we *impair* the sight; a blow *injures* them.
19. See section fifth.
20. *Evasion* is always used in a bad sense;—*subterfuge* is a mode of evasion in which one has recourse to some screen or shelter. Persons who wish to justify them-

- selves in a bad cause have recourse to evasions, but candid minds despise all evasions.
21. *Unoffending* denotes simply the state of not offending;—*inoffending* denotes the want of power to offend. The *unoffending* savage was seen by the *inoffending* children.
 22. *Purpose* is applied to things only;—*sake* applies generally to persons, but may be said of things. For your *sake* alone, and for the *purpose* of preventing dissatisfaction, was this change made.
 23. Both signify the act of taking away by violence, but *depredation* also includes spoiling, or laying waste. Therefore, while every depredation is a robbery, every robbery is not a depredation. The march of the army was marked by public *depredation* and private *robbery*.
 24. See section 6.
 25. *Employ* expresses less than *use*, and is in fact a species of partial using. We must employ when we use, but we may employ and not use. While *employ* applies to persons, *use* never does except in a most degrading sense. A builder says to a carpenter, 'I will *employ* you at nine dollars a week,' but expect you to *use* your own tools.
 26. *Judgment* enables a person to distinguish right and wrong in general;—*discretion* serves the same purpose in particular cases. Judgment decides by positive inference;—discretion, by intuition. I leave the whole matter to your *discretion*, and promise to be satisfied with your *judgment*.
 2. *Surrender* is a much more general term than *cede*, which implies giving up by means of a treaty. France having been forced to *cede* the island to Great Britain, the governor *surrendered* and evacuated the town, according to his official instructions.
 28. *Option* means freedom from external restraint in the act of choosing;—*choice*, the simple act itself, or the thing chosen. I had no *option*, and was forced to take his *choice*.
 29. See section 7.
 30. The *adjoining* must touch in some part;—the *contiguous* must touch entirely on one side. The two houses are *contiguous*, and have woods and meadows *adjoining* their grounds.
 31. These words are elsewhere explained,* but may be given again for the sake of a different illustration. *Usage*, or what has long been done, acquires force and sanction by dint of time;—*custom*, or that which is generally done, obtains sanction by the frequency of its being done, or by the numbers doing it. About three hundred years ago, the practice of hard drinking had come to be considered necessary and meritorious from the mere antiquity of the *usage*; so that to refuse to be made beastly drunk at the dinner-table of your entertainer, was to offer him a mortal affront; but, happily for brains and bodies, if not for glass-houses, such is no longer the *custom*;—and, as a toper sinks lower and lower in the estimation of society day by day, let us hope that this crying sin will be entirely and forever eradicated at no distant time.
 32. *Vessel* is the general term; *ship* is a particular kind of vessel. All ships, then, are vessels, but all vessels are not ships. It may be well to remark here, that vessel and bark are perfect synonyms as regards the idea conveyed, but *bark* is the poetical and *vessel* the commercial word. Further, *ship* is sometimes used generally, and *bark*, in common usage, is a distinctive name;—in this case, oftener spelled *barque*. In fact, boat is sometimes synonymous with vessel, bark, and ship; as when sailors speak of a good sea-boat. 'The captains of these *ships*, on opening their instructions, were much vexed to find that they were to convoy a number of *vessels* known to be mostly dull sailers.'
 33. *Provided* refers to the future;—*furnished*, to the present. I *furnished* him with a portable table, chair, and bed, in order that he might be fully *provided* for his journey.
 34. Of the nature of a passport.
 35. *Under* denotes a situation of retirement or concealment;—*beneath*, one of inferiority or lowness. Passing *under* a low porch and through a narrow doorway, we descended a flight of steps and were soon far *beneath* the surface of the earth.
 36. *Leave* is a more familiar word than *permission*. As you have repeatedly given me *permission* to avow my sentiments boldly, I do not think it necessary to ask *leave* in the present instance.
 37. *Harbor* is vague in signification;—*port*, determinate. Harbor affords little more than the idea of a resting or anchoring place, but port conveys that of an enclosure. Stress of weather obliged the ship to take refuge in the nearest *harbor*, but, on the storm abating, she pursued her voyage and reached her destined *port* in safety.
 38. *Minute* expresses much more than *circumstantial*. A *circumstantial* account gives all leading events;—a *minute* one omits nothing however trivial. We were pleased with the *circumstantial* narration of John, but the *minute* description of Henry afforded the greatest satisfaction to all.
 39. *Amicable* signifies able or fit for a friend;—*friendly*, like a friend. His disposition is as *amicable* as his manner is *friendly*.
 40. *Pursue* is not so expressive as *prosecute*. Both mean to continue by a prescribed rule, or in a particular manner. In *prosecuting* my studies, I *pursue* the plan laid down in this book.
 41. An *affront* is a mark of reproach shown in the presence of others, and marks defiance;—*insult*, an attack made with insolence, marks scorn and triumph. I might have thought his former *insults* unintentional but for this last *affront*.
 42. Of the various classes of national agents.
 43. *Mutual* supposes a sameness of condition at the same time;—*reciprocal*, an alternation or succession of returns. Friends render one another *mutual* services, but the services between servants and masters are *reciprocal*. The *reciprocal* fulfillment of promises by two individuals will terminate in a *mutual* good understanding between them.
 44. *Class* and *order* are said of the thing distinguished;—*rank*, of the distinction itself. Men belong to a certain *class* or *order*, and hold a certain *rank*. Men, springing from the most degraded *class* of the lowest *order* of society, have become possessed of high *rank* by persevering exercise of their native talents.

* See answer to Question 20, Lesson XIV.

45. See section 10.
46. A *demand* is positive and admits of no question, whereas a *requerment* is liable to be both questioned and refused. It is unreasonable to *require* of a person what is not in his power to do; and unjust to *demand* of him that which he has no right to give.
47. *Commensurate* is employed in matters of distribution;—*adequate*, in equalization of powers. Unless a person's resources are *adequate* to the work he undertakes, he will not be able to give his assistants a *commensurate* recompense.
48. See section 11.
49. *Time* is the generic term, and is taken for the whole or a part;—*season* means any portion of time. Economise your *time*, for youth is the *season* of improvement.
50. *Grandeur* is the general, and *magnificence* the particular term; they differ in degree when applied to the same objects, magnificence being the highest point of grandeur. Such wealth as falls to the lot of many may enable them to display *grandeur*, but nothing short of a princely fortune gives either title or capacity to aim at *magnificence*.

LESSON XVI.

1. See section 1.
2. *Word* is generic, and *term* specific; every term is a word, but every word is not a term. Usage determines *words*; science fixes *terms*. We behold the grammarian writing on the nature of *words*, and the philosopher weighing the value of scientific *terms*.
3. *Exigency* expresses what the case demands; *emergency*, that which rises out of the case. As I had only brought with me money enough to meet the *exigencies* of my journey, I scarcely knew how to act in this *emergency*, but my host had the kindness to lend me fifty dollars.
4. See section 2.
5. *Correct* is negative in meaning, and *accurate* positive. Information is *correct* when it contains nothing but facts, and *accurate* when it embodies a vast number of details.
6. *Courtenance* is direct; *encourage*, general and indefinite. When a good man believes himself *courtenanced* by the Almighty, he is *encouraged* to act with vigor and suffer with patience more than human.
7. See section 3.
8. *Business* is that which engages our attention; *concern* is what interests our feelings, prospects, and condition, advantageously or otherwise. It is the *business* of a lawyer to manage the *concerns* of his client to the best possible advantage.
9. *Factor* is used in a limited, and *agent* in a general sense. An agent transacts every sort of business; a factor only buys and sells on account of others. Attorneys are frequently employed as *agents* to receive and pay money, transfer estates, &c., and sometimes to bring defaulting *factors* to account.
10. See section 4.
11. To *bear* is to take weight upon one's self; to *carry* is to move that weight from the spot where it was—consequently we always bear in carrying, but we do not always carry when we bear. That which we cannot *bear* easily must be burdensome to *carry*. Bear, being confined to personal

service, may be used in the sense of carry, when the latter implies removal of one body by means of another. The *bearer* of a letter is he who *carries* it in his hand.

12. The idea of a transfer is common to both; the circumstances under which this is performed constituting the difference. After having had judgment rendered in his favor, a creditor may *authorize* the magistrate to *empower* the officer to proceed against a debtor.
13. See section 5.
14. Both exclude the idea of chance, and presuppose exertions directed to a specific end; but while *obtain* may include the exertions of others, *procure* is particularly used for one's own personal exertions. A man *obtains* a situation through the recommendation of a friend; he *procures* one by applying for it himself.
15. To make known is the idea common to both, but while we may *declare* privately, we can *proclaim* only in a public way. A man *declares* his opinions in society on what the government has *proclaimed* through the newspapers.
16. See section 6.
17. *Evident* is applied to what is seen forcibly, and leaves no hesitation on the mind;—*manifest* is a greater degree of the evident, striking upon the understanding and forcing conviction. It is *manifest* that a proof is *evident* when it has nothing clashing or contradictory in it.
18. *Enormous* applies more particularly to magnitude, and *vast* to extent, quantity, and number. The *vast* rises very high in calculation, but the *enormous* exceeds in magnitude not only every thing known, but every thing thought of or expected. When we reflect upon the *vast* number of extravagant feasts provided for the later Roman emperors, we can scarcely wonder at the *enormous* aggregate expense.
19. See section 7.
20. *Principle* may sometimes mean *motive*, but there is often a principle where there is no motive, and there is frequently a motive where there is no principle. A boy with bad *principles* will always lead a wicked course of life, and close his earthly career in wretchedness; with bad *motives*, he may be led to commit good as well as bad deeds.
21. The instances in history are innumerable; the most noted are Sylla, Marius, and Caesar, of the Roman republic; Danton, Marat, Robespierre, and Bonaparte, of the French republic; and Arnold, of the American republic.
22. Because the history of every age and country shows that those who are the fondest of human butchery and war are the greatest tyrants, and, like Nero, they wheedle and flatter the people till they obtain power.

LESSON XVII.

1. *Encompass* means to bring within a certain compass formed by a circle; *surround* means to enclose an object, either directly or indirectly, without reference to its shape or extent. The American continent is *surrounded* by oceans; the earth is *encompassed* by the atmosphere.
2. *Apprise* is derived from the French *priser*, and *ad* means to prize, to value, and is synonymous with *appraise*, which means to set a value or price upon; whereas *ap-*

prise is derived from the French *appris*, and means to inform, to give notice of.

3. Six; corresponding to the six finite verbs and their nominatives, either expressed or implied.
4. Of a blockade. See section 1.
5. *Reviv'd* is from the Latin *revivere*, to live, and signifies to bring to life again. *Renov'd* is from the Latin *re* and *novo*, and signifies to make again. The animosities of their ancestors were *reviv'd*, and they *renov'd* hostilities and brought upon themselves irretrievable misery.
6. See Lesson VI., Question 4th, Appendix.
7. The meanings of a truce and of an armistice. See section 2.
8. See section 3.
9. *Traffic* is a sort of personal trade, a sending from hand to hand;—*drawings* is a bargaining or calculating kind of trade. *Traffic* is carried on between persons at a distance;—*dealings* are made in matters that admit of a variation. His *dealings* are mostly in produce, but his *traffic* is extensive with distant correspondents.
10. *Bargain*, in its proper sense, applies solely to matters of trade, and is generally verbal;—but a *contract* must be written and legally executed. He had manifested a disposition to evade some of the conditions of our last *bargain*, so, in this case, I thought it prudent to have a formal *contract*.
11. See section 4.
12. *Refuse* is unqualified and accompanied with no expression of opinion;—*decline* is a gentle and indirect form of refusal. In politeness we *decline* participating in what is proposed from motives of discretion; but if further pressed, we *refuse*, thus expressing our disapprobation in a more direct way.
13. Both words imply direction of sound to an object; but *naming* is confined to a distinct and significant sound; *calling* is said of any sound whatever; we may call without naming, but we cannot name without calling. Finding it impossible to attract his attention in any other manner, I *called*—; he came to me and *named* the books.
14. Of Treaties. See section 5.
15. *Agreement* is general in its application, and applies to transactions of every description. A simple *agreement* may be verbal, but a *contract* must be written and legally executed. The boy paid for the books according to *agreement*—the man, for the lands according to *contract*.
16. Three nouns, three adverbs, two verbs, two adjectives, and the perfect participle *approved*, which is joined with the neuter verb *are*, in the 63d line, also one adverbial phrase.
17. *Changes* consist in ceasing to be the same; *vicissitudes* signify a changing alternately; every variation or vicissitude is a change, but every change is not a vicissitude. All created things have their *changes* and pass away—the seasons of the year have their *vicissitudes* and return.
18. To mete out even-handed justice to all, and apply the same rules to themselves that they apply to their weaker neighbors.
19. See section 6.
20. Laterally speaking, they are synonymous. *Close* is from the Latin *clausum*, and means to shut; *conclude* is from the Latin *con* and *cludo*, and means also to shut. By general usage, *close* is employed, in the common transactions of life, in speaking of times,

seasons, periods, &c.; whereas *conclude* is used in speaking of moral and intellectual operations. The historian was *concluding* his work at the *closing* of the vacation.

21. See section 7.
22. The universal diffusion and comprehension of the true spirit of the Divine law.
23. Those who deal with justice and humanity. Nations are composed of individuals, and it is the duty of each one to use all reasonable exertion to prevent national fraud and oppression.

LESSON XVIII.

1. See section 1.
2. To Moses, and are contained in the Bible.
3. The discovery of America by Columbus, in 1492.
4. It is far more enlightened, the civil and religious rights of man are better established—and the facilities of travel and intercourse now, would, by the people then living, have been deemed utterly impossible.
5. See section 2.
6. The oppressions of monarchical governments—the innate love of rational liberty—enterprise and philanthropy, were some of the causes; but for a full account of this absorbing subject, see some good history of the United States.
7. It was in the highest degree gloomy; imprisonment, the most excruciating tortures, and the most cruel capital punishments were liable to be inflicted in every country in Christendom.
8. The universal dissemination of knowledge and the possession of true Christian principles.
9. See section 3.
10. *Examples* are set forth by way of illustration or instruction; *instances* are adduced for evidence or proof. Every instance may serve as an example, but every example is not an instance. The Romans afford us many extraordinary *instances* of devotion to one's country, but their *examples* in most other respects are not to be followed.
11. *Existing* designates simply the event of being; *subsisting* conveys the accessory ideas of the mode and duration of *existing*. The *subsisting* friendship between those persons for years is a mark of *existing* excellence.
12. See section 4.
13. *Fear'd* expresses more than *apprehend'd*. *Apprehension* implies uneasiness;—*fear*, anxiety. As his horse had lost a shoe, and there was no time to replace it, he *apprehend'd* lameness, and *fear'd* that this accident would prevent him from accomplishing his important purpose.
14. *Savages* is a general term for all human beings in a state of native rudeness; *Indians*, therefore, are a kind of *savages*. The *Indians* of North America are intellectually a superior race, compared with the *savages* of South Africa.
15. See section 5.
16. An *assembly* is simply a number of persons collected to transact any business; a *convocation* is an assembly called for a special purpose, generally an ecclesiastical one. As the *convocation* deemed the Sunday mails a necessary evil, it was not thought advisable to recommend their discontinuance to the *assembly*.
17. *Baffled* does not express as much as *de-*

feated. He was *baffled* by the volubility of his opponent, but not *defeated*, for his arguments were unanswerable.

18. See section 6.
19. When things are spoken of, *embrace* regards aggregate value, quantity, or extent; —*include*, individual things forming the whole. Besides *embracing* a commentary on the constitution, this book *includes* a great number of contrasted and illustrated synonyms.
20. *Regal* means pertaining to a king; —*kingly*, like a king. He sits in *regal* state with *kingly* men.
21. Of the machinations of English emissaries, designed to foment jealousies among the American colonies.
22. *Multitude* is applicable to all kinds of objects, at rest or in motion; —*swarm*, to animals in a moving state. The passing and repassing *multitudes* of a great city have been, not inaptly, compared to *swarms* of bees.
23. *Jealousy* is the fear of losing what one has; —*envy* is pain felt on seeing the success or possessions of another. Being the *envy* of all nations, America should regard *kingly* interference with extreme *jealousy*.
24. The indignation and resistance aroused throughout America by the passage of the Stamp Act.
25. We *bear* from innate capacity, but *support* by means of foreign aid. I had *borne* my misfortunes with manliness for a long time, but was about being overwhelmed, when, by turning to the Bible, I was not only reassured, but effectually *supported*.
26. *Like* expresses more of resemblance than *similar*. With respect to mere questions, many books are *similar* to the American Manual, but, if we consider the marginal exercises, no work is *like* it.
27. See section 9.
28. *Permanent* is by no means as expressive as *lasting*, which is applied to what is supposed to be of the longest duration. The *permanent* occupation of the conquered Chinese provinces would have been a *lasting* disgrace to the British name.
29. *Convention* and *meeting* are more nearly synonymous than most words of this class; both signify an informal assembly. *Conventions*, however, are called to discuss or propose some matter of domestic or political interest, while *meetings* are held by those having common business to arrange, or pleasure to enjoy. During my lengthened sojourn I enjoyed myself very much at social *meetings*, and had also the pleasure of attending several *conventions* of gentlemen, held to take into consideration the propriety of repairing and restoring, as far as possible, the beautiful Gothic ruins of the neighborhood.

LESSON XIX.

1. See section 1.
2. Several; 1st. *May* is the fifth month of the year, according to our present mode of computing time. 2d. The legal year in England, previous to 1752, commenced on the 25th of March; *May* was then the third month in the year. 3d. *May* is metaphorically used for the *early part of life*, as "His *May* of youth and bloom of lusthood." — *Shakspeare*. 4th. *May* was anciently used in the same sense we now use *maid*, and meant a young woman. 5th. *To gather flowers* — as, the children went to *May*. 6th.

To be able — as, "make the most of life you *may*." 7th. *To be possible* — as, the event may happen. 8th. *To express desire* — as, *may* we never experience the evils of war.

- 9th. *To have liberty* — as, he *may* go home, &c.
3. *Season* is used in its widest or most extended sense; it usually denotes one of the four divisions of the year, as *winter*, *spring*, *summer*, or *autumn*.
4. In many; 1st. *Source* — as, the *principles* of action. 2d. *Foundation* — as, on what *principle* can this be affirmed? 3d. *A general truth* — as, the *principles* of morality. 4th. *Tenets*, whether true or false — as, the *principles* of Christianity, the principles of Mahometanism. 5th. *A rule of action* — as, it is a *principle* in human nature to repel insults, &c., &c.
5. From *infringe*, which is derived from the Latin *in* and *frango*.
6. See section 2.
7. There is more caution or thought in *considering*, more personal interest in *regarding*. Boys have often *regarded* mercantile business as the surest way of making a fortune, without having duly *considered* the numerous liabilities of loss.
8. See section 3.
9. Several; 1st. *External appearance* — as, "The *form* of his visage was changed." 2d. *System* — as, a *form* of government. 3d. *Regularly* — a rough surface may be reduced to *form*. 4th. *External show* — as, "having the *form* of godliness." 5th. *Ceremony* — as, it is a mere matter of *form*. 6th. *Determinate shape* — as, "the earth was without *form* and void." 7th. *Likeness* — "he took on him the *form* of a servant," &c.
10. *System* is more extended in its meaning, and applies to a complexity of objects; — *form* is generally applied to individual objects. Our *system* of government comprises the essential *forms* of monarchy, aristocracy and democracy, without the evils of either despotism or anarchy.
11. Because *dependent* is derived from the Latin *de* and *pendo*, and literally means *pendeo*, to hang *de*, from; and when the object comes after the verb, as in the present case, the preposition following the verb depends on the nature of the prefix of the preceding verb, and whatever hangs *from any power* is consequently dependent on that power. *Subservient* is derived from the Latin *sub* and *servio*, and literally means *servio*, to serve, *sub*, under; and, by a parity of reason, whatever serves *under any power* is subservient to that power. For a further illustration of the use of appropriate prepositions in following verbs, participles, nouns and adjectives, see the latter part of the Appendix. It should be borne in mind, that many words having no prefixes must always be followed by *particular* prepositions, and that there are occasional exceptions to the above rule; but a correct observance of the meaning of the prefixes will be of much service in determining the succeeding prepositions.
12. See section 4.
13. See section 5.
14. Because *convey* is derived from the Latin *con* and *velo*, which means to carry; and whatever is carried must necessarily be *conveyed* to some place; consequently to is always the appropriate preposition. See Question 11 of Lesson XIX., Appendix.
15. *Prorogue* means to put off, and is used in the general sense, deferring for an indefi-

- nite period;—*adjourn* signifies only to put off for a day, or some short period. *Pro-rogue* is applied to national assemblies only;—*adjourn* is applicable to any meeting. The king *prorogued* the national assembly, but the people formed small societies, *adjourning* from day to day till all matters of public interest were adjusted.
16. In many; (adjectives,) 1st. *Straight*—as, a *right* line may be horizontal, perpendicular, or inclined to the plane of the horizon. 2d. *In Religion*—as, that alone is *right* in the sight of God which is consonant to his law. 3d. *In social and political affairs*—as, that is *right* which is consonant to the just laws of one's country. 4th. *Proper*—It is *right* for every family to choose their own time for meals. 5th. *Lauful*—as, the *right* heir of an estate. 6th. *Correct*—"You are *right*, justice and you weigh this well." 7th. *Most direct*—as, the *right* way from St. Louis to Philadelphia. 8th. *Denoting the outward side*—as, the *right* side of a piece of cloth. (Adverbs,) 9th. *Directly*—as, "Let thine eyes look *right* on." 10th. *According to fact*—as, to tell a story *right*. 11th. *Pre-fixed to titles*—as, *right* reverend. (Nouns,) 12th. *Justice*—as, to do *right* to every man. 13th. *Freedom from error*—Seldom your opinions err, your eyes are always in the *right*. 14th. *Just claim*—A deed vests the *right* of possession in the purchaser of land. 15th. *Innates*—*Rights* are natural, civil, religious, political, and public. 16th. *Authority*—The sheriff has a *right* to arrest criminals. (Verb,) 17th. *To do justice*—as, *to right* an injured person, &c., &c.
17. The overbearing acts of the governors, and the exercise of despotic power by the king.
18. From the time of the declaration of rights.
19. Fidelity to a prince or sovereign; but it is occasionally used in a more extended sense.
20. The Constitution of the United States.
21. To declaration.
22. In the plural in one sense, namely: *wise men*—as, "Groves where immortal sages taught." In the singular, sage admits several variations. 1st. The *name* of a plant used in cookery and medicine—as, "I seasoned it with *sage*;" "He drinks *sage* tea." 2d. *Prudent*—as, "a *sage* counsellor." 3d. *Wise*—as, "*sage* advice."
23. A *patriot* is a person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests;—*champion* meant originally a man who undertook to fight in the place or cause of another. Hence, a hero; a brave warrior; one bold in contest, literally and figuratively; as "a *champion* for the truth."

LESSON XX.

1. By the continental congress, Oct. 14, 1774.
2. See section 1.
3. The *pretence* and *pretext* alike consist of what is unreal; but the former is not so great a violation of the truth as the latter: the *pretence* may consist of truth and falsehood blended; the *pretext*, from *prætere*, to cloak or cover over, consists altogether of falsehood. Neither his *pretence* nor his *pretexts* availed him, for I sifted out the former and detected the latter.
4. See section 2.
5. To *judges*, in the 16th line.
6. See section 3.
7. *Restrain* means to hinder from rising beyond a certain pitch;—*suppress*, to keep

under, or to prevent from coming into notice or appearing in public. The nouns in this instance have the same difference as the verbs from which they are derived. For fear that he might injure his cause by speaking too freely, I advised the *suppression* of his feelings in this instance; and was pleased to observe that the unusual *restraint* was not so difficult for him as I had apprehended.

8. See section 4.
9. *Disdain* conveys the idea of superiority of mind, real or imaginary, in the exerciser; and implies hatred, and sometimes anger;—*contempt*, or the act of despising, is said, by Dr. Webster, to be one of the strongest expressions of a mean opinion afforded by the English language; but it is evident that a thing may be too *contemptible* to excite either hatred or anger, consequently *disdain* is in some respects the stronger term. I treated his insidious propositions with merited *disdain*, and have ever since regarded him with unmixed *contempt*.
10. See section 5.
11. *Agreement* is general, and comprehends transactions of every description;—a *compact* is an *agreement* between communities. At the close of the exercises, the debaters made an *agreement* to discuss, at their next meeting, the question, "whether the strict fulfilment of a *compact* is obligatory upon the parties in all cases."
12. See section 6.
13. Both are the lowest parts of any structure, but *foundation* has under ground, and *basis* stands above. The *foundation* then supports some large and artificially erected pile;—the *basis* upholds a simple pillar. The *basis* of the low monolith marking the site of the large elm-tree, under which William Penn made, with the Delaware tribe of Indians, "the only treaty never broken," is a plain square stone. But few of the strangers who sojourn at Philadelphia ever visit Kensington; fewer still make a pilgrimage to the above humble memento of an act so far-reaching in its consequences; but none neglect that magnificent "home of the orphan," Girard College, which stands on a firm and massy *foundation*.
14. Though *restrain* and *restrict* are but variations of the same verb, they have acquired a distinct acceptation. *Restrict* applies only to the outward conduct;—*restrain*, to the desires, as well as to the external conduct. Being much *restricted* in his semi-annual allowance, he was forced to *restrain*, unwillingly enough, his inordinate passion for display.
15. See section 7.
16. *Experience* may mean either the act of bringing to light, or the thing brought to light;—*trial* signifies the act of trying, from *try*; in Latin, *tento*, to explore, examine, search. *Experience*, or that which has been tried, serves to lead us to moral truth;—*trial*, being in prospect, has the character of uncertainty. I will take my uncle's advice, because I know it to be good by *experience*, but I am afraid to make a *trial* of your supplementary admonitions.
17. See section 8.
18. *Keep* generally signifies to reserve for use, and its leading idea is continuance of action. *Retain* is a mode of *keeping*. The coach was encountered by a highwayman and detained, but our friend, being well

- arranged, defied the robber, *retained* his seat, and *kept* his money.
19. See section 9.
20. *Change*, in French, *changer*, is probably derived from the middle Latin, *combio*, to exchange, signifying to take one thing for another; *alter*, from the Latin, *alter*, another, signifies to make a thing otherwise. The scholar, in using this book, is at liberty to *change* any *marked*, or in fact any other word or phrase for another, provided that by such substitution he does not materially *alter* the sense.
21. "In this manner," or "on this wise."
22. *Revere* is derived from the Latin *re* and *verecor*, and means to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection;—*venerate* is from the Latin *veneror*, and means highly to regard, respect or esteem. *Revere* and *venerate* may be applied to human beings. On account of their character and endowments, they are also applicable to inanimate as well as animate objects. We ought to *venerate* all truly good men while living, and to *revere* their memories when they are dead.
23. Of the meeting and proceedings of the second continental congress.
24. "Time and again," "again and again," and "more than once."
25. Several; 1st. *To sully, defile*—as, You will soil your coat with dust. 2d. *To cover or tinge*—as, To soil the earth with blood. 3d. *In farming, to feed with grass or green food cut daily instead of pasturing*—as, To soil cattle. 4th. *Foulness, spoil*—as, Your gown has an ugly soil. 5th. *Slain, turnish*—as, Honor brooks no soil. 6th. *Mould, or upper stratum of earth*—as, The soil of the western states is generally deep and rich. 7th. *Land, country*—as, We love our native soil.
26. See Page 7, Lesson X, Question 4. Appendix. The designated words in the 191st, 192d, 193d, 198th, 201st, 203d, 204th, 205th, 206th, 208th, and 209th lines, may be considered definitions; the designated words in the 189th, 194th, 195th, 197th, 199th, 202d and 207th lines, may be considered synonyms; the designated words in the 190th, 196th, 200th and 210th, may be considered as words and phrases conveying nearly the meaning of the text, yet the words used are neither definitions nor synonyms of those marked. Strictly speaking, there are no synonyms in section 11, but if one phrase conveys the same meaning that another phrase does, then those phrases would be synonyms; phrases, as well as words, may be synonymous, and for advanced pupils, composing at proper times synonymous phrases constitutes a most interesting and useful exercise.
27. The two most important battles were the battle of Lexington, April 19th, the battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17th, 1775.
- LESSON XXI.
- July 4th, 1776.
 - By the Representatives of the United States in congress assembled.
 - The proposition was made June 10th, 1776, but congress wisely took time to consider the subject in all its bearings.
 - See section 1.
 - Destroy* is derived from the Latin *de* and *struo*, and literally signifies to pull down, to demolish;—*dissolve* is from the Latin *dis* and *solvo*, and means to melt, to dis-
 - nite, to separate. The former word usually denotes violence, the latter may be exempt from it; thus, Merchants often mutually *dissolve* their partnership and *destroy* their contracts.
 - Declare* is derived from the Latin *de* and *clarus*, and means to make known, to publish; we may *declare* by word of mouth or by writing. *Avow* is from the Latin *ad* and *voco*, and means to declare openly, to acknowledge and justify; we usually avow our sentiments by word of mouth. *Declare* is applied by nations; *avow* by individuals—nations *declare* war; individuals *avow* their sentiments.
 - 8, 9, 10, 11, are all answered in section second. (See section 2.)
 - See former elucidation, Lesson XV., Question 16, Page 18, Appendix.
 - 11, 15, see section 3.
 - Light*—gay, airy, cheerful. *Trivial*—contemptibly trifling, petty. One may be facetiously *light* and airy without degrading himself with a *trivial* manner.
 - Abuses*—rude personal reproaches. *Wrongs*—injuries inflicted. Vituperative *abuse* may proceed from a source so notoriously corrupt as to produce no serious *wrong* or injury.
 - 19, 20, see section 4.
 - See former elucidation, Lesson XVII., Question 12, Page 21, Appendix.
 - 23, 24, see section 5.
 - Elected*—selected by the concurrent choice of many. *Chosen*—selected, but the choice may be the act of one agent. Representatives to congress are *elected*. His private secretary is *chosen* by the president.
 - Annihilation*—reducing to nothing. *Destruction*—ruin, disorganization. The *destruction* of a house may be occasioned by a tornado, but its materials are not *annihilated*.
 - 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, see section 6.
 - Salaries*—stated or fixed wages. *Emoluments*—profits arising from employments or stations. The President and Vice-President of the United States enjoy *salaries*. The *emoluments* of justices of the peace, in many states in this country, accrue from perquisites of office.
 - 35, 36, see section 7.
 - Imposing* signifies *deceiving* others for purposes of gain or ambition;—*obtruding* signifies *forcing* upon others from vanity, curiosity or pleasure. The *obtruding* linguist wearied the company by the monotony of his conversation. The merchant, in his anxiety to sell his goods, forgot he was *imposing* upon the ladies.
 - Tool, instrument*, (synonymous as applied to manual apparatus.) In their personal application, *tool*, a contemptible parasite; *instrument*, a useful auxiliary. The *tools* of the mechanic are the *instruments* of his success. A brawling politician is the *tool* of an intriguing demagogue. A candid, or an eloquent and ingenious orator is a useful *instrument* in effecting the object of a party.
 - 40, 41, 42, see section 9.
 - Plundered*—carried ruthlessly away. *Pillaged*—stealthily obtained. Victorious armies *plunder* conquered cities, and rapacious soldiers *pillage* their private dwellings.
 - Brethren*—men social like brothers. *Brothers*—children of the same parents. Natural brothers may be *brethren* of the same social fraternity.

45, 46, see section 10.

47. It was; the savages often massacred women and children, burnt their captives, and committed the most revolting cruelties against the aged, the weak, the innocent and the inoffensive.

48, 49, 50, see section 10.

51. *Redress*—restoration of rights. *Relief*—alleviation of misery. *Redress* is sought as an act of *justice*, *relief* as an act of *mercy*.

52, 53, see section 11.

54. *Enemies*—persons unfriendly disposed. *Foes*—persons possessing active hatred. Persons politically or socially opposed to us may be our *enemies quoad hoc*, without the personal hatred necessary to constitute them our *foes*.

55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, see section 12.

62. Upon our omniscient and omnipresent Creator; the same God who sustained and upheld our forefathers.

LESSON XXII.

1. "Anterior to," and "Prior to."

2. *Sketch* expresses more than *outline*. The latter comprehends only exterior parts or surfaces;—the former embraces some particulars. As a *sketch* presents some of the features of a country, it may serve as a landscape; but the *outlines* are merely the bounding lines within which the *sketch* may be formed. Used figuratively, they have the same difference. I have now given you an *outline* of the plan, and advise you to make a *sketch* of it, to be perfected at your leisure.

3. Although, as there given, it signifies to *write*, to *compose*, which is the sense in which *form* is used, it generally means to select and put together parts of a book, or of different books; or to collect and arrange separate papers, laws, or customs, in a book, code, or system.

4. The articles of confederation.

5. They are not. The *crown-lands* were unoccupied tracts, which had not been disposed of in any way by the British government; but, being within the established boundaries of the colonies, these lands passed out of the possession of England along with them, and became the property of the United States in the manner explained in section 3. The term *public domain* has been applied, of late years, to all lands owned by the American Republic. They are chiefly situated in the western and southwestern states and territories, and are stately sold to private individuals, in lots of not less than 80 acres, at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. These public auctions, held in the neighborhood of the tracts to be sold, are called *land-sales*.

6. *Advantage* respects external or extrinsic circumstances of profit, honor, and convenience;—*benefit* applies to the consequences of actions and events. I have received much *benefit* from daily exercise, and find that a residence in the country is of great *advantage* to an invalid.

7. *Good-bye* has exactly the same meaning as *farewell*, and is much oftener used than either that or *adieu*, because it carries with it more of friendliness; but in the present case it would have conveyed a ludicrous idea.

8. *Adieu* is the French '*a Dieu*,' to God; an elliptical form of speech, for *I commend you to God*. Hence its use for *farewell*. In

the common phrase *good-bye*, *bye* signifies *passing, going*; the whole signifies a good going, a prosperous passage, and is precisely equivalent to *farewell* [Saxon, *faran*, to go, *go well*], may you have a good going, synonymous with *good speed* in the phrase "to bid one good speed."

9. They are not. *Revolutionary* means pertaining to a material or entire change in the constitution of government. *Transitional* means relating to a passage from one place or state to another; change. As *revolutionary* cannot be defined by a single word, and *transitional* is the nearest approximation to it, the latter has been used to supply the former in this and several following cases.

10. *Step by step*.

11. *Use those means*.

12. 1st. *To possess*—I had a pen yesterday, but have mislaid it. 2d. *To maintain*, to hold in opinion—Your version of the matter is quite different from the way in which he had it. 3d. *To be urged by necessity or obligation*; to be impelled by duty—He had to depart at once, on account of the alarming illness of his father. 4th. *To contain*—The poem had many beauties, but it did not please the reading public. 5th. *To gain, to procure, to receive, to obtain, to purchase*—He had three hundred dollars a year—He always had a high price for his work.

13. Common danger.

14. At the time of the Declaration of Rights.

15. On the 1st of March, 1781.

16. By the title of the *United States*.

17. *Admit* is a general term, and has but a relative import;—*receive* has a complete sense in itself, and its meaning is always positive. I was *admitted* into the house by a servant, and very hospitably *received* by my friend.

18. That its powers were inadequate to the objects of an effective national government.

19. Because they form a compound noun, and are already connected by hyphens, which show that the words are to be taken together.

20. "Vainly," "to no purpose," "without effect."

21. In the congress of the confederation, during the last years of the revolutionary war, and those of peace, immediately following.

22. At Mount Vernon, the residence of General Washington.

23. *Notorious* means evident; manifest to the world; publicly known; known to disadvantage; hence almost always used in an ill sense. *Glaring* signifies clear; open and bold; bare-faced; and therefore may sometimes be substituted for *notorious*. The crime of which you speak would appear more *glaring*, had it not been committed by such a *notorious* person.

24. They are not. *People* is there applied to all the individuals composing the nation. *Populace* is an invidious term, and signifies the most ignorant part of society.

25. They are. The term *axiom*, however, is generally used in mathematical works.

LESSON XXIII.

1. See section first.

2. The violation of the essential principles of rational liberty and the common law of England.

3. In many; 1st. *To take the whole*—as, Neither business nor amusement should engross our whole time. 2d. *To copy*—as,

- Deeds are often *engraved* on parchment.
- 3d. *To take in undue quantities*—as, Rulers sometimes *engross* the power of the people, &c.
4. It was a mark of more respect, and carried with it more immediate authority; moreover, it would be disseminated among the people by means of the newspapers.
 5. See section 2.
 6. It is a figurative expression, and means that it should be read in a prominent place or places, so that each and every individual in the army might understand it.
 7. There are two kinds;—first, an aggregate corporation is any number of persons authorized by law to act as a single individual, or any society having the legal capacity of transacting business as a single person. Corporations have usually the power of filling vacancies that occur in their body; hence they continue for ages, unless otherwise restricted. Second, A sole corporation consists of one person only and his successors, as a bishop.
 8. See section 3.
 9. *Whole* is used substantively here, and denotes the whole house or meeting.
 10. From the British Parliament. At the time of the revolution, all forms of legislation were essentially the same in this country that they were in England. In the British Parliament all matters of great importance, and especially those which effect the great body of the people, are usually referred to a committee of the whole house; most of the rules of Congress, at the present time, are essentially the same as those of the Parliament of England.
 11. The chairman of the committee of the whole rises; the speaker of the house re-occupies his chair and calls the house to order. It may be remarked here, that committees of the whole are sometimes very noisy and disorderly.
 12. The sense of the entire assembly is better ascertained. The members are not restricted by parliamentary usage, because each member speaks as often as he pleases.
 13. See section 5.
 14. To avoid tautology. *Matters*, as used in the 90th line, signifies the entire business contained in the resolutions.
 15. Because *to* is the appropriate preposition which should follow ought; custom has sanctioned the use of *should* without any succeeding preposition, and the addition of *to* in the latter case would be as improper as its omission in the former.
 16. 1st. *To make ready*—The minister is *preparing* his sermon. 2d. *To fit*—The farmer is *preparing* his ground for the spring. 3d. *To adapt*—The author is *preparing* his book for schools. *To provide*—The ants are *preparing* their winter supplies.
 17. That it might be written in proper form and with due care. It is the business of a committee of the whole to discuss simply general principles and block out the work.
 18. It is, both in this country and in England.
 19. Because the resolution, on the 10th of June, was not passed; but was, by vote of congress, held under consideration. No resolution can be considered passed till it receives the legal sanction of a majority of an assembly.
 20. Of.
 21. 1st. *A tool*—Axes, hoes, and hammers are *instruments* of husbandry. 2d. *Subservient to the production of any effect*—A bad man is the *instrument* of ruin to others. The distribution of the Scriptures may be an *instrument* of extensive reformation in morals and religion. 3d. *An artificial machine*—A flute is a musical *instrument*. 4th. *In law a writing containing the terms of contract*—A deed of conveyance is an *instrument* in writing. 5th. *Applied to persons*—The governor, the agent of the British crown, was an *instrument* of oppression to the colony.
 22. Because congress, previous to the adoption of the constitution, consisted of only one body.
 23. *Adapted* is derived from the Latin *ad apto*, and signifies to fit, to make suitable; *adapted* is from the Latin *ad opto*, and signifies to desire, to choose, to take or receive as one's own. We have provision *adapted* to our wants. The skilful husbandman *adopts* all modern improvements in agriculture.
 24. See section 9.
 25. *Monument*—an outward and visible remembrancer; *memento*—a mental, oblique inuendo of memorial. A hint, a significant wink, may be a *memento*; but solid materials are necessary to the construction of a *monument*.
 26. Constitution.
 27. *Offended* is derived from the Latin *offendo*, (of and fendo,) and signifies to strike against, to insult, to hurt, or wound;—*angry* is from the Latin *ango*, and signifies to choke, to strangle; hence a violent passion of the mind, excited either by real or supposed injuries. In controversies or discussions, persons are often very *angry* about imaginary wrongs, and are not unfrequently *offended* at trifles.
 28. *Offended* and *angry* should be usually followed by *with* before persons, and *at* or *about* in all other cases.
 29. In its most extended or comprehensive sense.
 30. A metaphor.
 31. *Charybdis* was a celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Sicily; it was anciently dreaded by navigators, because in endeavoring to escape it they ran the risk of being wrecked upon SCYLLA, a rock opposite to it, on the coast of Italy. *Charybdis* is no longer dreaded by navigators. The earthquake of 1783 is said to have much diminished its violence. Its present names are Calofaro and La Rena. For the fabulous account of the rock *Scylla* and the whirlpool *Charybdis* see some classical dictionary.
 32. *Asbestos* is a fibrous mineral, usually of a white or gray color. The finer kinds of it have been wrought into gloves and cloth, which are incombustible: the cloth was formerly used for shrouds. Asbestos is now employed in the manufacture of iron safes.
 33. A trope. A trope is a word or expression used in a different sense from what it properly signifies; or a word changed from its original signification to another, for the sake of giving life or emphasis to an idea.
 34. To signers, in the 186th line.
 35. Treason.
 36. They are usually so considered, and in the eyes of the British government all the leaders of the Revolution were guilty of treason.

38. A metaphor. A metaphor is a word expressing similitude without the signs of comparison.
39. As friends.
40. The burning of villages by the traitor Arnold, and the massacre at Wyoming, Pa., (perhaps the most revolting of any that occurred during the Revolutionary war,) was urged on by American Tories.
41. The celebrated speeches of Pitt and of Col. Barry have seldom been equalled.
42. By emulating their virtues.
43. See the whole of Lesson XXIII.

LESSON XXIV.

1. See the preamble.
2. See section 1.
3. See section 3.
4. Both mean to *strengthen*;—*confirm*, with respect to the mind, and *establish*, with regard to external things. A report is *confirmed*; a reputation is *established*.
5. *Welfare* is applied to things more immediately affecting our existence; *Prosperity* comprehends welfare, and likewise all that can add to our enjoyments. A father is naturally anxious for the *welfare* of his son, and hopes that he may experience *prosperity* through life.
6. *Chosen*—taken from among others, and may be used of *two*;—*selected*, picked with care; used of *several* or *many*. We may *choose* a book out of two, but we *select* one from a parcel, or out of a library.
7. *Distributed* is a general term, meaning allotted to several;—*apportioned* signifies assigned for a certain purpose. A wise prince *apportions* to each of his ministers an employment suited to his peculiar qualifications; state business thus *distributed*, proceeds with regularity and exactitude.
8. *Actual* is applied to the thing done;—*real*, to the thing as it is. *Actual* is opposed to the suppositional, and *real* to the imaginary. It is an *actual* fact that there are but few, if any, *real* objects of compassion among common beggars.
9. *Vote* is the wish itself, whether told or not;—*voice* is the wish expressed. As, "Having the privilege of a *vote* on that question, he gave his *voice* to —."
10. *Class* is more general than *order*. Men belong to a certain class or order. During the French Revolution, the most worthless *class*, from all *orders*, obtained the supremacy only to sacrifice such as possessed any power, name, or wealth.
11. *Temporary* means lasting only for a time, in distinction from the permanent;—*transient*, that is, passing, or in the act of passing, characterizes that which necessarily exists only for the moment. A *transient* glance will show that offices depending on a state of war are *temporary*.
12. The *purpose* is the thing proposed or set before the mind, which we take immediate measures to accomplish;—the *intention*, being the thing to which the mind bends or inclines, is vague and may be delayed. Though a man of resolute temper is not to be diverted from his *purpose* by trifling obstacles, yet he may be disappointed in his *intentions* by a variety of unforeseen and uncontrollable events.
13. *Manner* is general, and nearly allied to way;—*mode* is usually applied to mechanical actions. The scholar has a good *mode* of holding his pen, but writes in a very careless *manner*.

14. *Behavior* respects all actions exposed to the view of others;—*conduct*, the general line of a person's moral proceedings. As our *behavior* is good or bad, our *conduct* will be wise or foolish.
15. *Concurrence* is applied to matters of general concern;—*consent* to those of personal interest. As, "I cannot *consent* to behold the *concurrence* of the House with these amendments of the Senate, without uttering my sentiments against it."
16. *Place* is general, and, being limited to no size or quantity, may be large or extensive, whereas *spot* is a very small place, such as figuratively may be covered by a spot or dot. For instance, "I know the *place* where my uncle is buried; but, as he was interred by strangers, who neglected to mark his grave by a stone, I am unable to designate the *spot*."
17. See section 6.
18. *Felony*—any crime which, by the ancient law, incurred capital punishment. *Breach of the peace*—any disturbance of the tranquillity of society, either with respect to the community or an individual member of it. These terms are both general, including several particular cases or varieties of crime. Those guilty of *felony* are public offenders, traitors to the commonwealth, dangerous to society in an imminent degree; those guilty of simple *breach of the peace* have offended in a less aggravated manner and against a smaller portion of society. Murder, arson, &c., are *felonies*; assault and battery, riot, &c., are *breaches of the peace*.
19. *Speech*—harangue, oration. *Debate*—dispute, controversy. *Speech* is the abstract term, and primarily implies utterance; *debate* is concrete, and signifies both speaking and disputing with others. A *speech* is simply an address; a *debate* implies contested discussion. A *speech* may be an address to an audience; a *debate* may be a discussion before an audience. *Speech* implies one, *debate* two or more speakers. *Speech* conveys no allusion to contention, but *debate* implies a war of words, and sometimes angry strife.
"We use great plainness of *speech*." *Paul*.
"Behold, ye fast for strife and *debate*." *Isa*.
20. *Office* signifies either the duty performed, or the situation in which the duty is performed. An *office* imposes a task, or some performance;—a *charge* imposes a responsibility;—we have always something to do in *office*, always something to look after in a *charge*. The *charge* of instructing youth is of far more importance than the *office* of any civil magistrate.
21. *Continuance* is used in reference to the time a thing lasts. *Continuation* expresses the act of continuing what has been begun. The *continuance* of the war is destructive both to the wealth and the morals of the nation. The *continuation* of history is the work of every age.

LESSON XXV.

1. See sections 7 and 8.
2. *Also*, compounded of *all* and *so*, signifies literally all in the same manner;—*likewise*, compounded of *like* and *wise*, or manner, signifies in like manner. *Also* is the more general term, and has a more comprehensive meaning;—*likewise* is more specific and limited in its acceptance. My friend

John, who is a good scholar, an excellent draughtsman, and *likewise* an elegant penman, was also with the party.

3. It means *again*. Reconsider, to *consider again*.
4. It means *to*. Adjourn, *to* [or *till*] *a day*.
5. Adduce, *to draw to*; adjoin, *to join to*; admit, *to send to*; advert, *to turn to*, &c.
6. It means *not*. Disapprove, *not to approve*.
7. It is prefixed to the prefix *op*.
8. Disagree, *not to agree*; disallow, *not to allow*; disbelieve, *not to believe*; dislike, *not to like*, &c.
9. It means *before*. Provide, *to get* [or *make ready*] *before*.
10. Five, as follows: *re-pre-sentatives* twice, and *re-con-sider* and its variations three times.
11. *Re-con-duct*, [*duco*, to lead,] *to conduct back*, or *again*; *re-con-vey*, [*veho*, to carry,] *to convey back* or *to its former place*, &c.
12. See section 8.
13. A *manifesto*; which is a public declaration made by the supreme authority of the state, setting forth its grievances, claiming right for itself, and appealing to the civilized world for the rectitude of its cause.
14. See Lesson XVII., Section 4.
15. Five, as follows: *provide* four times, and *promote* once.
16. *Insurrection* is a general term; it is used in a good or bad sense, according to the nature of the power against which one rises up; *rebellion* is more specific, and is always taken in the bad sense of unallowed opposition to lawful authority. The *insurrections* in America, at the beginning of the revolutionary war, were a natural consequence of the usurpation of unwarrantable authority by the British government, which was pleased to style them *rebellions*.
17. Some political truths were maintained by those who engaged in the *insurrection* headed by Wat Tyler, in the reign of Richard II., but their movement failed because the body of the English people was adverse to them and their principles for obvious reasons. The *rebellion* which cost Charles I. of England his life, proves that the throne is an insecure seat even for a comparatively good man.
18. Eight.
19. Ten.
20. Fifty-six square miles.
21. Eight miles square is $8 \times 8 = 64$ square miles, of which area 8 square miles would be but the length of one side, a mile in width.
22. See section 9.
23. It denotes *act of*, or *state of being*. Capitulation, the act of numbering by the head.
24. In eight, as follows: *migration*, importation twice, *capitation*, proportion, enumeration, regulation, and appropriations.
25. It means *to*. Appropriation, the *act of making*, or the *state of being made peculiar to*.
26. In this case it is a prefix to the prefix *pro*. It is originally *ad*, which has many forms, for which see Lesson V., Appendix, *ante*.
27. See section 10.
28. The term *imports* is applied to that which is imported or brought into a country from another country or state; *exports*, to what is conveyed from one country to another. The trade of a state is in a flourishing condition when the *exports* exceed the *imports*.
29. There is one.
30. *Controul* (now spelled *control*) is the only

word in section 10 differing from present usage.

LESSON XXVI.

1. See section 1.
2. Or is a contraction of the Latin *vix*, a man, or is from the same radix. It means an *agent*, as elector, an *agent* (or man) to *elect*.
3. Actor, *one who acts*; creditor, *one who credits*; governor, *one who governs*, or the *agent for governing*, &c.
4. The words *choose* and *choosing* are spelled *chuse*, *chusing*, and the word *two-thirds* is given thus, *twothirds*. In this last respect, the Constitution does not agree with itself, for in Section 7 of Article I. (p. 125.) the parts of the word are written separately, *two thirds*.
5. A natural (or native) born citizen of the United States means a person born within the limits of the American Republic;—a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution denotes a foreigner who was then an inhabitant of the country. Washington was a native-born citizen of the United States, and Com. Barry was a citizen at the adoption of the Constitution.
6. Twenty-five thousand dollars a year.
7. An *oath* is a solemn declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is uttered. The appeal implies that the person imprecates God's vengeance, and renounces his favor if the declaration is false; or, if it is a promise, the person invokes the retribution of God should it not be fulfilled. Taking a false oath is called *perjury*. An *affirmation* is a solemn declaration, made under the penalties of perjury, by persons who conscientiously decline taking an *oath*, to which, in law, it is held equivalent. As the witness declined taking the *oath*, on account of religious scruples, the judge directed the clerk to administer an *affirmation*.
8. See section 2.
9. The compound word *commander-in-chief* is written without the hyphen; thus, *commander in chief*.
10. Four times, if its variations are counted; namely, *advice*, and *appointment* twice in the singular and once in the plural form.
11. *Absence* is the state of being at a distant place, or not in company. It is used to denote any distance indefinitely, either in the same town, or country, or in a foreign country, and primarily supposes a prior presence. *Recess* is applied to a withdrawing or retiring; hence its use for a remission or suspension of business or procedure. During the *recess* of Congress and consequent *absence* of its members, and of the multitudes who visit the metropolis to hear the debates, the city of Washington has a comparatively deserted aspect.
12. *Ab* signifies *from* or *away*; *absent*, (*ens*, being) *being away*. *Re* signifies *back* or *again*, *ance*; *recess*, (*cedo*, to go, &c.) a *moving back*, or state of *being moved back*.
13. See answer to question 31 of Lesson XIII., *ante*.
14. See section 3.
15. See section 1.
16. It means *in place of*; as, *viceroys*, *in place of* the king, &c.
17. In several; 1st. A voluntary deviation from the rules of moral rectitude or of propriety—as, The *vice* of drunkenness. 2d. Depravity or corruption of manners—as,

An age of *vice*—3d. A fault, or bad trick—as, This horse has the *vice* of kicking. 1th. An iron or wooden press, with a screw, used by the blacksmith, carpenter, &c., for holding articles fast—as, He screwed up the piece of iron in his *vice* and filed it to the required shape.

LESSON XXVII.

1. See section 1.
2. See section 2.
3. In several; 1st. A single clause in a treaty, contract, or other writing; a separate charge or item in an account; or a condition or stipulation in a bargain—as, An objection was made to the fifth *article* of the treaty; the bill contained many *articles*; He did not fulfil the conditions of the second *article* of our agreement. 2d. A point of faith or doctrine, or a proposition in theology—as, The thirty-nine *articles*. 3d. Comprehension—as, A soul of great *article*.—*Shakspeare*. 4th. A distinct part—as, Each *article* of human duty.—*Paley*. 5th. A particular commodity or substance—as, I bought a table and several other *articles*; salt is a necessary *article*. In this sense the word has a very extensive application. 6th. In *grammar*, a part of speech placed before nouns—The *articles* are *a* or *an*, and *the*. 7th. In the *article* of death [Latin, in *articulo mortis*.] means literally, in the moment of death; in the last struggle or agony. 8th. *Articles of war*—the code or regulations for the government of the army and navy in the United States, and for the army alone in Great Britain, where the naval code is called *articles of the navy*. 9th. *Lords of articles*—in *Scottish history*, a committee whose business was to prepare and digest all matters that were to be laid before the parliament, including the preparation of all bills for laws; called also *lords articulars*.—*Robertson*.
4. See sections 9, 10, 11, of Lesson XV., and 1, 2, 3, 4, of Lesson XVI.
5. The word *law* has a very wide application; its general sense, however, is that of a *rule* or *principle*. 1st. An established or permanent rule, prescribed by the supreme power of a state for regulating the actions of its subjects, particularly their social actions—*Law* is beneficence acting by rule.—*Burke*. 2d. A rule of civil conduct prescribed by the authority of a state, commanding what its subjects are to do, and from what they are to refrain—as, *Municipal law*; often equivalent in this sense to *decree*, *edict*, or *ordinance*. 3d. *Law of nature* is a rule of conduct arising out of the natural relations of human beings, established by the Creator, and existing prior to any positive precept—It being a *law of nature* that one man should not injure another,—murder would be a crime independent of any human statute. 4th. *Laws of animal nature* are the inherent principles by which the functions of animal bodies are performed—as, The circulation of the blood, digestion, &c. 5th. *Laws of vegetation* are the principles by which plants are produced and brought to perfection. 6th. *Moral law* is that which teaches men their duties to God and to each other—the *moral law* is contained in the decalogue, or ten commandments. 7th. *Ecclesiastical law*; a rule of action prescribed for the government of a church. 8th. *Canon law*; the body of ecclesiastical Roman law. 9th.

Written or statute law is that enacted by the legislative power, and promulgated and recorded in writing; called, in detail, *statutes*, *ordinances*, *decrees*, *edicts*, &c. 10th. *Unwritten or common law* is a rule of action, deriving its authority from long usage or established custom, which has been immemorably received and recognized by judicial tribunals. As this law cannot be traced to positive statutes, its principles are to be found only in the records of courts, and in the reports of judicial decisions. 11th. *By-law*, [Danish, *by*, a town,] a law of a city, town, or private corporation. 12th. *Mosaic law*; the institutions of Moses, or the code prescribed to the Jews, as distinguished from the *gospel*. 13th. *Ceremonial law*; the Mosaic institutions which prescribe the external rites and ceremonies to be observed by the Jews, as distinct from the *moral precepts*, which are of perpetual obligation. 14th. *The Old Testament*—Is it not written in your *law*, I said, Ye are gods?—John, x. 15th. The institutions of Moses, as distinct from the other parts of the Old Testament—as, The *law* and the prophets. 16th. A rule or axiom of science or art—as, The *laws* of versification or poetry. 17th. *Law martial* or *martial law*—the code for governing an army or military force. 18th. *Marian laws*—rules for regulating navigation and the commercial intercourse of nations. 19th. *Commercial law, law merchant*—the system by which trade is regulated between merchants. And several other distinctive phrases, or meanings of minor importance, besides the *laws of nations*, which have been already defined and illustrated in the body of the book. The above definitions afford the scholar a wide field for the construction of original sentences: let every pupil improve the opportunity.

6. In fourteen, as follows Congress four times, continuance, constitution, consults twice, confession, compensation, committed twice, comfort, and corruption.
7. The clause commencing with the 51st line, and ending with the 55th.
8. *Attainder* is an immediate and inseparable effect of a judgment (without trial by jury) of death or outlawry; the consequences of which to the person attainted are forfeiture of lands, tenements, and hereditaments; *corruption of blood*, by which he can no longer inherit or transmit an inheritance; and loss of reputation and of civil rights generally. According to the Constitution, the offender alone pays these penalties, which have no effect upon his descendants.
9. 1st. *Unclosed*, not shut—as, An *open* door, an *open* book, *open* eyes. 2d. *Not covered*—as, The *open* air, an *open* vessel. 3d. *Not fenced or obstructed*—as, An *open* road. 4th. *Public*—as, In *open* court. 5th. *Free to all comers*—as, *Open* house. 6th. *Not clouded*; having an air of frankness and sincerity—as, An *open* countenance. 7th. *Unsettled*; not balanced or closed—as, An *open* account, &c.
10. See section 1.
11. See section 2.
12. 1st. A *demand* of a right or supposed right—as, A *claim* of wages for work done. 2d. A *right* to demand; a *title* to anything in the possession of another—as, The house is now in his possession, but I have a *claim* to it. 3d. The *thing* claimed or demanded—as, The *claim* is a desirable one.

13. *Union* is the state of being joined, or formed into a compound body or mixture; states joined, in which sense it approaches nearest to *confederation*, which is applied to a compact for mutual support; league; or alliance, particularly of princes, nations, or states.
14. Perfect *union* should subsist between all the members of a family. No *confederation* of states can long exist without a *union* of aims and actions among its components. Perish those traitors who would dissolve the *confederation*!
- 15, 16. See answer to the last question of Lesson III., also that to question 35, Lesson XIV.
17. See section 3.
18. See section 4.
19. The word *labor*, which occurs three times is spelled *labour*.
20. Twenty-one.
21. Seven.
22. See Article V.
23. *Different* is the more indefinite term; it is opposed to singularity; but *several* is employed positively to express many, being derived from the verb *sever*, and signifying split or made into many things or parts, which may be either *different* or alike.
24. I have here *several* books on *different* subjects. The same disease does not affect *different* persons in the same way. I have suffered from the headache *several* times lately, &c.
25. *Part* is not only more generally used, but has a more comprehensive meaning than *portion*, which is a particular sort of division. *Portion* is applied to individuals; *part*, to persons and things also.
26. The pupil asks, 'what part of this chapter am I to study?' the teacher answers, 'the first paragraph is your *portion*.' I did not receive any *part* of the profits of that adventure, although by agreement my *portion* should have been considerable.
27. A *convention* is a simple informal meeting of persons, generally of one neighborhood; sometimes, however, the members of a convention are from very distant places as compared with each other. A *convocation* is an assembly called for a special purpose; it is in religious matters what a *convention* is in civil ones. See also the answers to questions 16 and 29 of Lesson XVIII., *ante*.
28. *Con* means *together* or *with*. *Convention*, [*venio*, to come,] the state of being (or having) come *together*; *convocation*, [*voco*, to call,] the state of being called *together*.
29. *Condole*, [*doleo*, to grieve,] to grieve *with*; *consort*, [*sors*, to go,] to go *with*, &c.
30. *Law*, in its general acceptation, means a rule, and is sometimes synonymous with *decree*, &c., as has been before stated. *Statute* is commonly applied to the acts of a legislative body consisting of representatives, and is consequently more definite than *law*.
31. Though the act you mention is not expressly prohibited in any *statute*, it is undoubtedly against the *law*. The *statute* declares plainly enough the objects to be accomplished, but it does not provide properly for their execution. See also the answer to question 5, *ante*.
32. See Article VI.
33. *Land* signifies an open, even space, and refers strictly to the earth; *country* signifies lands adjoining so as to form one portion. The term *land*, therefore, properly excludes the idea of habitation; the term *country* excludes that of the earth, or the parts of which it is composed. In an extended application, however, these words may be used for one another.
34. The *land* of the valley of the Mississippi is generally very rich; and the valley itself is destined to form a most important part of our *country*. All men take pleasure in travelling through a cultivated *country*. Woe to the man who flees when his *country* is in danger. We should all love our native *land*, &c.
35. *Nevertheless* and *notwithstanding* are mostly employed to set two specific propositions either in contrast or in direct opposition to each other; they correspond nearly with *yet*, but point out opposition in a more particular manner. There are cases in which *nevertheless* is peculiarly proper; others wherein *notwithstanding* is preferable. The examples of question 36 give some instances in which they cannot be substituted for each other, and others in which they may be used indifferently.
36. He has acted shamefully, *nevertheless*, on account of the regard I have for his father, I will be a friend to him. *Notwithstanding* all I could say, he persisted in his slanderous charges against you. There are many persons who will, when in a reasoning mood, admit the futility of a belief in ghost stories, *yet* (*nevertheless* or *notwithstanding*) these same individuals can never pass a lonely churchyard in a dark night without a uneasy feeling approaching to dread, caused probably by an indistinct remembrance of tales heard in childhood. They pique themselves upon their strict morality, and *yet* (*nevertheless* or *notwithstanding*) admit of many things inconsistent with moral principle.
37. *Qualification* is applied to any natural endowment, or any acquirement which fits a person for place, office, or employment, or enables him to sustain any character with success; hence, legal power or requisite. *Prerequisite* has reference to something previously required or necessary to the end proposed.
38. An acquaintance with Latin and Greek is a *prerequisite* to the admission of a young man into a college. The Constitution defines the *qualifications* of voters, &c.
39. *Made* signifies put together with art; *done*, put in order or brought to pass. We cannot *make* without *doing*, but we may *do* without *making*.
40. An employer says to his workman, 'have you *done* what I desired?' The workman answers, 'Yes, sir, I have *made* the article you ordered.' When the scholar shall have *made* several similar examples, that part of his task relating to this question may be considered as *done*.
41. In the sense here used they are synonymous, the only difference being that 'in *witness* whereof' is a set phrase in law, often met with, whereas 'in *testimony* whereof,' is not so frequently seen.
42. He bore *witness* to the truth of the main points affirmed by your counsel, and his *testimony* had a powerful effect. The *witness* was self-possessed and would not suffer himself to be browbeaten. These facts do not rest on the *testimony* of a single historian, &c.
43. The Preamble has 1; Article I., 151; Article II., 54; Article III., 21; Article IV.,

- 21; Article V., 9; Article VI., 11; Article VII., 1; and the Authentication, 2; making a total of 271.
44. The Preamble has 1 paragraph; Article I., 53; Article II., 14 (including the one cancelled); Article III., 6; Article IV., 7; Article V., 1; Article VI., 3; Article VII., 1; and the Attestation, or Authentication, 1.
45. Articles V., VI., and VII.
46. Article I., 10 sections; Article II., 4; Article III., 3; and Article IV., 4.

LESSON XXVIII.

1. See Article I.
2. See Article II.
3. *Rule*, the thing that *rules* or regulates, and *law*, the thing specially chosen or marked out, borrow their weight from some external circumstance. The latter is a species of the former, deriving its weight from the sanction of power. See the answers to questions 5, 30, and 31 of Lesson XXVII., *ante*.
4. You will avoid much trouble by making it a *rule* to obey the *law* in all cases. It is impossible to make poetry by *rule*, though bards are necessarily governed by certain *laws*, &c. Refer, as above.
5. *Freedom*, the abstract noun of *free*, is taken in all the senses of the primitive; *liberty* [Latin, *liber*, free] is only taken in the sense of free from external constraint, or the action of power. *Freedom* is personal and private; *liberty* is public.
6. The Constitution guarantees the *freedom* of speech and the *liberty* of conscience. The slave obtained his *freedom* by the will of his master. The captive gained his *liberty* through an accidental remissness of the prison guards, &c.
7. That of the capitals to begin nouns.
8. *Grievance* is that which burdens, oppresses or injures, causing thereby grief or uneasiness; it implies a sense of wrong done. *Wrong* is any injury done; a trespass; a violation of right. *Wrong* applies to the thing as *done*; *grievance*, to the thing as *felt*. If one person does a *wrong* to another, the sufferer is very apt to complain of the *grievance*.
9. The term *arms*, from the Latin *arma*, is now properly used for instruments of offence, and never otherwise, except by a poetic license of *arms* for *armor*; but the word *weapons*, from the German *waffen*, may be employed either for instruments of offence or defence. We say *fire-arms*, but not *fire-weapons*; and *weapons* offensive or defensive, but not *arms* offensive or defensive. *Arms* likewise, agreeably to its origin, is used for whatever is intentionally made as an instrument of offence; *weapons*, according to its extended and indefinite application, is employed for whatever may be accidentally used for that purpose; *guns* and *swords* are always *arms*; *stones*, *brickbats*, and *pitchforks*, may be occasionally *weapons*. Hearing the clash of *arms*, he seized his *weapon*, which was a heavy club, and prepared to defend himself.
10. See Article III.
11. *Peace* is a term of more general application, and has a more comprehensive meaning than *quiet*. *Peace* respects either communities or individuals; but *quiet* relates only to individuals or small communities. Nations are said to have *peace*, but not *quiet*; persons or families may have both *peace* and *quiet*. As his *peace* of mind was

- somewhat disturbed by such unwelcome intelligence, he retired to his room awhile, in order to regain his self-possession through *quiet*.
12. Both words denote the steps pursued from the beginning to the completion of any work. *Way* is both general and indefinite, and is either taken by accident or chosen by design; *manner* is a species of *way* chosen for a particular occasion. When I told him in the kindest *manner* that he worked in an awkward *way*, he appeared to be quite displeased.
 13. See Article IV.
 14. See answer to question 7, of Lesson XXVI., *ante*.
 15. See Article V.
 16. In their general acceptation, *duty* is that which a person is bound, by any natural, moral, or legal obligation, to pay, do, or perform; *service* is labor of body or mind, performed at the command of a superior, or for the benefit of another. As used in Article V., they are synonymous, the only difference being that *duty* is generally preceded by the preposition *on*, while *service* admits of both *in* and *on*. It is the *duty* of all to refrain from profanity. He rendered me good *service*. The man is out of *service*. How long were you in the naval *service*. He has seen *service*, and has proved himself every inch a soldier. That was indeed a *service*. The company is *on duty*. The regiment did *duty* in Mexico, &c.
 17. Both *danger* and *jeopardy* mean exposure to death, loss, or injury; risk; hazard; peril. *Jeopardy* applies to peril at hand; *danger*, to peril more remote. Though these terms convey very nearly the same meaning, they cannot be used in the same connection in sentences; for instance, in the phrase 'you are in *danger* of losing your life,' we cannot supply *jeopardy* for *danger*, but would be forced to say 'your life is in *jeopardy*.' In this latter case, however, *danger* could be put for *jeopardy*.
 18. In the sense of a return for services done; both are obligatory. *Compensation* is an act of justice, for as the service performed involves a debt, the omission of paying it would be an injury to the performer. *Remuneration* is a higher species of *compensation*; it is a matter of equity dependent upon a principle of honor in those who make it, and differs from the ordinary *compensation*, both in the nature of the service and of the return. *Compensation* is made to inferiors or subordinate persons; *remuneration*, to equals, or even to superiors in education and talent, though not in wealth. As he received an adequate *compensation* for his work, I owe him nothing. If you will lend me your aid in this matter, I will give you a liberal *remuneration*, and be much obliged to you besides.
 19. See Article VI.
 20. They have the same general signification, but differ in their use. When we say of a man, 'he is *speedy*,' we mean that he is swift of foot; when we say 'he is *quick*,' we mean that he apprehends readily. Again, in the phrase 'As his movements are *quick*, his return will be *speedy*,' these words cannot be made to change places with propriety.
 21. *Crime* consists in the violation of human laws; and *misdeemeanor* is, in the technical sense, a minor *crime*. Housebreaking is a *crime*; shoplifting or pilfering amounts

only to a *misdeemeanor*. The punishments of *crime* are commonly corporeal; those of *misdeemeanors*, frequently pecuniary. Indolence and vice afford an easy transition to *misdeemeanors* and *crimes*.

22. *Cause* is the thing happening before, and producing another; *reason*, the thing acting on the understanding. Every *reason* is a *cause*, but every *cause* is not a *reason*. The end of a *cause* is the *effect*; the end of a *reason* is the *conclusion*. If you were to ask him the *cause* of such strange conduct, he could not probably render a single *reason*.

23. In *law*, the course of measures in the prosecution of actions is denominated *proceedings*. *Process* is the whole course of *proceedings*, in a cause real or personal, civil or criminal, from the original writ to the end of the suit. *Original process* is the means taken to compel the defendant to appear in court. *Mesne process* is that which issues upon some collateral or interlocutory manner pending the suit. *Final process* is the process of execution. Taken in their common sense, *proceeding* is the more comprehensive, as it simply expresses the general idea of the manner of going on; while *process* applies to things done by rule: the former is considered in a moral point of view; the latter, in a scientific or technical one. Becoming angry, and actuated by a spirit of revenge, he exposed the whole *process*, which was a very unfair *proceeding*, as he had previously bound himself by a solemn promise not to reveal it.

24. It has but one compound sentence.

25. See Article VII.

26. Three.

27. See Article VIII.

28. Used as in Article VIII. they share the same idea of something given or done to secure peace or good behavior, or as a voucher for the appearance of a person to stand a trial. *Bail* and *security* are not, however, used indifferently; for instance, we may say, 'I went his *security*,' and 'He is out on *bail*,' and also 'I went his *bail*,' but we cannot say 'He is out on *security*.' *Bail* is also used for the person who procures the release of a prisoner from custody, by becoming surety for his appearance in court. It is either singular or plural. *Security* is protection, or that which protects; freedom from fear or apprehension; confidence of safety; safety; certainty. A chain of forts was erected for the *security* of the frontiers. The navy constitutes the *security* of our commercial marine. This sense of *security* proved fatal, as it caused him to neglect making any preparations for defence. A nation often owes its *security* to its former acts of prowess, &c.

29. See Article IX.

30. See answer to question 13 of Lesson XX., ante.

31. See answer to question 21, Lesson XXVIII.

32. See Article X.

33. Both terms are used to denote either all the residents or citizens of a town, county, district, or nation, or a portion of them; they have, however, this difference, that *inhabitants* implies persons taken separately, and *people* refers to individuals taken collectively or as one body. Both are also applied to animals, but in this respect *inhabitants* has the more general use. The *people* of Philadelphia. Boston has over

one hundred thousand *inhabitants*. *People* bring misfortunes upon themselves by misconduct, and then exclaim against fortune. The ants are a *people* not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer.—Prov. xxx. Lions, leopards, and other beasts of prey, are *inhabitants* of that wild and beautiful region, &c.

34. See Article XI.

35. *State* is that consolidated part of a nation in which lies its power and greatness; *commonwealth* is the grand body of a nation, including both government and people, which form its *commonwealth* or *commonweal*. The ruling idea of the word *state* is that of government in its most abstract sense, but the term *commonwealth* refers rather to the aggregate body of men, and their possessions, than to the government of a country. *State* is applied to communities, large or small, living under any form of government; *commonwealth*, more appropriately to republics. We may look in vain among the *states* of the old world for many of the excellencies of our own favored *commonwealth*.

36. *Distant* signifies remote in place indefinitely; *foreign*, belonging to another nation or country. Therefore Canada is *foreign* to New York; and Texas is *foreign* to Mexico, though the countries designated are in both cases contiguous. On the other hand, Portland, Me. and New Orleans, La., are merely *distant* from and not *foreign* to each other, because both are in the United States, though very far apart.

37. See Article XII.

38. *Assemble* is simply to come together; *meet* is to come together for a particular purpose. Both are applied to the gathering of an indefinite number of persons, but in this respect *assemble* is more comprehensive than *meet*.

If on the plain the adverse hosts *assemble*,
And *meet* in battle shock, the earth will tremble.

See also the answers to questions 16 and 29 of Lesson XVIII., ante.

39. *Ballot* is a ball used in voting. *Ballots* are of different colors; those of one color give an affirmative; those of another, a negative. They are privately put into a box or urn. *Ticket* is a written or printed paper given instead of a *ballot*, as being more convenient in public elections; from this circumstance, *tickets* are often called *ballots*. Two black balls being found among the *ballots*, he was declared not to have been elected. At 9 o'clock, P. M., the polls were closed, and the judges proceeded to count the *tickets*.

40. A collection of objects brought into some kind of order is the common idea of these terms. A *list* consists of little more than names arranged under one another in a long narrow line; *catalogue* involves more details than a simple *list*, and specifies not only names, but dates, qualities and circumstances. You hold in your hand but a mere *list*, but here is a *catalogue*, which probably contains what you seek for.

41. *Presence* denotes a being in company near or before the face of another; *sight* signifies a being in open view of a person at almost any distance, from proximity to comparative remoteness. If a man is blind, we may be in his *presence*, without being in his *sight*, which in this case has no existence; we may also be in the *sight* of an

- individual without being in his *presence*. This disgraceful affray happened in the *presence* of the House. The engagement took place in the *sight* of the general, and our men, desirous of his good opinion, fought with such desperate valor that they soon drove the enemy off the field.
42. *Open* means to unclose, unbar, unlock, or to remove any fastening or cover and expose to view; it is consequently used in a great variety of ways. To *break the seal* of is applied only to a letter, or other sealed writing or document. 'Did you *open* my letter?' 'Yes, but I did not *break the seal* of it, as it was already detached.' 'No matter for that, the act is still dishonorable.' Somebody has *opened* my desk. Please to *open* the door, &c.
 43. These two words can be best contrasted through their positives. *Great* is applied to all kinds of dimensions in which things can grow or increase; *large*, to space, extent, and quantity. It should be the aim of a statesman to secure the *greatest* good to the *largest* number.
 44. These two words have an extensive application, both singly and in phrases. "On is being in contact with the surface or upper part of a thing and supported by it; upon has the sense of on, and might perhaps be wholly dispensed with."—*Webster*. Your book is *on* (*upon*) the table. The fleet is *on* (*upon*) the coast of Africa. He stood *on* (*upon*) my right hand. New York is situated *on* (*upon*) the Hudson. He was sent *on* (*upon*) a bold enterprise. He had a white hat *on* (*upon*) his head, and a black coat *on* (*upon*) his back. *Upon*, however, cannot be used for *on* in such a phrase as 'put on your cloak.' Neither can *on* be supplied for *upon* in the expression 'to take *upon*,' that is, to assume. To take *on*, indeed, is a vulgar form of speech for scolding or complaining. From these examples it will be perceived that "*upon* is used in the same sense with *on*, often with elegance, and frequently without necessity or advantage."
 45. The orthography of the Amendments is more like the present.
 46. The Amendments are more in accordance with present usage, for we find that the nouns are not commenced with capital letters, unless where they begin a period or are important in themselves; and the spelling, with the exception of a single word, is the same as at present. The heads of the Amendment Articles are printed between parentheses, thus: (Article I.) &c.; and the Articles themselves have no sections. The *twelve* Additional Articles are also much shorter than the *seven* Articles of the Constitution; the former only occupy *five* pages—the latter, *twenty-three*.
 47. On the supposition that those nouns in which the capitals are wanting were overlooked.
 48. Certainly not. The works of man abound in errors, even when constructed with the greatest care.
 49. Our comparative nothingness, and entire dependence upon our Heavenly Father.
 50. In the Constitution, 53 times, in the Amendments, 9.
 51. In the Constitution, 111 times, in the Amendments, 19.
 52. In the Constitution, 40 times, in the Amendments, 27.
 53. In the Constitution, 27 times, in the Amendments, 7.
 54. In the Constitution, 34 times, in the Amendments, 2.
 55. In the Constitution, 77 times, in the Amendments, 14.
 56. In the Constitution, 17 times, in the Amendments, 2.
Note.—The cancelled paragraph is omitted in all these and the following answers.
 57. Eleven; *a, ac, ad, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, and at*.
 58. In order that its sound may correspond with that of the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed, and thus render the compound word euphonic.
 59. Because its framers intended to have its meaning perfectly understood, even by the plainest capacities and most uneducated minds; it was therefore necessary to avoid every thing in the least degree ambiguous or obscure.
 60. This question answers itself. The frequent recurrence of the same word or words in the same paragraph is called *repetition*; in prose it is rarely elegant, and, indeed, its use is only sanctioned in the preparation of constitutions, treaties, legal documents, &c., in which strength is the main object; in poetry, however, it is often singularly beautiful. *Repetition* differs from *tautology* (which is the reiteration of the same meaning in different words, or the *needless* occurrence of the same words), and also from *catachresis* (or the use of the same word in different senses).
 61. Perspicuity or clearness.
 62. *Ad* means *to; con, together or with; pre, before; pro, for, forward, forth or out, ar, ob, in the way, against, out*.
 63. *Adequate*, [*L. equus, equal, &c.*] *equal to, concentrate*, [*centrum, the middle*] to bring *to the centre*; *prepen*, [*pendeo, to hang, or pendo, to weigh*] *thought before*; *proffer*, [*fero, to carry or bring*] *to bring forward or offer*; *obtrude*, [*trudo, to thrust*] *to thrust in the way or against*.
 64. While the American Manual may be used by beginners with great advantage, it is also *adequate* to the wants of comparatively advanced pupils, who should *concentrate* all their powers of mind upon the subjects of which it treats. That heinous crime was evidently committed with malice *prepen*se: the perpetrator, who was caught almost in the act, seemed so desperate, that I *proffered* my services to the officers, in order that he might be more safely conveyed to a place of security;—they civilly declined my aid, saying that they would not *obtrude* an unpleasant duty upon one so manifestly unused to such scenes.
 65. Eleven.
 66. Only one; namely, *favor*, which is given *favour*.
 67. The Constitution of the United States
 68. The Germans begin all their nouns with a capital letter, both in writing and printing.
 69. Advantage.—The reader perceives all the nouns at a glance. Disadvantages.—The nouns being already designated by their capitals, so far as they are concerned, the discriminating powers of the student cannot be exercised. From the abundance of capitals, the page has a look of confusion, and wants clearness, as may be determined by comparing the typography of the Constitution with that of any other part of this book. Again, the name of the Supreme

Being must always commence with a capital; this is also the case with all proper nouns and their derivative adjectives, and with all words which begin periods; consequently in words as above necessarily emphatic, no distinction could be conveniently made, were all nouns headed with capitals as formerly.

70. As has been repeatedly shown, their orthography differs occasionally from that of the present day. In the use of capital letters, the Constitution does not agree with itself, for in Article I, section 5, page 123, we have "Yeas and Nays;" and in section 7, page 125, "yeas and Nays;" in section 8, page 126, we see "Post Offices and post Roads;" in Article I, section 5, page 122, the word "Behaviour" appears, but in Article III, section 1, page 135, it is given, "Behavior." All these instances are evidently mistakes as well as peculiarities.
71. They were no doubt occasioned by oversight in the clerk, and so crept into the engrossed copy, thus being read by the clerk, the members of the convention could not, of course, detect errors apparent only to the eye.

LESSON XXIX.

- 1, 2, see section 1.
3. 1st. *Corporal frame*—The lady's constitution was impaired by over-exertion. 2d. *Temperament of mind*—That gentleman has a constitution so mild that even the most unexpected difficulties have never annoyed him. 3d. *Form of government*—The constitution of England is different from that of the United States. 4th. *Supreme law*—The constitution of the United States is paramount to all other authority in the Union. 5th. *State of being*—The constitution of society is such in China that the people are totally ignorant of the blessings of a republican government. 6th. *A system of principles*—The Bible is the moral constitution of mankind.
4. In our country, the constitution secures to the people the right of electing their own governors. In England, the rulers are hereditary.
5. It is accurately and clearly defined in writing so intelligible that it can be understood by all.
- 6, 7, 8, see section 3.
9. 1st. *Noun*—A preamble usually precedes the enactments of a legislature. 2d. A *verb*—Legislatures *preamble* their enactments.
- 10, 11, see section 4.
12. None; those that tend to administer most to the welfare of all the people have received the most numerous and artful interpretations; the only code of perfection (the holy Scriptures) has been incessantly resorted to by the designing and the wicked, and numerous efforts have been made to secure its total annihilation; hence the necessity of universal intellectual and moral intelligence among the mass of the people.
- 13, 14, see section 5.
15. See section 6.
16. See the first part of section 6, terminating at legislatures, in the 71th line.
17. See section 7.
18. The meaning of a word or sentence is that which the person writing or speaking wishes to convey by it;—the *signification*

includes either the whole or a part of what is understood from it. I know the general *signification* of the terms used by that author, but I confess myself unable to fathom his *meaning*.

19. See section 8.
20. The signification of both terms is nearly the same, but *comment* generally implies censure. Among his many *observations* I detected not a few ill-natured *comments*.
21. The words are very near alike. The *latent* is the secret or concealed, in cases where it ought to be open;—the *hidden* is dormant, and may be known to none though concerning all. The means of accomplishing his *latent* motives were as yet *hidden* even from himself.
22. Of the opposition to the adoption of the Constitution.
23. Both signify full of power. *Powerful* applies to strength as well as power;—*potent* to power alone, in which sense it is a stronger term than the former. The celebrated Charlemagne was a *powerful* man, as well as a *potent* prince.
24. See section 10.
25. Things must have some sort of connexion with each other to form a *series*, but they need simply to follow in order to form a *course*. After delivering a *course* of lectures, he altered the matter in a degree, and had it published in a *series* of numbers.
26. *Practice* simply conveys the idea of actual performance;—*custom* includes also the accessory idea of repetition at stated periods. By imitating many prevalent *practices*, you will help to establish bad *customs*.
27. It meant primarily a statue of the goddess Pallas, or Minerva, representing her as sitting with a pike in her right hand, and a distaff and spindle in her left. The safety of Troy depended on the preservation of this statue; hence palladium is applied to anything that affords effectual defence, protection and safety.
28. See section 11.
29. *Perfect* signifies the state of being done thoroughly;—*complete*, the quality of having all that is necessary. The book of which you speak is *complete* in all its parts, and nearly *perfect* in its style.
30. To *see* is the general term, and may be either a voluntary or an involuntary action;—to *perceive* is always a voluntary action;—I had *seen* him several times before I *perceived* the great change in his appearance.
31. Of the duty incumbent on all Americans, without distinction of age or sex, to understand the Constitution thoroughly.
32. *Right* is the general term;—*proper* expresses a mode of right. *Right* is absolute and admits of no comparison, for what is *right* cannot be more or less so—was, and will always be *right*; but *proper* is relative and allows gradation, as something may be *proper* to-day that was not so yesterday, and will not be to-morrow,—or it may be more or less *proper*. Though it may be *proper* to conform ourselves in a measure to the habits of the company in which we may happen to be placed, it can never be *right* to hear a member of such company slander an absent person, without defending the one attacked.
33. See section 13.
34. *Raised* may have a good or an indifferent meaning;—*elevated* is always used in the best sense. George *raised* himself by his

- business habits, and William was *elevated* for his superior genius.
35. *Imperfect* is the opposite of perfect, and *defective* is opposed to complete. See answer to question 29, ante. I did not admire the orator at all, for his grammar was *defective* and his enunciation *imperfect*.
 36. See section 14.
 37. Authority *confers*;—clarity or generosity *bestows*. If the king shall *confer* the promised rank on him, he will be able to *bestow* on you many favors.
 38. *Difficulty* lies most in the nature and circumstances of the thing itself;—*obstacle* consists of that which is external or foreign. Beside the innate *difficulties* of the enterprise, I had not a little trouble to surmount some unexpected *obstacles*.
 39. It enlarges on the folly of the people permitting the violation of the principles embodied in the American palladium.
 40. *Rational* signifies having reason in it;—*reasonable*, accordant with reason. There are many *rational* beings who do not act in a *reasonable* manner.
 41. There is no difference, except that *main* is more poetical than *ocean*.
 42. It can; it may mean either the sea, as above, or the land of a continent, in distinction from an island. Having lived for some years mainly upon the *main*, I can truly say that nothing gives me more pleasure than to discover, over the bow of the ship, a cloud-bank in the horizon, as it announces a near approach to the *main*.
 43. See section 16.
 44. *Hallowed* signifies made holy;—*consecrated*, made sacred by a special act. The temple was *consecrated* upon a *hallowed* day.
 45. To *reflect* is a mode of thinking, and to *ponder* a mode of reflecting. In *reflecting* we compare, combine, and judge of ideas that pass through the mind;—in *pondering* we dwell upon and weigh those ideas with the greatest care. The prepositions *on* and *upon* follow *reflect*, and are often but improperly used after *ponder*, which requires no preposition. He said unto me, "I would like you to *reflect* upon these things, and *ponder* well the course you are pursuing."
 46. Of the comparatively small number of persons who have read, or know anything about, the Constitution.
 47. *Calculate* is the generic term;—*compute*, the specific. The former comprehends arithmetical operations in general: the latter, combinations of certain given numbers in order to learn the grand result. This chronological *computation* involved great complexity, as it was drawn from a number of intricate *calculations*.
 48. *Bless* expresses more than *felicity*, in regard both to degree and nature of enjoyment. I know of no better wish than the following: May you experience *felicity* here, and *bless* hereafter.
 49. They are the same, but *brand* is only used in poetical composition.
 50. It means *ever*, and is used only in poetry. "For aye" is *forever*;—"Forever and aye," *forever and ever*.
 51. *Glave* means broadsword, or falchion, and is only used in poetry.
2. From the name of Christopher Columbus. It is a poetical term for America.
 3. See section 2.
 4. The *model* serves to guide in the execution of a work;—the *pattern*, either to regulate the work, or simply to determine the choice. The naval-constructor plans a vessel after a particular *model*, and the ship-carpenter shapes its timbers according to a certain *pattern*.
 5. In the sense of exemption from danger, *safety* expresses much less than *security*, for we may be *safe* without using any particular measures, but we cannot be *secure* without taking great precaution. As the magazine was in a *safe* position, and extraordinary preparations had been made for defence, the commandant deemed the fort *secure* against any attack.
 6. Of the security afforded to all by the national judiciary.
 7. *Rest* simply denotes cessation of motion;—*repose* is that kind of rest which is agreeable after labor. The time for *rest* has come, then let us *repose* as comfortably as possible.
 8. We may be *disturbed* inwardly or outwardly, but can be *interrupted* only from without. When uneasy thoughts *disturb* our minds, friends do a kindness if they *interrupt* us.
 9. From the Latin *in, de, and pendeo*, to hang.
 10. *De*, the first prefix, denotes *from*, and *dependent* signifies *to hang from, to rely on*.
 11. The second prefix, *in*, signifies *not*. Hence *independent* signifies literally *in, not, de, from, pendeo, to hang; not to hang from*.
 12. The prefix last joined, or the first syllable of the word.
 13. *Contentions* are generally produced by a collision of interests; *dissensions* are engendered by a collision of opinions. *Dissensions* are peculiar to large bodies or communities of people; *contentions*, to individuals. *Dissensions* not only tend to alienate the minds of men from each other, but to dissolve the bonds of society; *contentions* tend to destroy the happiness of a family;—both are alike contrary to the injunctions of the holy scriptures, and should be avoided as the bane of national grandeur and individual happiness.
 14. *Dis* signifies *asunder*. *Dissension* is derived from the Latin *sentio*, to think, and *dis*, asunder; and literally means *to think asunder or apart*, but in its general acceptation it denotes a strife or a quarrel. *Contentions* is from the Latin *contentio*, and signifies *a strife, a violent effort to obtain something*;—for the prefix *con*, see question 4, Lesson VI., page 5, Appendix.
 15. *Quarrels* signify the most serious of all differences, and lead to every species of violence. *Quarrels* generally spring from injuries, either real or supposed, may exist between nations or individuals, and be carried on by acts of offence either directly or indirectly.

"Unvex'd with quarrels, undisturb'd with noise,
The school-girl her improving task enjoys."
- For the meaning of *dissensions*, see the answer to the preceding question 13.
16. *Quarrel*—1st. (verb) The dogs *quarrel*: 2d. (noun) Herodias had a *quarrel* against him. —Mark, vi. *Dissensions* sometimes produce war; both *quarrels* and *dissensions* are often produced for the want of thought and reflection. It is to be hoped that all

LESSON XXX.

1. To the liberal education of females, as it is from them our earliest instruction is derived.

who study the American Manual will discountenance quarrels and dissensions.

17. *Every* is universal in its signification; *each* is restrictive. *Each* relates to two or more; *every* always relates to many.
18. *Every* person should use all reasonable efforts to disseminate intelligence and morality, inasmuch as *each* has an influence that may contribute to the weal or woe of those who may live in ages yet to come.
- 2d. *Every* tree in the orchard bears apples, but *each* tree produces its peculiar fruit.
19. Because the happiness and greatness of nations depend upon it.
20. See answer to question 41, of Lesson XXVIII., *ante*.
- 21 to 23. See section 6.
24. The scholar thereby gains a better and more extended knowledge of the language, which contains about 80,000 words, but a comparatively small portion of which is to be found in any spelling-book.
25. By the practice of spelling words seriatim the pupil becomes critically acquainted with all the little particles of the language, which are far more difficult than its large words.

LESSON XXXI.

- 1, 2. See section 1.
3. *Inheritance*, is an estate which falls upon a child or other person, as the representative of a deceased ancestor or relation;—*legacy*, a bequest; particular thing, or certain sum of money, given by last will or testament.
4. Being absent from home at the death of his father, some pretended friends thought to obtain his *inheritance*, under pretence of securing it for him; but on his return, after completely baffling their schemes, he had the good fortune to receive a *legacy* of two thousand dollars from a distant relative.
5. *Among* [or *amongst*]; mixed or mingled with; conjoined or associated with; of the number. *Between*, [or *betwixt*, which is the same thing, and not obsolete.] in the intermediate space, without regard to distance; from one to another; belonging to two or more, in common or partnership; having mutual relation to two or more; noting difference or discrimination. His place, which lies *between* Baltimore and Washington, has quite a romantic aspect, as the house stands *among* large trees, and is almost hidden by their luxuriant foliage. Things go better *between* James and Philip, than between any other two *among* all my friends. These four men own the tract *between* them, and have such a mutual good understanding, that a like party could not perhaps be found *among* a thousand. Perfect harmony exists *between* the families. Learn to judge *between* the specious and the true.
6. It is not.
7. One familiar phrase, given above, proves that it may be properly used of any whole number exceeding one.
8. See section 3.
9. See answer to question 101, of Lesson XII., *ante*.
10. Geographically, *ocean* is used for the vast body of water which covers more than three-fifths of the globe's surface; it is usually considered in five great parts—the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Antarctic *oceans*; and its smaller compa-

rativ, though often really large branches, are called *seas*, as the Mediterranean *Sea*, &c. In general application they are applied almost indifferently, each one to be sure having its peculiar office in phrases. Thus, we say, 'go to *sea*,' and 'at *sea*,' but not *ocean*, in either case; and the corresponding phrase to '*high seas*' is '*open ocean*;' we can however say '*open sea*' with propriety. 'To ship a *sea*' is said of a vessel when deluged by overbreaking waves. Figuratively, there is no difference in these words, and we talk of 'the *sea* of time;' and 'the *ocean* of eternity.'

11. See section 4.

12. *Devoted*, is applied to both temporal and spiritual matters; *consecrated*, to spiritual ones only. According to this distinction, it may be said that *consecrated* is used improperly on page 162, but it must be remembered that the Indians always mixed war and religion together.

13. The settlers were not unmindful of pious things, for they *devoted* part of their substance to religious uses, and, after encountering many difficulties, erected and *consecrated* a place of worship, &c.

14. *Tribe* is the general term, and means a family, race, or series of generations, descending from the same progenitor, and kept distinct. *Sept* signifies a race or family, as above, but is only used of *tribes* in Ireland and Scotland; it is synonymous with *clan*.

15. Rob Roy collected about him a lawless *sept*. The Duke of Buccleuch is the head of *clan* Scott. The old Irish chieftains exercised despotic authority over their respective *septs*. The twelve *tribes* of Israel proceeded from Jacob. Most of our Indian *tribes* are fast becoming extinct.

16. Their history, written by the whites.

17. By fraternal union.

18. *Generation* is said of the persons who live during any particular period; *age*, of the period itself. Those born at the same time constitute the *generation*; the period of time included in the life of man is the *age*. Consequently, several *generations* may spring up and pass away in the course of an *age*.

19. During the dark *ages*, many *generations* appear to have risen, lived, and died, to little purpose, &c.

20. See section 6.

21. *Wisdom* consists in speculative knowledge; *prudence* in that which is practical. The former knows what is past; the latter by foresight knows what is to come. For want of *prudence* many men of *wisdom* fail to secure a competence. Illiterate men, if *prudent*, may become very rich, &c.

22. As used in section 6, there is no difference. Both mean a person of rank above a commoner; as, a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron. In its original and broad sense, *peer* means an equal. According to our law, every man indicted for an offence must be tried by a jury of his *peers*. Only *peers* of the realm and the bishops, (who are so considered, with one exception,) can sit in the British House of Lords. Many of the *nobles* lead a dissolute life, &c.

23. Because the apostrophe or mark of the possessive case is placed at the end of the word, thus—*tyrants'*; had it been intended to give the singular idea, it would have been written *tyrant's*.

24. It once happened that a careless clerk had

occasion to read the following notice in church.—“A man gone to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation.” By unfortunately changing the comma, he made the people understand that “a man gone to see his wife, desires the prayers of the congregation.” A fine travesty, truly!

25, 26. See section 7.

27. There is not.

28. Owing to natural distinctions of climate and soil, the products of one section are very different from those of another. The manufacturing and agricultural portions of the country would each seem to need peculiar modifications of system.

29. See section 8.

30. See section 9.

31. Taken distinctively, *citizen* means a person, native or naturalized, qualified to vote for rulers, and buy and hold real estate;—*denizen*, in England, signifies an alien who is made a subject by the king's letters patent, and holds a middle state between a foreigner and a native: he may hold land by purchase or devise, but he cannot take by inheritance. Used generally, both mean a dweller, but *citizen* carries with it the idea of a more permanent residence.

32. Many *citizens* of the United States are at present *denizens* of Mexico, &c.

33. At present, *flag* is applied to any military or civic ensign, of an oblong square shape, fastened at one end to the top of a pole or staff when intended to be borne by a man, or to a rope running through a pulley, by means of which it can be hoisted to the top of a ship's mast, or of a stationary mast on shore. *Banner* applies to square ensigns, as above, depending from a cross-piece secured at the top of a staff; they are sometimes weighed down by a cross-piece at the bottom, for the sake of better display, and are generally restrained by cords attached to their lower corners. *Flags* are blown out laterally by the wind; *banners* hang vertically. *Flags* are commonly made of *bunting*, a sort of light, thin, semi-transparent woollen stuff; *banners*, of silk or other flexible material. Formerly, however, *flag* and *banner* were synonymous, and indeed are often so now.

34. In feudal times, land was held on condition of military service, and the vassal was forced to attend the *banner* of his lord not only when the nation was at war, but also whenever his leader had occasion to oppress a weaker neighbor, or defend himself from the attack of a stronger one. The national *flag* of the United States is known far and wide as the ‘star spangled *banner*.’

35. To secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity.

36. By an immense sacrifice of treasure and life.

37. See section 11.

38. That of testing the practicability of a republican government.

39. *Monolith* means a pillar or column, of any size or form, made of a single stone. *Obelisk* is a term applied to an Egyptian *monolith* of one invariable form; namely—four-sided, square, and diminishing gradually from the base to the apex, which is itself of a four-sided pyramid shape. The word *obelisk* is from the Latin *obeliscus*, a diminutive of the Greek *obelos*, a *spit*; and monuments of this species are often called *needles* by ourselves.

40. As the Constitution forms a perfect whole, it is called, on page 166, a *monolith*, and *obelisk* is used for a definition as being the nearest single word. The celebrated ‘Cleopatra's Needle’ is an *obelisk*.

LESSON XXXII.

1. As separate States look only to the interests of their own people, petty jealousies arise, commerce languishes, and misery, imbecility and ruin follow.

2. In a Congress of the United States of America.

3. Of two branches.

4, 5, 6. See section 1.

7. Every two years.

8. By the people.

9. They must be free white male citizens of the United States, 21 years old.

10 to 14. See section 2.

15, 16. See Article I. of the Constitution, section 2, page 119.

17 to 20. See section 3.

21, 22, 23. See Constitution, Article I., section 2, page 120.

24. See section 4.

25 to 35. See section 5; also Constitution, Art. I., section 3, pp. 120, 121.

36 to 42. See sections 6 and 7; also Constitution, Article I., section 3, page 121.

43, 44, 45. See section 8; also Const. as above.

46. See section 9.

47, 48, 49. See section 10.

50. By the several state legislatures.

51. Congress.

52. With the exception of the places of choosing senators.

53. See section 11.

LESSON XXXIII.

1 to 7. See section 1; also Constitution, Art. I., section 5, page 122.

8 to 15. See section 2; also Constitution, Art. I., sections 5 and 6, page 123.

16 to 19. See section 3.

20 to 30. See sections 4 and 5; also Constitution, Art. I., sections 6 and 7, pp. 123 to 125.

31 to 35. See section 6; also Constitution as above, with the addition of section 8.

36. *Tax* is more general, and applies to whatever is paid by the people to the government according to a certain estimate; *duty* is more positive and binding, being a specific estimate of what is *due* upon goods according to their value. Commonly *tax* is understood to be a sum laid upon polls, lands, houses, horses, cattle, professions and occupations; *duty*, a sum required by government on the importation or exportation of goods.

37. The above terms refer to what is levied by the government, but they do not expressly convey the idea of levying or paying; *impost*, on the contrary, signifies literally that which is imposed and will be exacted if not promptly paid. *Excise* is an inland duty laid on articles produced and consumed in a country, and also on licenses to deal in certain commodities. The word *tax* may comprehend all these terms.

38. Monarchical countries, in general, are heavily burthened with *taxes*. *Duties* upon goods imported make up most of the national revenue. A heavy *impost*, to pay the expenses of the war, was laid upon the conquered country. The people of England groan under a multitude of *excises*, from which we are happily exempt.

- 39 to 42. See section 7; also Constitution, Art. I., section 8.
 43, 44, 45. See section 8; refer as before.
 46, 47, 48. See section 9.
 49 to 54. See section 10.
 55, 56, 57. See section 11.
 58, 59. See section 12.
 60, 61. See Lesson XVII., section 4, page 73.
 62, 63, 64. See section 12.
 65 to 68. See section 13.
 69 to 73. See page 181; also Constitution, Art. I., section 8, page 127.
 74. *Insurrection* is used for a general rising up against the established government. See answer to question 16, Lesson XXV. *ante*. *Riot* is applied to a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three or more persons, mutually aiding and assisting each other, whether the act they originally intended to perform was in itself lawful or unlawful. The Pennsylvania 'whiskey insurrection' happened soon after the establishment of our present government. *Riots* occur occasionally in different parts of the country.
 75, 76. See section 15.
 77. The city of Washington, in the District of Columbia.
 78. By Washington.
 79, 80. See section 16; also Constitution, Art. I., section 8, page 128.
 81. Want of power to make wholesome laws effective, *when* enacted, is the bane of governments; and from the hour that concessions are exacted of *their weakness, stability* forsakes them.

LESSON XXXIV.

- 1 to 4. See section 1; also Constitution, Art. I., section 9, page 128.
 5, 6, 7. See section 2.
 8 to 11. See section 3; also the answer to question 8 of Lesson XXVII. *ante*. Refer as in questions 1—4.
 12, 13. See section 4.
 14 to 18. See sections 5 and 6.
 19, 20. See section 7.
 21. See section 8.
 22 to 25. See section 9; also Constitution, Art. I., section 10, pp. 129 and 130.
 26 to 29. See section 10.
 30. See section 11.
 31, 32. See section 12.
 33, 31, 35. See section 13; also Constitution, Article II., section 1, page 130.
 36. The chief ordained to *rule* our country's mighty sons, *derives* no pretensions from hereditary right—here, no famous warrior, grasping as a *robber*, can reach power by means of bayonets;—and as our freemen point proudly to the law which gives us relief from all such despots, kings tremble for their authority and see with chagrin, throughs moving with unrestrained steps towards open polls, where, exempt from military coercion, they silently deposit their votes. Note.—The words in *italic* are not in the originals. Of course the sense of this example and that of question 81 of Lesson XXXIII. *ante*, can be given in many different ways.

LESSON XXXV.

- 1 to 8. See section 1; also Const., Art. II., sec. 1, pp. 130 and 131; and Amendments, Art. XII., p. 115.
 9, 10. See section 2.
 11 to 17. See section 3.
 18 to 21. See sections 6 & 7.

- 22 to 28. See sections 8—9 & 10.
 29, 30. See section 11.

- 29 to 31. See section 11; also Constitution Article II., section 2, page 134.

LESSON XXXVI.

- 1 to 4. See section 1.
 5 to 8. See section 2.
 9, 10. See section 3.
 11, 12, 13. See section 4.
 14. *Subject* is one that owes allegiance to a sovereign, and is governed by his laws. The natives of Great Britain are *subjects* of the British government. The natives of the United States, and naturalized foreigners, are *subjects* of the federal government. Men in free governments are *subjects* as well as citizens; as citizens, they enjoy rights and franchises; as *subjects*, they are bound to obey the laws.—*Dr. Webster*. For *citizen*, see answer to question 48, of Lesson XIII., also that to question 31 of Lesson XXXI. *ante*. In this country, a good *citizen* must be a peaceable *subject*.
 15. *Destruction* is an act of immediate violence; *ruin* is a gradual process. A thing is *destroyed* by external violence; a thing falls to ruin of itself. But if *destruction* is more forcible and rapid, *ruin* is more sure and complete. The *destroyed* may be rebuilt or replaced; the *ruined* is past recovery. A continuance in your present vicious course of life will be the *destruction* of your character, and the *ruin* of your health and morals. See the answer to question 13 of Lesson IX. *ante*.
 16. See section 6.
 17 to 20. See section 7.
 21. They do not.
 22, 23, 24. See section 8.
 25. A learned Frenchman celebrated as an author.
 26 to 29. See section 9.
 30, 31. See section 10.
 32, 33, 34. See section 11.
 35 to 42. See section 12; and so refer to the Constitution.

LESSON XXXVII.

- 1, 2, 3. See section 1.
 4 to 7. See section 2.
 8 to 13. See section 3.
 14 to 20. See sections 4 and 5.
 21 to 23. See section 6.
 24 to 26. See section 7.
 27 to 32. See section 8.
 33 to 36. See section 9; also refer to the Constitution.

LESSON XXXVIII.

- 1 to 5. See sections 1 and 2.
 6, 7, 8. See section 3.
 9, 10. See section 4.
 11 to 16. See sections 5 and 6.
 17 to 20. See sections 7 and 8.
 21. See section 9.
 22. *Gun* is a general term, comprehending all instruments of destruction composed of a barrel or tube of iron, or other metal, fixed in a stock, or on a carriage, from which balls, shot, or other deadly missiles are discharged by the explosion of gunpowder, with the single exception of *pistols*. The larger species of *guns* are named

cannon; and the smaller kinds are called *muskets*, *carbines*, *rifles*, *fowling-pieces*, &c. *Musket* is applied to that sort of small-arms most commonly used in war. Originally, *muskets* were very clumsy weapons, rested on a staff and set off by means of a lighted match; the name is now given to fuses or fire-locks fired by a spring-lock. The ship carries 44 *guns*. The infantry arm was sadly deficient in *muskets*. The artillery-men were forced to abandon their *gun*. I observed several men carry *guns*. Some soldiers were riding upon *guns*. In the former of these two last instances, the *guns* are of course *small-arms*; in the latter, they are *cannon* or *great-guns*.

- 23, 24. See section 9.
- 25 to 30. See sections 10 and 11.
31. In a *jury trial*, a man is judged by his *equals*, who will naturally feel sympathy for him; in a *trial by court-martial*, his conduct is examined and passed upon by his *superiors*, who have but little in common with him.
- 32, 33. See section 11.
- 34 to 37. See section 12.
38. The burden falls *eventually* upon the people.
39. See section 13.
40. The people.
41. It does undoubtedly.
- 42, 43, 44. See section 14.
45. Because *usage* has a long.

LESSON XXXIX.

- 1, 2. See section 1; also Amendments, Article IV.
- 3 to 6. See section 2, and Amendments Articles V. and VI.
- 7, 8, 9. See section 3.
- 10, 11. See section 4.
12. See section 5.
13. See section 6.
- 14, 15. See section 7.
- 16, 17. See section 8.
- 18, 19. See section 9.
- 20 to 23. See section 10.
- 24 to 28. See section 11.
29. See section 12.
- 30, 31, 32. See section 13.
- 33, 34. See section 14.
35. They are.
36. Because, if they have the proper talent to fill the office, they are equal to the richest. In fact, if the opulent want capacity they are not so good as the industrious poor.
- 37, 38. See section 15.
39. The value of the national Union.
40. Unquestionably.
41. It is.
42. Without doubt.
43. Yes—with great care.
44. As the palladium of our public prosperity.
45. No—it would, on the contrary, be very unreasonable.
- 46 to 53. See section 17.
54. Yes—not only to imitate and equal his virtues, but to surpass them, if possible.
55. Yes—for the higher a man aims, the more he will accomplish.
56. The good—the wicked have no real happiness.

LESSON XL.

- 1, 2, 3. See section 1.
4. See section 2.
- 5, 6. See section 3.
- 7, 8. See section 4.
9. See section 5.

- 10, 11. See section 6.
- 12, 13. See section 7.
- 14, 15. See section 8.
- 16 to 19. See section 9.
- 20, 21. See section 10.
- 22 to 25. See section 11.
- 26, 27. See section 12.
- 28, 29. See section 13.
- 30, 31. See section 14.
32. In Greece we have Thales, Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and Zeno; in Rome, Seneca and Pliny.
33. Demosthenes in Greece, and Cicero in Rome.
34. See section 15.
35. Because every thing should be done in the best manner, and comparative perfection, at which we should all aim, can only be attained through extensive knowledge; therefore the person who neglects to improve opportunities is inexcusable.
- 36, 37, 38. See section 16.
39. Yes—for the cause of Christianity must be advanced by action; belief, alone, is not sufficient.

LESSON XLI.

- 1 to 4. See section 1.
5. All the members of society.
6. That the attention of the community should be steadily directed to education, so that it may be spread throughout the land. Also an absorbing desire to learn existing in the scholar's mind; this, however, will be more or less excited by the *good teacher*.
- 7, 8. See section 2.
9. Our forefathers, who received instruction from the examples of their ancestors.
10. It refers to the prophetic sentence written by the 'fingers of a man's hand' upon the wall of Belshazzar's palace at Babylon. As the characters could not be deciphered by the 'astrologers, Chaldeans, and sooth-sayers,' the king had recourse to Daniel, who explained them to decree the conquest of the Assyrian empire, and the death of Belshazzar. The prophecy, as all know, was strictly fulfilled that very night. The whole story is sublimely told in the fifth chapter of the Book of Daniel.
11. A trope.
- 12 to 15. See section 4.
- 16 to 20. See section 5.
- 21 to 24. See section 6.
- 25, 26. See section 7.
27. See section 8.

LESSON XLII.

1. See section 1.
2. That it is the best possible way of dispensing justice.
3. If the power to settle disputes or to dispose of life were left to a single permanent judge, he might be corrupted, or his mental vision might be unconsciously warped in favor of this or that side. But a combination of twelve men secures due deliberation and free interchange of sentiment, going to remove undue prejudices; and as juries are taken at random from the people, their members being previously unknown as such to all the parties, and holding office but for the term of one trial, it is impossible to bribe them.
4. See answer to question 31, Lesson XXXI. *ante*.
5. See section 1.
6. They can.

7. For the reason that judgment on impeachment only extends to their removal from office, after which they are liable to be called to answer, and tried for their crimes, the same as any other citizens. But if life could be taken as an effect of impeachment, a man who had once escaped conviction on such trial, could be re-arraigned and re-tried before a jury, and so have his life twice put in jeopardy.
8. They can not.
9. By the officers of a court-martial.
10. There can.
11. See section 2.
- 12, 13. See section 3.
14. They are very nearly synonymous, and mean purpose or aim. *Design* is a general term, and also more vague than *object*. We may entertain a *design* for a long time without taking measures to accomplish it; but we usually try to effect an *object* as soon as possible. Well knowing that he had an *object* in questioning me, I took care not to let him penetrate my *designs*.
15. See section 4.
- 16, 17. See section 5.
- 18, 19. See section 6.
- 20, 21. See section 7.
22. They do not.
23. Two kinds.
24. An officer in each county to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws. In England, *sheriffs* are appointed by the king. In the United States, they are elected by the legislatures, or by the people, or appointed and commissioned by the governors.
25. The office, in England, is judicial and ministerial; here, it is mostly or wholly ministerial. The *sheriff*, by himself or deputies, executes civil and criminal process throughout his county; has charge of the jail and prisoners; attends courts, and keeps the peace.
26. A schedule, containing the names of persons summoned by the sheriff; hence, *more generally*, the whole jury.
27. *Panel* is a jury, as above; also a piece of board with its edges inserted in the groove of a thicker surrounding frame; as, a door *panel*. *Pannel* is a kind of rustic saddle. He knocked so hard at the door that he broke through a *panel*. He lost his seat in consequence of the breaking of his *pannel*-girth.
28. Twenty-three.
- 29, 30, 31. See section 8.
32. Any whole number that cannot be divided by 2 without 1 remainder. 1 is the first odd number.
33. See section 8.
34. See section 9.
35. *Swear* means caused to take *oath*; *affirmed*, caused to take *affirmation*. For the difference between oath and affirmation, see answer to question 7, Lesson XXVI., *ante*.
- 36, 37, 38. See section 10.
- 39 to 42. See section 11.
- 43 to 47. See section 12.
- ledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them; as, the *presentment* of a nuisance, a libel, or the like; on which the officer of the court must afterward frame an *indictment*, before the party presented can be put to answer it."
- "In a more general sense, *presentment* comprehends inquisitions of office, and *indictments*."—*Blackstone*. The above is the *English* use of *presentment*; here it means the act of offering an *indictment*, and also the *indictment* itself. The application of the word is limited to accusations by grand jurors.
6. See section 2.
- 7, 8. See section 3.
9. The sentence would then declare that the foreman should write all three phrases on the back of the bill.
- 10, 11. See section 3.
- 12, 13. See section 4.
- 11, 15. See section 5.
- 16, 17. See section 6.
- 18, 19. See section 7.
- 20 to 26. See section 8.
- 27 to 30. See section 9.
- 31, 32. See section 10.
- 33, 34, 35. See section 11.
36. An adverb.
37. Four.
38. When it can be changed into *except* without destroying the sense.
39. When it can be changed into *only* without destroying the sense.
40. When it connects sentences not having either of the former senses.
41. Among the *Romans*, *client* meant a citizen who put himself under the protection of some man of distinction and influence; hence, with us, one who applies to a lawyer or counsellor for advice and direction in a question of law, or commits to his management the prosecution of a claim, or defence of a suit, in a court of justice. *Patron*, with the *Romans*, was a master who retained some rights over a slave after having emancipated him; also, a man of rank under whose protection another placed himself; hence, in *English*, one who countenances, supports, and protects either a person or a work. In these days, the old distinctions between *patron* and *client*, as above, are very oddly intermingled; for so far as the *lawyer* affords defence or protection, he is his *client's patron*, but inasmuch as he is supported by the fees paid him by his *client*, the latter is also the *lawyer's patron*.
- 42 to 45. See section 12.
46. They would not.
47. As the wisest are not always free from fallacies of judgment, the court might be wrongfully, yet sincerely, swayed to this or that side. Juries, finding that their work was already done by the judge, would not trouble themselves with an examination of the merits of a case, and much mischief would happen in court by such neglect. When, on the expiration of their term, the jurymen should return to society, instead of thinking for themselves, they would be apt to take at second-hand the opinions of any man who might advance pretensions to learning or experience.
- 48, 49, 50. See section 12.

LESSON XLIII.

- 1, 2. See section 1.
- 3, 4. See section 2.
5. An *indictment* is a written accusation or formal charge of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred to a court by a grand jury; also the paper or parchment containing the accusation. "In law, a *presentment*, properly speaking, is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offence from their own know-

LESSON XLIV.

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. See section 1.

6. It is true that the word *court* implies, and generally means, several persons, but *courts* are often held by one judge, who is then the *court*. When there are several judges, they consult together, and the opinion of the majority is given by the presiding judge, unless he is in the minority, when he gives his individual charge, and another member of the court will deliver the opinion of the rest; or, the chief judge being with the majority and giving their opinion, an associate judge may also express his own views. The case supposed is one in which the court has several members, hence the use of the two words in the sense above explained.
- 7, 8. See section 2.
9. Because our best writers have so prefixed it for such a length of time, that it has become a part of the language. But no valid reason can be given for writing *society* without the definite article and *community* with it.
- 10, 11. See section 3.
- 12, 13. See section 4.
- 14 to 20. See section 5, and its note at the bottom of page 254.
- 21 to 25. See section 6.
26. See section 7.
- 27, 28, 29. See section 8.
30. Relative pronoun.
31. When it can be changed into *who* or *which* without destroying the sense.
32. When it points out the subject to which it relates.
33. When it connects sentences, being neither of the above parts of speech.
- 34, 35. See section 9.
36. See section 10.
37. It means *not*, implying negation, privation, or want. *Impunity*, [L. *puno*, to punish,] *without punishment*.
38. It signifies *not*. *In*, not—*se*, without—*cure*, [cure, care, concern, or charge,] not without care; a deduction readily enough understood, for if a thing is known to be *secure* we have no concern about it, and *insecure* is *not secure*, or *unsafe*. *Innocent*, [noceo, to hurt,] *not hurting*. *Infinitely*, [fins, the end, bound, or limit,] *without bounds*. *In-com* petent, [peto, to seek, ask,] unfit to strive for, or perform a thing.
39. Jurors, triers—returned, given—tickets, papers—receptacle. box—the requisite number, twelve suitable jurors.
- 40, 41, 42. See section 11.
43. See section 12.
- 44, 45, 46. See section 13.
- 47 to 51. See section 14.

LESSON XLV.

- 1, 2. See section 1.
- 3, 4. See section 2.
5. They should not.
6. The people may cause it to be changed.
7. See section 2.
8. See section 3.
9. Mob law and anarchy.
10. See section 4.
11. The erroneous opinion that law should not be binding upon society, will lead, as implied in section 4, first to anarchy and then to despotism.
- 12, 13, 14. See section 5.
15. See section 6.
16. Nothing sublunary is stationary for any length of time. Experience has proved that there must either be a growing or a wasting, a better or a worse state:—an

approximation to perfection, or—the highest practicable point once reached—a tendency to decay, ending in ruin or death.

17. *Voters*, all persons having the right to choose officers to make, execute, or determine laws. *Juries*, collections of persons to decide facts in controversy according to law. All *jurors* are supposed to be *voters*, but though all *voters* may be, they are not necessarily *jurors*.
18. See section 6.
- 19, 20. See section 7.
21. There is no difference, except that *counsel* is a noun singular used in the plural sense.
22. See section 7.
23. It may be either singular or plural, according to the context.
24. It is not.
25. *Humanity* means kindness or benevolence; *general excellency* implies many good qualities. The former, applying to one attribute, is determinate; the latter, having reference to many things, is vague.
26. *Acquittal* is a judicial setting free, or deliverance from the charge of an offence, and as the prisoner, who was confined during the trial, thereby gains his *liberty*, the words may be called synonymous in this use, though they are not generally so.
27. The clearing of the guilty.
28. Because our *executives* possess the *pardon*-*ing* power.
- 29, 30. See section 9.
- 31, 32. See section 10.
33. The one who has sustained the loss.
34. They are oppressors, and should receive condign punishment.
35. The perpetrator.
36. The one by whom it has been violated.
37. Yes—it is spelled by *Webster*, *defense*.
- 38, 39. See section 11.
- 40 to 43. See section 12.
- 44 to 48. See section 13.
49. See section 14.
50. *Illegal* means contrary to law; *unjust*, contrary to justice and right. *Illegal* has reference to human laws alone, and before these were instituted it was impossible for any act to be *illegal*, though many might be *unjust*. Owing to imperfections ever attendant upon man's works, *justice* and *legality*, and their correlatives, are occasionally at variance.
51. See section 14.

LESSON XLVI.

1. *Duties*—common noun, plural number, is in the objective, case, and governed by the preposition *to* understood. With the ellipses fully supplied, the sentence would read 'to those duties.'
2. Relative pronoun, third person, plural number, refers to *duties* for its antecedent, objective case, and governed by 'should understand.'
3. Before the verb by which they are governed.
4. Whom.
5. *Pardon* and *forgive* both signify not to inflict the punishment that is due. *Forgive* is the familiar term; *pardon* is adapted to the serious style. Personal injuries are *forgiven*; offences against law and morals are *pardoned*—charity governs the first act; clemency, the second. The governor will probably *pardon* a most atrocious criminal, but should he do so the people will never *forgive* him.
6. It means martyrdom by fire. The person

condemned to die in this horrid manner was bound by chains to a stake, post, or pillar, planted fast in the earth, and fagots, often green so that his dissolution might be lingering, were arranged about him breast high, and kindled by his tormentors. 'To suffer by the *fagot*' is also used figuratively for this kind of execution, which was generally adjudged to those convicted of supposed religious heresy in past times, when deluded persons have burnt each other, under the pretence of doing good. Let us be thankful that we live in an age when the true spirit of Christianity is beginning to be understood, and that, instead of attacking and destroying men, we are content to battle with their opinions. The world has been slow indeed to discover that arguments and tenets are immaterial, and consequently that they cannot be refuted, uprooted, or established by force.

7. Near the middle of the nineteenth century.
8. By taking the number next above that which designates the *hundreds* of any given century or year;—thus in 1848 is 19.
9. It is evident that all the years from the *first* after the birth of Christ to the *hundredth* inclusive, were in the *first* century, and the *hundred-and-first*, *second*, and so on, up to the *two-hundredth* inclusive, were in the *second* century, and so forth. The reader is aware that the chronology of events which happened before Christ's birth is determined backwards in a similar manner.
10. The word *Turks* means only the inhabitants of *Turkey*—it would have been properly defined by *Ottomans*. The term *Moslems* signifies *Mohammedans*, and comprehends *Turks*, *Persians*, *Arabs*, &c. On my journey I fell in with a *Turk*, a true *Mashm*, who abominated all Frankish innovations.
11. It is—*drmoniac* means a human being possessed by a demon; and *possessed person* is a perfect synonym of it—'by a demon' being understood after 'possessed.'
12. To the influence of Christianity.
- 13, 14, 15. See section 4.
16. Because the arts and sciences may be said to have flourished long in Greece, as truly as to have had origin there.
17. Ostracism.
18. Because the name of the shell which had inscribed on it the note of condemnation, was *ostrakon*.
19. Before and at the revolution.
20. It means *great charter*, so called because it secured to the English people many important rights and privileges. This name is also given to a charter granted to the people in the ninth year of Henry III., and confirmed by Edward I.
21. From King John, A. D. 1215.
- 22, 23, 24. See sections 5 and 6.
25. The individuals from whom most persons living in this country have descended—those to whom we owe language, customs, and most of our laws.
26. Very highly.
27. The wresting of the *Magna Charta* from King John, and compelling of succeeding kings to confirm it; the obtaining of the *Charter of the Forest*, &c.
28. See section 7.
29. *Confidence* expresses more than *trust*. We always *trust* when we *confide*, but we do

not always *confide* when we *trust*. When we *trust* a person we rely upon his integrity; when we *confide* in him we depend also upon his abilities and mental qualifications. I put *confidence* in him because I knew his qualifications and was satisfied of his honesty, but he shamefully abused the *trust*.

30. That they act contrary to trust—a thing dishonorable in all men, but much more so, for obvious reasons, in those holding high places.
31. A very direct bearing, as they show the culpability of those who would carry elections unfairly, or bribe, or influence in any underhand manner, officers already elected.
32. *Cut* means to separate with some sharp instrument; *tear*, to separate by violence or pulling, with or without an instrument. The act of *cutting* may be an easy one, both to the operator and the thing *cut*; but *tearing* always requires force, and is more or less destructive to the subject. To *cut up* is to eradicate; to *tear up* is to pull out by the very roots. 'Many children are in the habit of abusing books by *cutting* or *tearing* their leaves.' Here the mutilation first mentioned is that of knife or scissors; the second is that of the hand.
- 33, 34. See section 8.
35. In the sense there used, they are synonymous. *True* might be supposed to mean *real*, but after all both terms rest on the idea of firm adherence to duty.
36. Washington was a *faithful* friend and a *true* patriot. That account is not *true*. The narrative is a *faithful* one.
37. Because *one*, as there given, is a vague and general word, referring to any person whatever.
38. We learn *one* of another. *One* should be very careful not to tell as true, stories received at second hand. Different persons make different deductions from the same statements; *one* will believe one thing, *one*, another.
39. See section 10.
- 40, 41, 42. See section 11.
43. Because if the profligate would take time to reflect, they would cease to be so; and the needy are generally too much occupied with their wants to think about any thing else than the easiest way of satisfying them.
44. *Abhor* signifies to start from, with a strong emotion of horror; *detest*, to turn away from, with the utmost aversion. 'The *abhorred* is repugnant to our moral feelings; the *detested* contradicts our moral principle.
45. He *detests* those who wantonly injure others, and *abhors* every kind of immorality and vice. Traitors are *detested*. Lies are *abhorred*, &c.
- 46, 47. See section 13.
48. *Mark* is the general term, and is employed either in a good, bad, or indifferent sense; *Badge* is specific, and is used in an indifferent sense. A thing may be either a *mark* of honor, of disgrace, or simply of distinction; a *badge* is merely a *mark* of distinction. A *mark* is conferred on, or attaches, or is affixed to a person. A *badge* is voluntarily assumed by one's self according to established custom. Dress is a *badge* of station, and office should be a *mark* of merit.
- 49, 50, 51. See section 14.

LESSON XLVII.

- 1, 2, 3. See section 1.
- 4, 5. See section 2.
6. See section 3.
7. Anarchy or political confusion.
8. A state of society in which might made right, and the weaker innocent were crushed by the stronger guilty;—when every man took the law into his own hands, and personally avenged personal wrongs. In such times, law was administered as it is occasionally at present on our own borders, and familiarly known to us as 'lynch law'—or as it was of old at Jedburgh, in Scotland, and called 'Jeddart Justice'—and at Lydford, in England, of which place it is written,
*"Oft have I heard of Lydford law;
 How in the morn they hang and draw,
 And sit in judgment after."*
9. See section 4.
10. They do.
11. It is sad that 'misery loves company,' and the same is true of guilt. The vile, on losing respect for themselves, cease to respect others, and endeavor to inveigle the unwary in order that their own degradation may be merged in some degree in that of their fellows. Instances daily occur of the enticement of the idle and careless by the vicious.
- 12, 13. See section 5.
14. See the answer to question 13 of Lesson IX.; also that to question 15 of Lesson XXXVI., *ante*.
- 15, 16. See section 6.
17. By no means.
18. It implies the 'reformation' of the criminals spoken of.
- 19, 20. See section 7.
- 21, 22, 23. See section 8.
24. To set at liberty persons proved to be innocent of the crimes for which they were convicted.
25. See answer to question 2 of Lesson XIV., *ante*.
- 26 to 29. See section 10.
- 30 to 33. See section 11.
- 31, 35. See section 12.
36. With respect to man the increase is unlimited.
37. The life of man is so short, that it is impossible for any one individual to make much comparative progress in any branch of knowledge, even with the utmost assiduity. The history of the world shows that in spite of partial failures, there has been a steady advancement from the beginning, and that no matter how much has been accomplished much more remains to be done.
38. See section 12.

LESSON XLVIII.

- 1, 2, 3, 4. See section 1.
- 5, 6, 7. See section 2.
- 8 to 13. See sections 3 and 4.
- 14, 15, 16. See section 5.
- 17 to 20. See section 6.
- 21 to 24. See section 7.
25. In speaking of the *East*, we are supposed to mean more particularly Asia and the North-eastern part of Africa.
- 26 to 29. See section 8.
- 30, 31, 32. See section 9.
33. That of having faithfully performed every duty.
34. See section 9.

35. Roger Sherman and Robert Morris may be named among those who were the architects of their own fortunes.
36. They are better in many respects.
37. Probably neither was considered to possess great abilities.
38. They pressed steadily onward.
39. It was
40. Undoubtedly.
41. Strive the harder.
- 42, 43, 41. See section 11.
45. Yes—troubles belong to the lot of all.
46. See section 11.
- 47, 48. See section 12.
49. *Prop* is that which sustains an incumbent weight; *fulcrum* is the point on which a lever rests and turns. A *fulcrum* may be a *prop*, but a *prop* is not necessarily a *fulcrum*. The legs of a table may be called *props*, as they support the top or leaf, but *prop* is generally applied to a temporary supporter. A *fulcrum* may consist of many things; a stone, or even the earth itself, is often a *fulcrum*. In lifting heavy weights, a firm *fulcrum* is needed, and a *prop* is often used to retain what has been gained.
50. See section 13.
51. See section 9.

LESSON XLIX.

- 1 to 16. See sections 1 and 2.
- 17 to 26. See sections 3 and 4.
- 27 to 37. See sections 5 and 6.
- 38 to 44. See section 7.
- 45 to 47. See section 8.
48. In lines 192 to 199, section 8, the same idea is twice given.
49. In order to make a stronger impression.
- 50, 51. See section 8.
- 52 to 67. See section 9.
68. It is the occurrence of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words succeeding each other immediately or at short intervals. The following quotations are remarkable instances of *alliteration*.
*"The lordly lion leaves his lonely lair."
 "Begot by butchers, but by bishops bred;
 How high his honor holds his haughty head."*
69. The instances here given are of three or more letters. Lines 231, 234, 253, 277, 281, 282, 286, 283, and 294
70. Definitions:—because, for that—interchange, give and take—another, a second.
71. Synonyms in the senses used, though many of them are not generally so:—women, females—good, sound—obtain, receive—lessons, teachings—rise, soar—sink, fall—error, falsehood—power reaches, influence spreads—like, as—end, close—author, writer—trembling, quiv'ring—anxious, yearning—friendly, hearty—mildst, mildest—as, since—meet, join—feebly, faintly—dwellers, lovers—pronounced, enounced—form, way—good-bye, God-speed—together, in concert—knowledge, wisdom—lightly, buoyant—sink, fall—stormy, raging.
72. Neither:—insisted on, the more impressed—children, daughters—reader, person—hand, pain—remorseless, regardless—convulsive, of sorrow—in, of—word, sound—linger in, halt within—frank, round—truth, heart—encounter, companion—fields, paths—at length, a kind.
73. To enable us to contribute to the present and future wants of ourselves and others.
74. So as to contribute the greatest possible good to the world, and be prepared at any time to render an account of our earthly stewardship to our Creator.

SPECIMENS OF OLD ENGLISH POETRY.

The following is a description of Robert, surnamed Courthose,¹ eldest son of William the Conqueror:—

"He was y-vox² ere his fader to England came,
Thick man he was enow, but not well long;
Square was he, and well made for to be strong.
Before his fader, once on a time, he did sturdy deed,
Whan he was young, who beheld him, and these words said:
'By the uprising of God, Robelyn me sall see
The Courthose, my young son, a stalwart knight sall be;'
For he was somewhat short, so he named him Courthose,
And he might never after this name lose.
He quiet of counsel and speech and of body strong,
Never yet man of might in Christendom ne³ in Paynim,
In battail from his steed could bring him down."

The death of Matilda of Scotland, wife of Henry I., is chronicled by Hardinge as follows:—

"The year of Christ a thousand was full clear,
One hundred eke⁴ and therewithal eighteen,
Whan good queen Maude was dead and laid on bier,
At Westminster buried, as well was seen;
For heaviness of which, the king I ween,
To Normandy then went, with his son,
The duke William, and there with did won."⁵

FREEDOM.

(John Barbour, 14th century.)

"Al freedom is a nobill thing!
Freedom mayse man to haiff liking!
Freedom all solace to man gifis:
He levys at ese that frely levys!"

The two following are from Chaucer, a few years later:—

THE WIFE.

"A good wife was there of beside Bath,
But she was some deal deaf, and that was scathe,⁶
Of cloth making she hadde such a haunt,⁷
She passed them of Ypres and of Ghent."

THE MONK.

"A monk ther was, a fayre for the maistrie,
An outrider, that loved venerie;⁸
A manly man to ben an abbot able.
Ful many a daunte hors hadde he in stable:
And whan he rode, men might his bridle here
Gingeling in a whistling wind as clere,
And eke as loude, as doth the chapell belle,
Ther as this lord was keper of the celle."

¹ Short-stocking.

² Nor.

³ Dwell.

⁴ Custom.

⁵ Grown.

⁶ Also.

⁷ Harm.

⁸ Hunting.



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